u.s. department of agriculture

post-war planning atlas

southeast region

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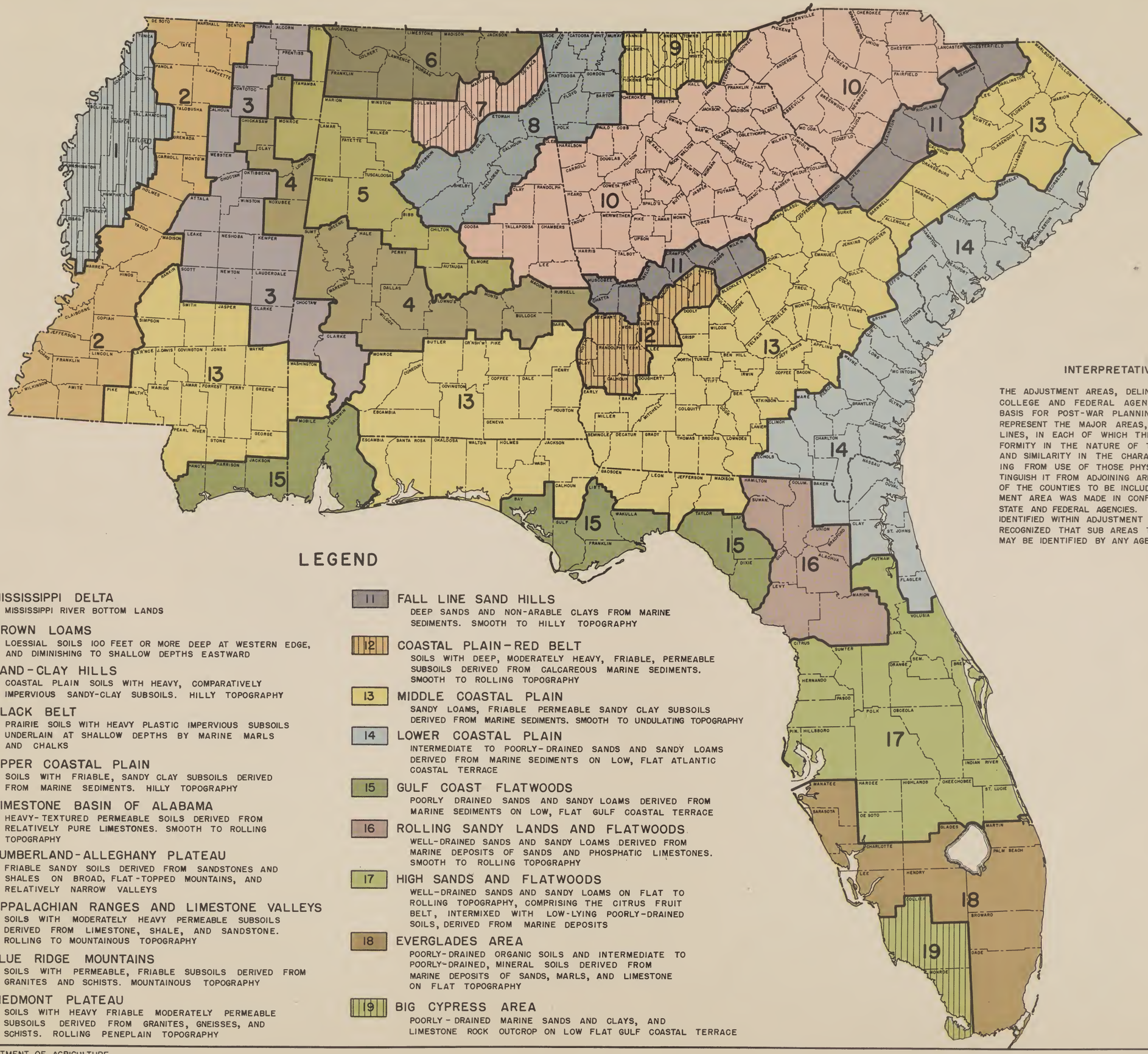
The Post-War Planning Committee for the Southeast Region, in compiling the informative data presented on the following pages, has made no attempt to secure information by original surveys or studies. Rather, the material presented is a compilation of existing data from various and sundry sources brought together by those interested, so as to make available in one volume various phases of information applicable to post-war planning. As a preliminary to compiling the information, the Region, comprised of five southeastern states, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, was divided into basic adjustment areas, based primarily on physiographic differences, but with consideration given to the basic agricultural adjustments which are essential. All areas later were adjusted to conform with county lines. In these delineations the Departmental Committee was assisted by representatives of the interested State agencies, who were responsible for delineations in their respective States. The Regional Committee correlated these viewpoints.

It is believed that these areas will provide convenient and valid units for consideration in the necessary post-war adjustments. The preparation of this Atlas is considered as preliminary only and not as a completed job. Additional information is to be added from time to time. If it is to serve the desired purpose, it must be used rather than considered as an end within itself.

In the preparation of this Atlas the following agencies have contributed materials:

1. Farm Credit Administration
2. Agricultural Adjustment Agency
3. Rural Electrification Administration
4. Bureau of Agricultural Economics
5. Forest Service
6. Soil Conservation Service
7. Farm Security Administration
8. Bureau of Home Economics
9. Food Distribution Administration
10. Federal Extension Service
11. National Resources Planning Board
12. Tennessee Valley Authority
13. Bureau of Plant Industry, Soil And Agricultural Engineering.
14. State Colleges, State Extension Services, and State Experiment Stations in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina

ADJUSTMENT AREAS
ADJUSTED TO COUNTY LINES



LEGEND

1 **MISSISSIPPI DELTA**
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BOTTOM LANDS

2 **BROWN LOAMS**
LOESSIAL SOILS 100 FEET OR MORE DEEP AT WESTERN EDGE, AND DIMINISHING TO SHALLOW DEPTHS EASTWARD

3 **SAND-CLAY HILLS**
COASTAL PLAIN SOILS WITH HEAVY, COMPARATIVELY IMPERVIOUS SANDY-CLAY SUBSOILS. HILLY TOPOGRAPHY

4 **BLACK BELT**
PRAIRIE SOILS WITH HEAVY PLASTIC IMPERVIOUS SUBSOILS UNDERLAIN AT SHALLOW DEPTHS BY MARINE MARLS AND CHALKS

5 **UPPER COASTAL PLAIN**
SOILS WITH FRIABLE, SANDY CLAY SUBSOILS DERIVED FROM MARINE SEDIMENTS. HILLY TOPOGRAPHY

6 **LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA**
HEAVY-TEXTURED PERMEABLE SOILS DERIVED FROM RELATIVELY PURE LIMESTONES. SMOOTH TO ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY

7 **CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU**
FRIABLE SANDY SOILS DERIVED FROM SANDSTONES AND SHALES ON BROAD, FLAT-TOPPED MOUNTAINS, AND RELATIVELY NARROW VALLEYS

8 **APPALACHIAN RANGES AND LIMESTONE VALLEYS**
SOILS WITH MODERATELY HEAVY PERMEABLE SUBSOILS DERIVED FROM LIMESTONE, SHALE, AND SANDSTONE. ROLLING TO MOUNTAINOUS TOPOGRAPHY

9 **BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS**
SOILS WITH PERMEABLE, FRIABLE SUBSOILS DERIVED FROM GRANITES AND SCHISTS. MOUNTAINOUS TOPOGRAPHY

10 **PIEDMONT PLATEAU**
SOILS WITH HEAVY FRIABLE MODERATELY PERMEABLE SUBSOILS DERIVED FROM GRANITES, GNEISSES, AND SCHISTS. ROLLING PENEPLAIN TOPOGRAPHY

11 **FALL LINE SAND HILLS**
DEEP SANDS AND NON-ARABLE CLAYS FROM MARINE SEDIMENTS. SMOOTH TO HILLY TOPOGRAPHY

12 **COASTAL PLAIN-RED BELT**
SOILS WITH DEEP, MODERATELY HEAVY, FRIABLE, PERMEABLE SUBSOILS DERIVED FROM CALCAREOUS MARINE SEDIMENTS. SMOOTH TO ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY

13 **MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN**
SANDY LOAMS, FRIABLE PERMEABLE SANDY CLAY SUBSOILS DERIVED FROM MARINE SEDIMENTS. SMOOTH TO UNDULATING TOPOGRAPHY

14 **LOWER COASTAL PLAIN**
INTERMEDIATE TO POORLY-DRAINED SANDS AND SANDY LOAMS DERIVED FROM MARINE SEDIMENTS ON LOW, FLAT ATLANTIC COASTAL TERRACE

15 **GULF COAST FLATWOODS**
POORLY DRAINED SANDS AND SANDY LOAMS DERIVED FROM MARINE SEDIMENTS ON LOW, FLAT GULF COASTAL TERRACE

16 **ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS**
WELL-DRAINED SANDS AND SANDY LOAMS DERIVED FROM MARINE DEPOSITS OF SANDS AND PHOSPHATIC LIMESTONES. SMOOTH TO ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY

17 **HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS**
WELL-DRAINED SANDS AND SANDY LOAMS ON FLAT TO ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY, COMPRISING THE CITRUS FRUIT BELT, INTERMIXED WITH LOW-LYING POORLY-DRAINED SOILS, DERIVED FROM MARINE DEPOSITS

18 **EVERGLADES AREA**
POORLY-DRAINED ORGANIC SOILS AND INTERMEDIATE TO POORLY-DRAINED, MINERAL SOILS DERIVED FROM MARINE DEPOSITS OF SANDS, MARLS, AND LIMESTONE ON FLAT TOPOGRAPHY

19 **BIG CYPRESS AREA**
POORLY-DRAINED MARINE SANDS AND CLAYS, AND LIMESTONE ROCK OUTCROP ON LOW FLAT GULF COASTAL TERRACE

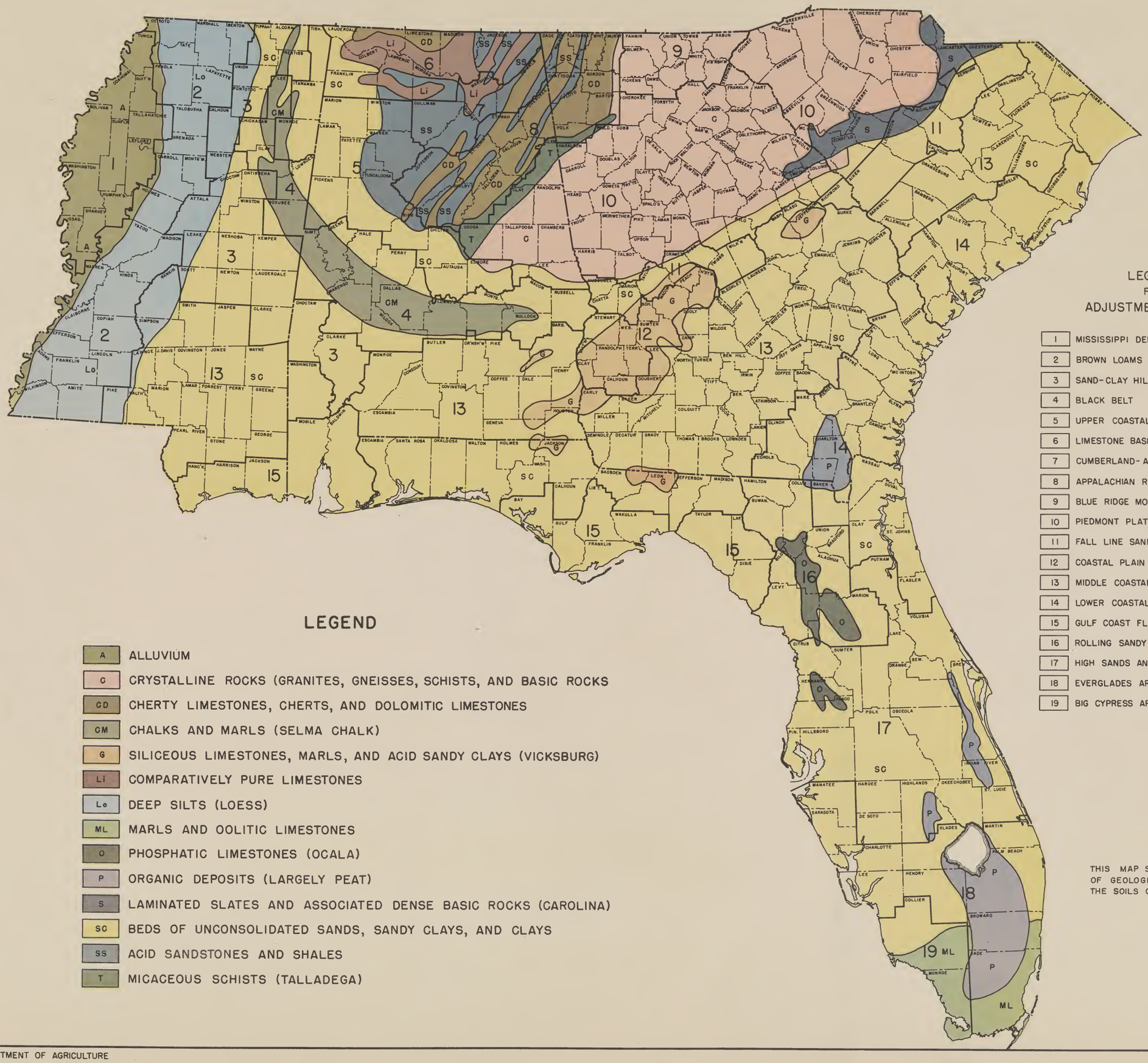
INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

THE ADJUSTMENT AREAS, DELINEATED BY LAND GRANT COLLEGE AND FEDERAL AGENCY OFFICIALS AS THE BASIS FOR POST-WAR PLANNING AND OTHER PURPOSES, REPRESENT THE MAJOR AREAS, ADJUSTED TO COUNTY LINES, IN EACH OF WHICH THERE IS SUFFICIENT UNIFORMITY IN THE NATURE OF THE PHYSICAL RESOURCES, AND SIMILARITY IN THE CHARACTER OF PROBLEMS ARISING FROM USE OF THOSE PHYSICAL RESOURCES, TO DISTINGUISH IT FROM ADJOINING AREAS. THE DETERMINATION OF THE COUNTIES TO BE INCLUDED WITHIN EACH ADJUSTMENT AREA WAS MADE IN CONFERENCES WITH INTERESTED STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES. NO SUB AREAS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITHIN ADJUSTMENT AREAS, ALTHOUGH IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT SUB AREAS TO SERVE AGENCY NEEDS MAY BE IDENTIFIED BY ANY AGENCY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOUTHEAST POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE IN COOPERATION
WITH LAND GRANT COLLEGES, NOVEMBER, 1942

GENERALIZED PARENT MATERIALS OF SOILS



LEGEND

- A — ALLUVIUM
- C — CRYSTALLINE ROCKS (GRANITES, GNEISSES, SCHISTS, AND BASIC ROCKS
- CD — CHERTY LIMESTONES, CHERTS, AND DOLOMITIC LIMESTONES
- CM — CHALKS AND MARLS (SELMA CHALK)
- G — SILICEOUS LIMESTONES, MARLS, AND ACID SANDY CLAYS (VICKSBURG)
- Li — COMPARATIVELY PURE LIMESTONES
- Lo — DEEP SILTS (LOESS)
- ML — MARLS AND OOLITIC LIMESTONES
- O — PHOSPHATIC LIMESTONES (OCALA)
- P — ORGANIC DEPOSITS (LARGELY PEAT)
- S — LAMINATED SLATES AND ASSOCIATED DENSE BASIC ROCKS (CAROLINA)
- SC — BEDS OF UNCONSOLIDATED SANDS, SANDY CLAYS, AND CLAYS
- SS — ACID SANDSTONES AND SHALES
- T — MICACEOUS SCHISTS (TALLADEGA)

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

- 1 — MISSISSIPPI DELTA
- 2 — BROWN LOAMS
- 3 — SAND-CLAY HILLS
- 4 — BLACK BELT
- 5 — UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
- 6 — LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
- 7 — CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
- 8 — APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
- 9 — BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
- 10 — PIEDMONT PLATEAU
- 11 — FALL LINE SAND HILLS
- 12 — COASTAL PLAIN — RED BELT
- 13 — MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
- 14 — LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
- 15 — GULF COAST FLATWOODS
- 16 — ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
- 17 — HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
- 18 — EVERGLADES AREA
- 19 — BIG CYPRESS AREA

NOTE

THIS MAP SHOWS THE GENERAL PATTERN OF GEOLOGICAL MATERIALS FROM WHICH THE SOILS OF THE REGION HAVE FORMED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF SOIL SURVEYS—1943

A Mississippi Alluvium. This area, one of 10,160 square miles, includes that part of the Mississippi River alluvial plain in Mississippi. The alluvial deposits in this plain are derived from sources as widely separated and distinctive as the Red Podzolic soils of Mississippi and the Brown soils of Montana. Most of the Great Soil Groups of the United States are represented in the Mississippi drainage basin and are sources of alluvium.

The soil parent materials consist of alluvium laid down chiefly by the Mississippi River and modified by deposits from tributary streams. The predominant alluvial deposits are nearly neutral clays and silty clay loams with poor to imperfect drainage. The alluvium, however, includes a wide variety of deposits, ranging from sandy loam to clay in texture, from friable to tough and plastic in consistence, and from excessive to poor in drainage. The main colors of the alluvium are grays, usually splotched with weak yellow and rust-brown. Most of the deposits are moderate to high in their contents of plant nutrients.

C Crystalline rocks (granites, gneisses, schists, and basic igneous rocks). This area includes about 36,180 square miles. It comprises most of the southern part of the Piedmont Plateau and the extreme southern tip of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The parent materials of the soils of this area are predominantly stiff, gritty, and acid clays, silty clays, and clay loams. In limited areas the soil parent materials are tough, plastic, acid clays; in other limited areas they are very friable and permeable acid sandy loams to sandy clay loams. The soil parent materials chiefly are mottled reddish brown, gray, and yellow in color. Variations in color from place to place are common, particularly in the clays, silty clays, and sandy loams. Fragments of granites, gneisses, schists, or quartz rocks of various sizes are present in variable quantities in the parent materials in many places. The thickness of the parent material ranges from 1 to 7 feet over most of the region, with an extreme range from several inches to as much as 12 feet.

Most of the soil parent materials in this area have accumulated from the weathering of a variety of granites, gneisses, schists, and basic igneous rocks. These rocks differ greatly in composition. In many instances the differences in the rocks are reflected in the character of the weathered products or soil parent materials. For example, the high-quartz granites and other highly siliceous rocks give rise to light-colored and light-textured soil parent materials, whereas certain of the basic igneous rocks weather into heavy plastic clays.

CD Cherty limestones, cherts, and dolomitic limestones. This area occupies about 6,700 square miles and is confined to the northwestern part of Georgia and northern Alabama. The larger of the two areas consists of folded rock chiefly of the Ordovician system. The parent rocks are predominantly cherty dolomitic limestone with smaller amounts of high grade limestone, argillaceous limestone, acid shale, and interbedded limestone and shale. The parent material from the dolomitic limestone is predominantly yellowish-red to yellow cherty silty clay or clay loam from 8 to 30 feet thick. This material is moderately permeable but has good internal drainage. It is acid in reaction and rather low in plant nutrient minerals.

The parent material from the high grade limestones is red, firm but moderately friable silty clay from 4 to 20 feet thick. It is acid, but is moderately high in plant nutrient minerals and is well drained.

The parent material from argillaceous limestone is mottled reddish-yellow, yellow and gray plastic acid clay. The depth to bedrock does not commonly exceed 5 feet and in many places it is less than 1 foot thick and is broken by outcrops of limestone. The content of plant nutrient minerals is not high and internal movement of moisture is slow.

The parent material from acid shales is acid, firm silty clay that ranges in color from yellow to reddish yellow. Its thickness over bedrock does not commonly exceed 2 or 3 feet. It is low in plant nutrient minerals, except possibly potassium, and internal movement of moisture is notably retarded.

The smaller segment of this parent material area, which is along the northern boundary of Alabama, is on level bedded cherty limestone. The parent material is yellow to yellowish-red cherty silty clay from 3 to 10 feet thick, the thickness correlating with the slope gradient. This material is moderately permeable but is low in plant nutrient minerals.

CM Chalks and Marls (Selma Chalk). This area occupies about 8,180 square miles and lies as a belt across northeastern Mississippi and central Alabama. The rocks are soft limestone or chalk (Selma chalk) and acid clays that overlie the chalk. The nature of the soil parent materials differs with the thickness of the layer above the chalk. Where the depth to chalk is less than three feet the parent material is generally alkaline and grayish in color. The consistence is predominantly friable although there are some areas that are plastic. Where the parent material is more than three feet thick above chalk, the upper part is plastic and slightly to moderately acid. All of it has a fair to moderate content of plant nutrients. The acid clays overlying some areas of the chalk are plastic marine sediments low in plant nutrient and slowly permeable to moisture.

G Unconsolidated sands and clays over siliceous limestones and marls. These soil parent materials cover about 6, 940 square miles divided among four areas on the map. The largest areas are in southeastern Georgia.

The soil parent materials consist chiefly of friable, acid sandy clays and sandy clay loams. In a few places these are plastic, acid silty clays or clays, whereas in other local areas the soil parent materials are friable and permeable acid sandy loams. The materials usually have mottled yellow, brown, gray, and reddish colors, although there are many variations in the color pattern. Different color patterns occur, especially where the texture is very light or very heavy, or where the water table fluctuates within the soil parent materials. Drainage of the materials differs greatly from place to place according to the relief and the depth and character of the underlying limestones.

The soil parent materials have arisen in part from marine deposits of sand and clays and in part from the weathering of siliceous limestones and marls. Parent materials from the two sources cannot easily be differentiated by field examination. Although most of the soil parent materials of these areas are considered marine sands and clays, it is thought that these deposits have been influenced materially by the underlying limestones or marls in most places. In places the limestones and marls outcrop, and the depth of the rock beneath the surface, or the thickness of the regolith, ranges from a very few inches to as much as 20 or 30 feet. The weathered materials over these rocks have been found to be acid to within 1 or 2 inches of the limestone.

Ll Limestones (relatively pure). This area includes about 3,470 square miles and coincides with the region of dark reddish brown soils in northern Alabama. The soil parent materials have been formed largely through the weathering of relatively high-grade limestones of the Tuscumbia (St. Louis and Warsaw limestones), Bangor, and Pennington formations. Part of the soil parent materials are alluvial deposits brought down by the Tennessee River.

The predominant soil parent materials are silty clay loams and have a mixed pattern of reddish brown, yellowish brown and weak yellow colors. Although mottled silty clay loams predominate, the materials range in texture from friable fine sandy loams to tough plastic clays, in reaction from strongly acid to slightly acid, and in drainage from wet to well drained. The thicknesses of the parent material range from 1 foot to as much as 15 feet over bedrock.

Lo Deep silts (loess). This area occupies about 20,320 square miles and lies as a broad belt east of and parallel to the area of Mississippi Alluvium. It consists of a layer of brownish-yellow loessial silt ranging in thickness from 30 to 50 feet along the west edge to 2 or 3 feet along the east edge over acid sands and clays of the Coastal Plain. The silt is friable and quite permeable to moisture, although under certain conditions, such as where the silt lies on clayey material, percolation is notably retarded or very slow. The content of plant nutrient minerals is moderately high and where the silt layer is sufficiently thick the reaction is slightly alkaline below a depth of 12 feet. The underlying Coastal Plain sands and clays are variable in texture and consistence but are quite uniformly acid and low in content of plant nutrient minerals. First bottoms along the streams are relatively wide. Those along the smaller streams where the Coastal Plain formations are not exposed are predominantly silt; those along the larger streams and the smaller streams where Coastal Plain material is exposed are a mixture of sands and silt, and in some few places, sands, silt, and clay.

ML Marls and Oolitic limestones. This area includes about 3,220 square miles in a relatively narrow belt in the southern tip of Florida.

The marls are characterized by their softness, their lack of distinct structure, and their cream-white color. The marls range in thickness from 6 inches to 4 feet, and in places they have an over-burden of sand which ranges in depth from a few inches to more than 3 feet. The marls were deposited in shallow water, both fresh and salt, and in places are receiving new deposits at the present time. They overlie the Oolitic limestones which are light gray in color and are firmly cemented. The Oolitic limestone outcrops at various places through the marls and sands. Where it has been exposed for a considerable time, the surface has been slightly weathered. In many places, however, very little change can be noticed in the limestone.

O Phosphatic limestones (Ocala). Two areas of this parent material type are mapped in the vicinity of Ocala, Florida. The two areas include only 1,740 square miles.

The soil parent materials of this area are more or less equally divided, the one part consisting of friable acid sands and sandy clay loams and the other of tough or plastic acid clays or sandy clays. The sandy parent materials are predominantly yellow and brown with some gray splotches, whereas the heavier-textured parent materials are mottled brown, yellow, gray, and reddish brown. Fragments of the limestone are in the heavy-textured parent materials in many places. These materials differ greatly in drainage from place to place. In places the soil parent materials are in a saturated condition much or most of the time; in many places they are very well drained.

The soil parent materials of these areas have resulted in part from marine deposits of acid sands and clays and in part from the weathered products of the underlying limestones. It is difficult to differentiate between the parent materials according to their source of origin. In places the limestones outcrop and the thickness of the regolith varies from a very few inches to as much as 25 or 30 feet. It is thought that a thickness of 12 to 15 feet is representative of a considerable part of the areas. Although a great deal of the soil parent materials of these areas consists of acid sands and clays of marine deposition, it is thought that these materials have been influenced considerably by the underlying limestones over most of the areas.

P Organic deposits (largely peat). The peat and muck deposits cover an area of approximately 6,200 square miles, chiefly in the Everglades of southeast Florida and in the Okefenokee Swamp of southeast Georgia and north Florida. The deposits consist of the remains of water-loving plants in various stages of decomposition that have been mixed with silt and fine sand. They are underlain by sand, sandy clay, marl, and limestone. The peat and muck deposits, as a rule, are extremely acid, although those in the Everglades are only slightly acid. All areas are wet except where the peat has been artificially drained. The surface of these areas is almost level to very gently undulating. The ridges are from 6 inches to 1 foot above water most of the year and the bottoms of the sloughs are 1 to 2 feet under water.

S Slates and associated basic igneous rocks. This area embraces about 2,480 square miles and includes a relatively narrow belt of distinctive rocks along the eastern margin of the Piedmont Plateau province. In this belt the rocks are predominantly slaty and are possibly of volcano-sedimentary origin. Among these slates are dikes and intrusions of basic igneous rocks, including diorite, gabbro, and diabase, and possibly other rocks.

The slates include felsite and rhyolite, which are predominantly very fine in texture, and the weathered material gives rise to predominantly silty parent materials. Mineralogically, these rocks are of about the same composition as granite, and the mineral components are quartz, feldspar, hornblende, and mica, although hornblende and mica may be lacking in places. In general, the rocks have weathered to less depth than have the granites and gneisses. In many places thin platy pieces of soft slate or small particles of other rocks are scattered throughout the soil parent materials.

Soils of this slate belt have grayish-yellow, light gray, almost white, and in places reddish-brown, silty surface layers and red or yellow friable, firm silty clay subsoils. The soil parent materials derived from the slates are friable, acid, fine sandy clay loams and silty clay loams. Those derived from the dark basic igneous rocks are acid plastic clays for the most part.

SC Unconsolidated sand and clays (marine deposits). This area covers approximately 131,820 square miles. It comprises most of the coastal plain beginning at the Tennessee-Mississippi State line and extending northeast to the North Carolina State line and south to the Atlantic and Gulf coast line.

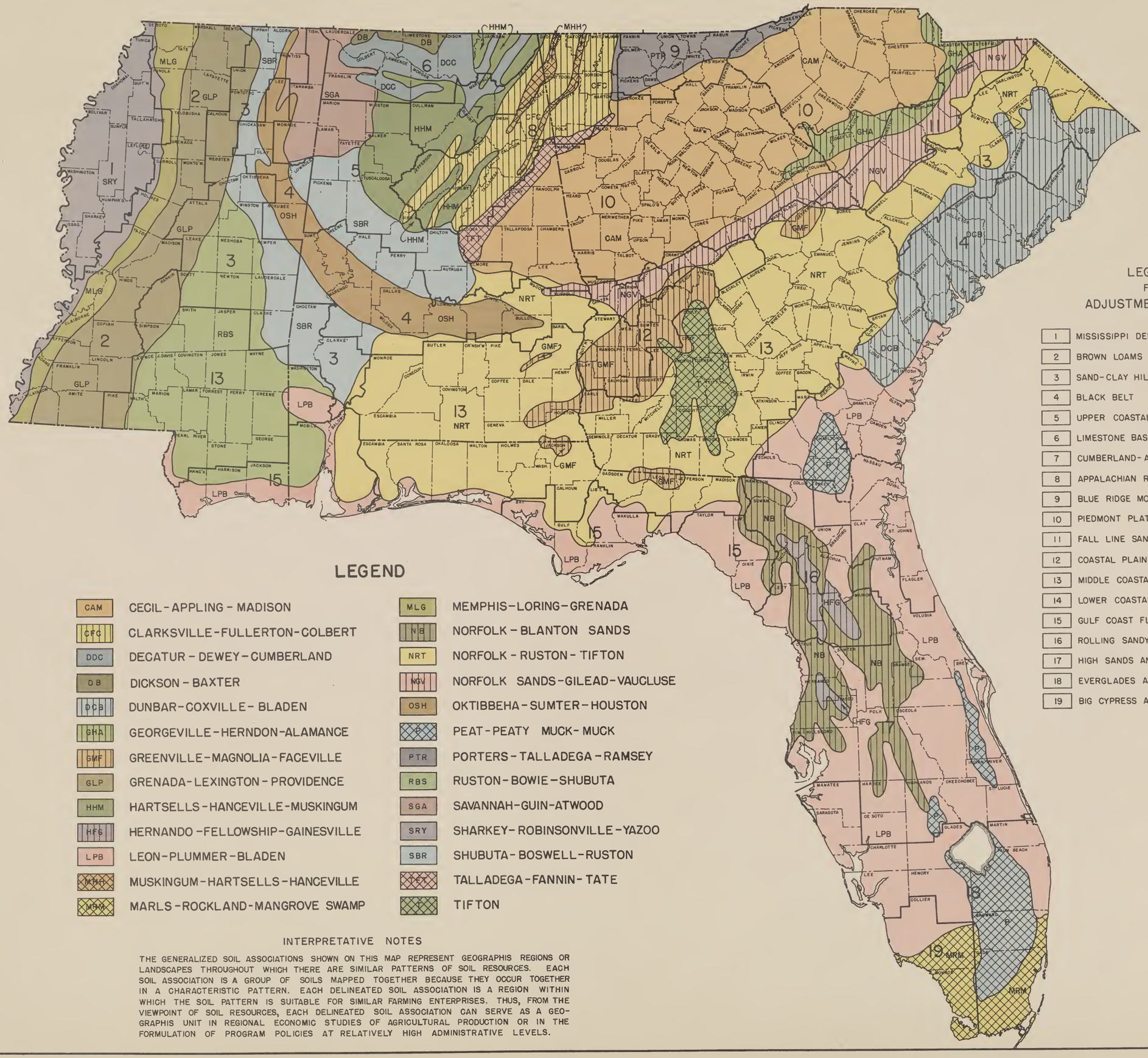
The three main types of parent material are sands, sandy clays, and clays. The sands, usually light gray in color and mottled with pale yellow are imperfectly or poorly drained. The soils in the well-drained and excessively drained areas are loose and open and are yellow, brown, or red in color. The sandy clays range from friable to compact and are light gray mottled with yellow, brown, or red. The drainage is imperfect to poor. The clays are plastic or compact and are gray in color, usually mottled with yellow, brown, and red. These materials are mainly acid and have been weathered to depths from 1 to 15 feet.

SS Acid sandstones and shales. This area occupies about 8,700 square miles and is in northern Alabama and northwestern Georgia. The parent rock is level bedded acid sandstone and shale of the Carboniferous system underlain by limestone that outcrops in the deeper valleys. The parent material from the sandstone predominates and is brownish-yellow friable sandy clay loam that is acid in reaction and low in plant nutrients. The depth to bedrock on the smoother parts of the landscape is from 2-1/2 to 6 feet and on the rougher parts it forms an irregular covering from 6 to 20 inches thick broken by bedrock outcrops. Most portions are permeable and well drained.

T Micaceous Schists (Talladega). This area includes about 1,740 square miles. It is confined chiefly to the Talladega hills, occupying a long narrow belt in east-central Alabama and extending for some distance into northwestern Georgia.

The soil parent materials of this area are predominantly slick, greasy silty clays. Over a large portion of the area, the parent materials are full of partially weathered fragments of slates and micaceous and taleose schists. These materials are predominantly mottled, brown, yellow and reddish-brown colors. The thickness of the weathered material ranges from 1 to 5 feet. Most of the soil parent materials in this area have accumulated from the weathering of a variety of micaceous and taleose schists and phyllites. The percentages of the various schists in a formation differ from place to place and this is reflected in the differing kinds of parent materials.

GENERALIZED SOIL ASSOCIATIONS



LEGEND

CAM	CECIL - APPLING - MADISON
CFG	CLARKSVILLE - FULLERTON - COLBERT
DDC	DECATUR - DEWEY - CUMBERLAND
DB	DICKSON - BAXTER
DCB	DUNBAR - COXVILLE - BLADEN
GHA	GEORGEVILLE - HERNDON - ALAMANCE
GMF	GREENVILLE - MAGNOLIA - FACEVILLE
GLP	GRENADA - LEXINGTON - PROVIDENCE
HHM	HARTSELLS - HANCEVILLE - MUSKINGUM
HFG	HERNANDO - FELLOWSHIP - GAINESVILLE
LPB	LEON - PLUMMER - BLADEN
MHH	MUSKINGUM - HARTSELLS - HANCEVILLE
MRM	MARLS - ROCKLAND - MANGROVE SWAMP
MLG	MEMPHIS - LORING - GRENADA
NB	NORFOLK - BLANTON SANDS
NRT	NORFOLK - RUSTON - TIFTON
NGV	NORFOLK SANDS - GILEAD - VAUCLUSE
OSH	OKTIBBEHA - SUMTER - HOUSTON
P	PEAT - PEATY MUCK - MUCK
PTR	PORTERS - TALLADEGA - RAMSEY
RBS	RUSTON - BOWIE - SHUBUTA
SGA	SAVANNAH - GUIN - ATWOOD
SRY	SHARKEY - ROBINSONVILLE - YAZOO
SBR	SHUBUTA - BOSWELL - RUSTON
TFT	TALLADEGA - FANNIN - TATE
T	TIFTON

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND - CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
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7	CUMBERLAND - ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
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17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

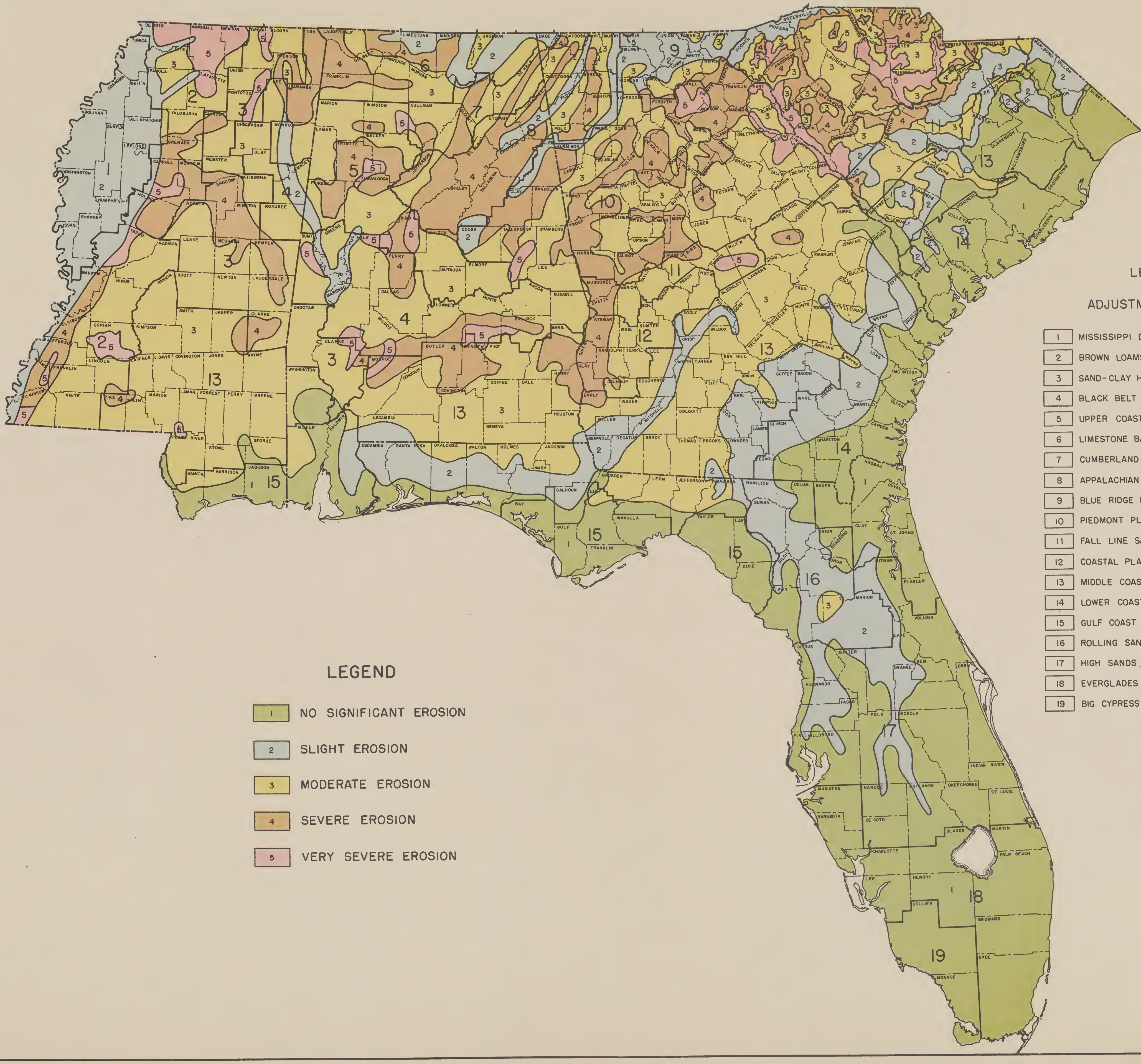
INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

THE GENERALIZED SOIL ASSOCIATIONS SHOWN ON THIS MAP REPRESENT GEOGRAPHIS REGIONS OR LANDSCAPES THROUGHOUT WHICH THERE ARE SIMILAR PATTERNS OF SOIL RESOURCES. EACH SOIL ASSOCIATION IS A GROUP OF SOILS MAPPED TOGETHER BECAUSE THEY OCCUR TOGETHER IN A CHARACTERISTIC PATTERN. EACH DELINEATED SOIL ASSOCIATION IS A REGION WITHIN WHICH THE SOIL PATTERN IS SUITABLE FOR SIMILAR FARMING ENTERPRISES. THUS, FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF SOIL RESOURCES, EACH DELINEATED SOIL ASSOCIATION CAN SERVE AS A GEOGRAPHIS UNIT IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC STUDIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OR IN THE FORMULATION OF PROGRAM POLICIES AT RELATIVELY HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF SOIL SURVEYS — 1943

GENERALIZED EROSION



LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

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14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

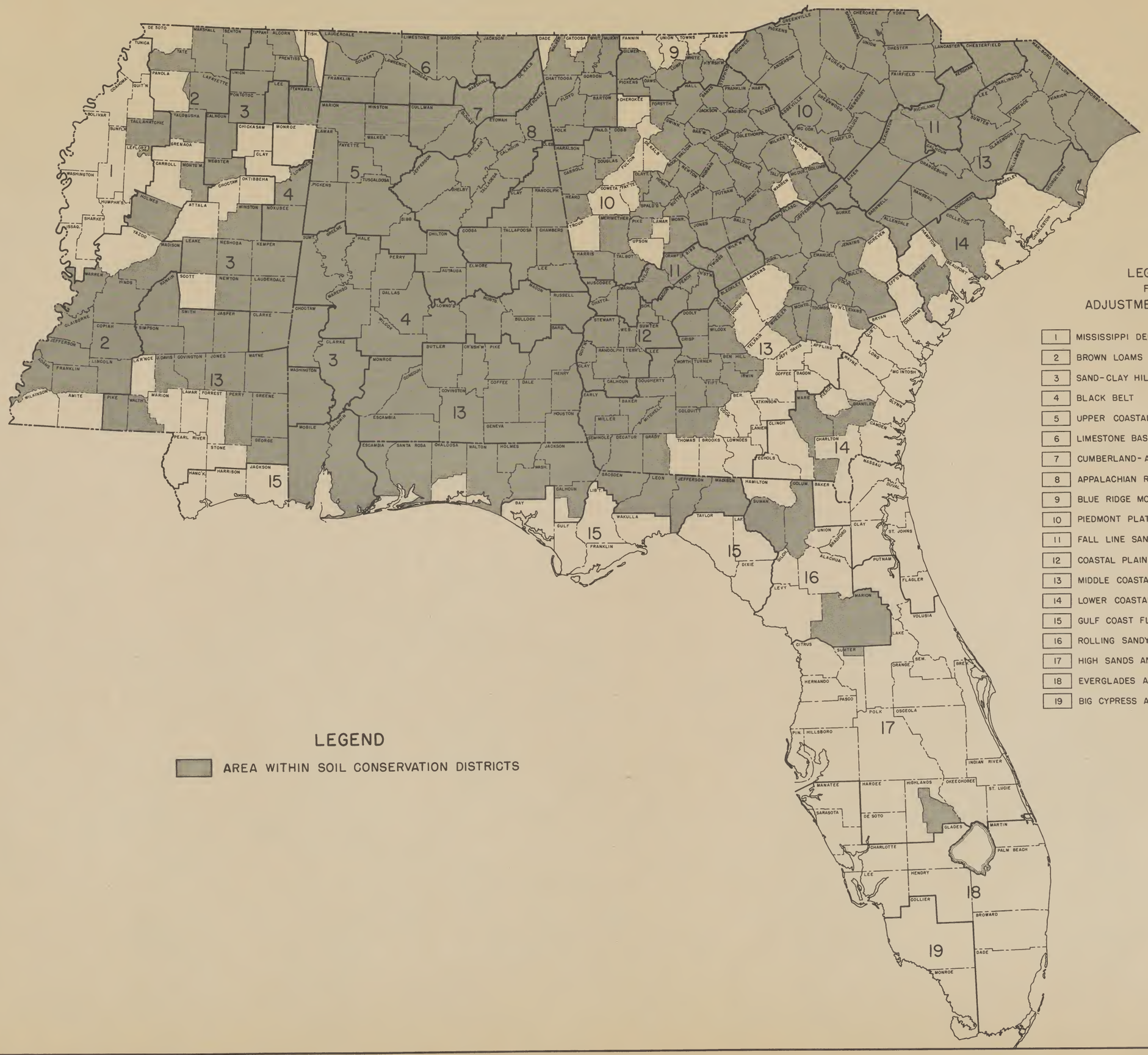
1	NO SIGNIFICANT EROSION
2	SLIGHT EROSION
3	MODERATE EROSION
4	SEVERE EROSION
5	VERY SEVERE EROSION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL 1, 1943

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

AS OF APRIL 1, 1943



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL 1, 1943

INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT
FOR
GENERALIZED EROSION AND SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS MAPS

GENERALIZED EROSION

Erosion has been serious on all lands with any appreciable gradient which have been cultivated in the Southeast. This has been due primarily to the high annual rainfall, about 50 inches or more; to the open winters during which the ground is unprotected by vegetation, without a protective covering of snow, and not frozen deeply or for long periods; and to current agricultural practices which have not included practices designed to protect the soils from erosion.

Although erosion has been less serious on the forested lands generally, much of the forest on farm lands was established after the lands became too seriously eroded for further cultivation. The long prevailing practice of periodic burning of the woodland, together with local destructive harvesting methods have accelerated erosion on the forest lands occupying slopes sufficient to induce rapid runoff.

Each adjustment area is characterized by destructive erosion problems. The pattern and severity of erosion is identified with differences in the physical characteristics of the predominating soil types and underlying parent materials and with the past and present types of farming.

The character and prevalence of erosion varies from place to place with differences in the characteristics of the soils and with differences in past and present uses of the lands. On sloping land, the soils which are slowly permeable are more susceptible to erosion than are those which are readily permeable. Soils which are deep are less seriously deteriorated by a given soil loss than are those which are shallow. Certain cropping systems and cultural practices which will provide the maximum protective ground cover enhance infiltration and reduce runoff, and at the same time maintain soil fertility and improve crop yields.

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Soil Conservation Districts are local organizations of farmers organized under state laws for the purpose of bringing about effective soil and moisture conservation. The basic principle underlying the state soil conservation districts law is to assure local responsibility for formulating and carrying out an erosion-control program. No district can be formed unless the people register their desire first by petition and later by a favorable vote in a referendum. Once the district is formed, local people are responsible for its operation.

Each state within the Southeast Post-War Planning Region has a soil conservation districts law. Interest of farmers in districts is reflected by the fact that within the region a total of 104 districts, embracing 104,568,000 acres, had been organized as of April 1, 1943.

The state districts laws provide for the creation of State Soil Conservation Committees, which consist of from 3 to 5 members. Members generally serve by virtue of their positions as heads of state agricultural agencies. Most frequently they are the director of the State Agricultural Extension Service, the director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, and the administrative heads of other state agricultural agencies.

The functions of the State Soil Conservation Committee are to determine the need for districts within the particular territories from which petitions are received, to bring about an exchange of information and experiences among the districts in the state, and to coordinate the several district programs in their state "so far as this may be done by advice and consultation." The committee also serves as a mechanism for correlating the soil conservation efforts of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, State Extension Service, and other agricultural agencies.

In general, the steps followed in organizing a soil conservation district are as follows: (1) Landowners petition the State Soil Conservation Committee to organize a district within a given territory; (2) the State Committee holds public hearings within the territory of the proposed district; (3) after the hearings, the State Committee, guided by the testimony given and deciding whether the proposed district will serve to advance public health, safety, and welfare, grants or denies the petition; (4) the State Committee after granting a petition then defines the boundaries of the proposed district and gives notice of a referendum to be held within the proposed district; (5) if the majority of votes cast in the referendum are for the creation of a district, the State Committee proceeds with the organization of the district.

The State Committee next appoints two supervisors (In Alabama the committee appoints all five, and in Florida all are elected) to serve with the three who are to be elected. The two appointed supervisors then present a petition to the Secretary of State requesting that a certificate of organization be issued to the district. After the certificate is issued, the State Soil Conservation Committee issues notices of election for the three other supervisors. Some states provide through state appropriated funds for the expenses of supervisors.

Among the powers the district exercises through the governing body are: Carrying out measures for the prevention and control of soil erosion within the district; formulation of cooperative agreements with landowners within the district for carrying out erosion-control and soil conservation operations; obtaining ownership or lease of land or other property, or exchanging property; making available to landowners within the district, machinery, equipment, and planting materials for carrying on soil conservation; and development of detailed plans for conservation of soil resources and prevention of soil erosion. The soil conservation districts are authorized on the one hand to obtain assistance in the form of materials, labor, technical assistance, or other aids for soil conservation and, on the other hand, to grant such assistance as it may have available to cooperating farmers in the establishment of practices and treatments on individual farms. Consideration of the need for land use regulations within the district is also a responsibility of the governing body.

The assistance that a district furnishes farmers is based primarily on conservation plans for farms. This plan prescribes the proper land use and soil conservation treatments and practices which have been determined as necessary in view of a conservation survey made of the farm showing extent and degree of erosion, soil types, present land use, and other basic facts about the farm. Cropping systems and conservation treatments are developed in accordance with the capabilities of the land and the needs of the farmer.

Technical assistance in planning farms and establishing the necessary conservation practices is supplied to the district for the most part by the Soil Conservation Service. Limited quantities of planting material such as kudzu crowns and seedlings, tree seedlings, and seeds of plants valuable for erosion-control also are supplied by the Service to districts.

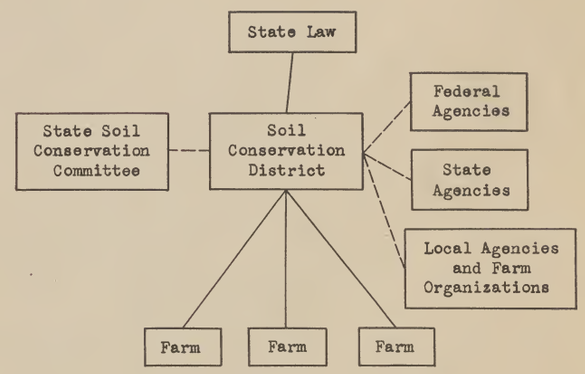
The principal objectives of the conservation plan for a farm are the proper use of every acre of land according to the use to which it is best adapted and the application of the necessary supporting conservation measures for holding erosion to a minimum and for sustaining or improving returns from the land. The completed plan usually embraces the following conservation measures: Water disposal, including terraces, terrace outlets, farm drainage, and roadside erosion control; improved land use on open fields, including crop rotations on better classes of cropland, establishment of appropriate perennial vegetation on steep or severely eroded land, and the development of pasture on lowlands or other suitable areas; woodland management, including reforestation of certain areas, proper harvesting of fuel wood and other timber products, fire prevention and control, grazing control, and wildlife features such as field border strips between woodland and cultivated land, and plans for farm ponds for the use of livestock and for fish production.

Soil conservation districts may accept aid from any source such as local, state, and federal agencies or other organizations in advancing their programs. In addition to the assistance from agencies of the Department of Agriculture, the districts find the help of the State Extension Services, State Conservation Departments, State Highway Departments, county and city governments, local farmer organizations, and other organizations invaluable in facilitating their work.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS BY STATES

State	Number of Districts	Acreage
Alabama	12	32,819,000
Florida	15	8,113,000
Georgia	20	26,310,000
Mississippi	39	17,802,000
South Carolina	18	19,524,000
Total	104	104,568,000

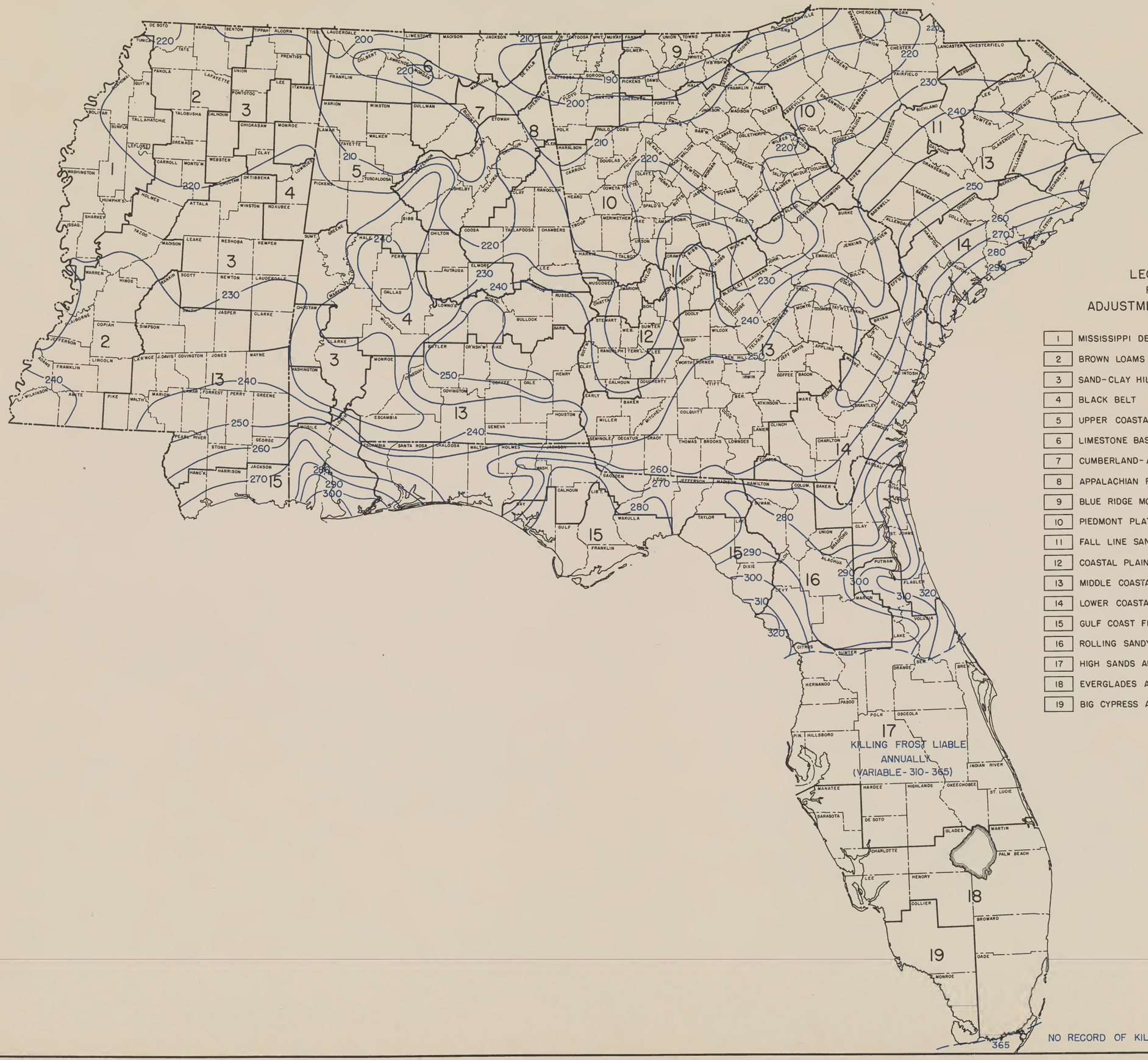
DISTRICT ORGANIZATION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL 1, 1943

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WITHOUT KILLING FROST



LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10	PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11	FALL LINE SAND HILLS
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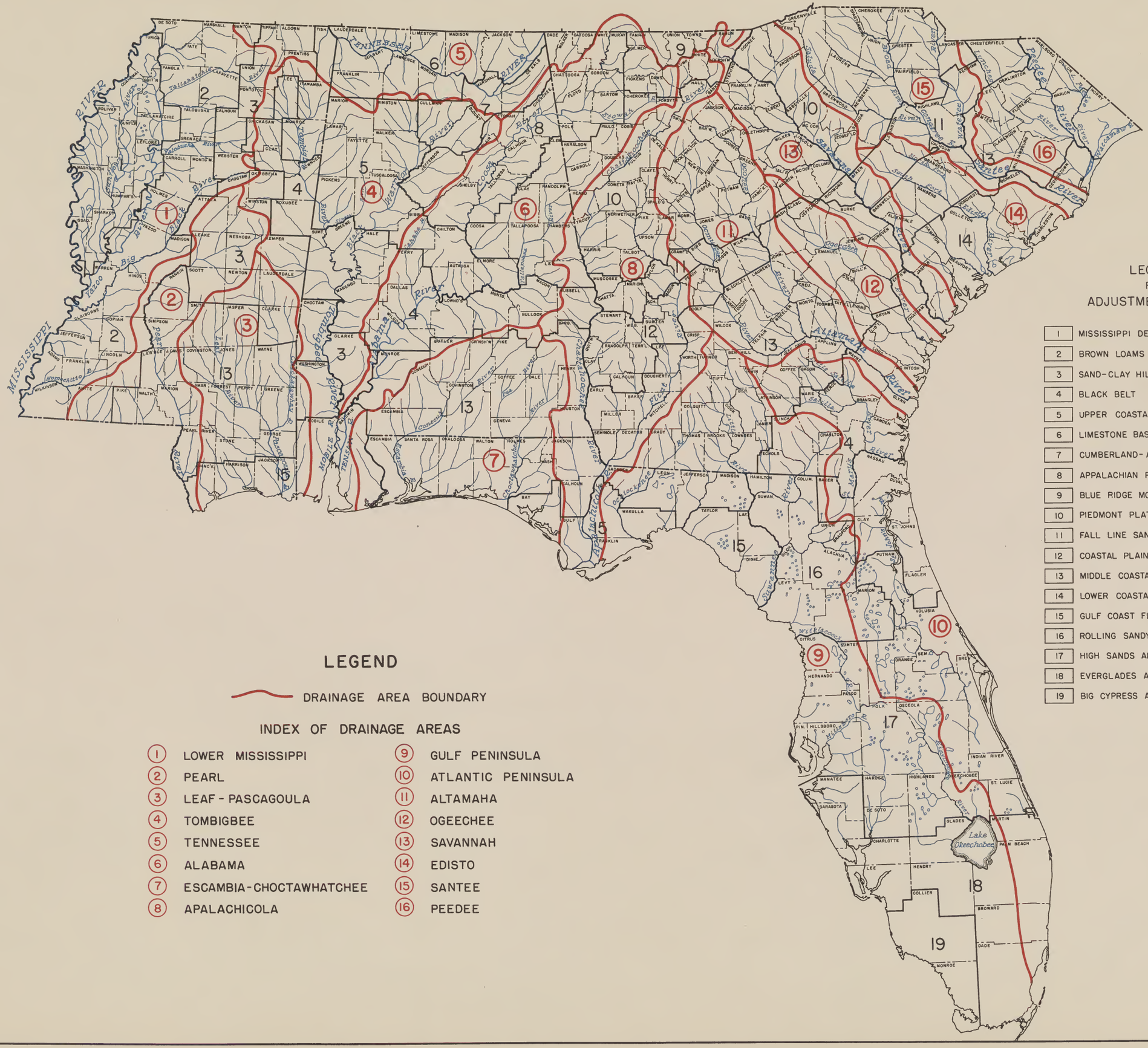
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

1941 YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MAY, 1943

PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE AREAS



LEGEND

DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY

INDEX OF DRAINAGE AREAS

1. LOWER MISSISSIPPI
2. PEARL
3. LEAF - PASCAGOULA
4. TOMBIGBEE
5. TENNESSEE
6. ALABAMA
7. ESCAMBIA - CHOCTAWHATCHEE
8. APALACHICOLA
9. GULF PENINSULA
10. ATLANTIC PENINSULA
11. ALTAMAHA
12. OGEECHEE
13. SAVANNAH
14. EDISTO
15. SANTEE
16. PEEDEE

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1. MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2. BROWN LOAMS
3. SAND-CLAY HILLS
4. BLACK BELT
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

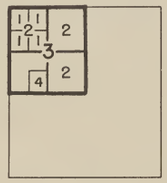
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL 1, 1943

TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES AVAILABLE

APRIL, 1943

LEGEND

1 – INDICATES QUADRANGLES PREPARED BY TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
2 – INDICATES QUADRANGLES PREPARED BY UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
3 – INDICATES QUADRANGLES PREPARED BY MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION
4 – INDICATES QUADRANGLES PREPARED BY UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERS



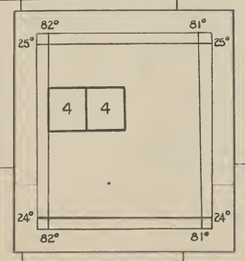
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1,1,1,1 INDICATES THAT FOUR 7.5' QUADRANGLES ARE AVAILABLE PREPARED BY TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

2,2,2 INDICATES THAT THREE 15' QUADRANGLES ARE AVAILABLE PREPARED BY UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3 INDICATES THAT ONE 30' QUADRANGLE IS AVAILABLE PREPARED BY MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

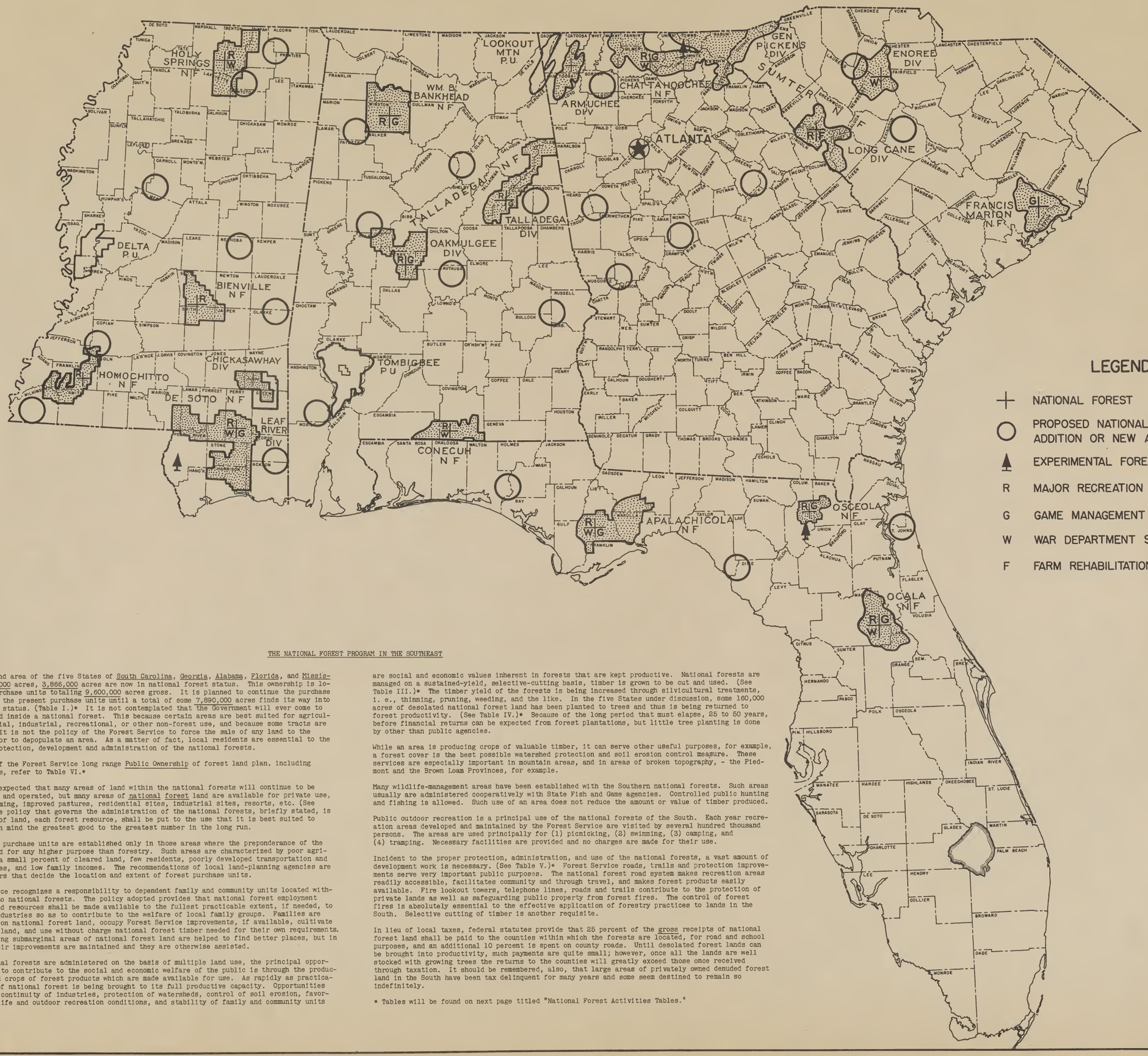
4 INDICATES THAT ONE 7.5' QUADRANGLE IS AVAILABLE PREPARED BY UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

T. V. A. – U. S. G. S. – M. R. C. – U. S. A. E.
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
APRIL, 1943

NATIONAL FOREST ACTIVITIES



THE NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAM IN THE SOUTHEAST

Of the total land area of the five States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, 156,380,000 acres, 3,866,000 acres are now in national forest status. This ownership is located within purchase units totaling 9,600,000 acres gross. It is planned to continue the purchase of lands within the present purchase units until a total of some 7,890,000 acres finds its way into national forest status. (Table I.)* It is not contemplated that the Government will ever come to own all the land inside a national forest. This because certain areas are best suited for agricultural, residential, industrial, recreational, or other non-forest use, and because some tracts are not for sale. It is not the policy of the Forest Service to force the sale of any land to the United States nor to depopulate an area. As a matter of fact, local residents are essential to the satisfactory protection, development and administration of the national forests.

For a summary of the Forest Service long range Public Ownership of forest land plan, including national forests, refer to Table VI.*

Not only is it expected that many areas of land within the national forests will continue to be privately owned and operated, but many areas of national forest land are available for private use, such as for farming, improved pastures, residential sites, industrial sites, resorts, etc. (See Table II.)* The policy that governs the administration of the national forests, briefly stated, is that each acre of land, each forest resource, shall be put to the use that it is best suited to serve, having in mind the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.

National forest purchase units are established only in those areas where the preponderance of the land is unsuited for any higher purpose than forestry. Such areas are characterized by poor agricultural soil, a small percent of cleared land, few residents, poorly developed transportation and social facilities, and low family incomes. The recommendations of local land-planning agencies are among the factors that decide the location and extent of forest purchase units.

The Forest Service recognizes a responsibility to dependent family and community units located within or adjacent to national forests. The policy adopted provides that national forest employment opportunities and resources shall be made available to the fullest practicable extent, if needed, to local men and industries so as to contribute to the welfare of local family groups. Families are allowed to live on national forest land, occupy Forest Service improvements, if available, cultivate national forest land, and use without charge national forest timber needed for their own requirements. Families occupying submarginal areas of national forest land are helped to find better places, but in the meantime their improvements are maintained and they are otherwise assisted.

While the national forests are administered on the basis of multiple land use, the principal opportunity for them to contribute to the social and economic welfare of the public is through the production of repeated crops of forest products which are made available for use. As rapidly as practicable, each acre of national forest is being brought to its full productive capacity. Opportunities for employment, continuity of industries, protection of watersheds, control of soil erosion, favorable fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation conditions, and stability of family and community units are social and economic values inherent in forests that are kept productive. National forests are managed on a sustained-yield, selective-cutting basis, timber is grown to be cut and used. (See Table III.)* The timber yield of the forests is being increased through silvicultural treatments, i. e., thinning, pruning, weeding, and the like. In the five States under discussion, some 160,000 acres of desolated national forest land has been planted to trees and thus is being returned to forest productivity. (See Table IV.)* Because of the long period that must elapse, 25 to 50 years, before financial returns can be expected from forest plantations, but little tree planting is done by other than public agencies.

While an area is producing crops of valuable timber, it can serve other useful purposes, for example, a forest cover is the best possible watershed protection and soil erosion control measure. These services are especially important in mountain areas, and in areas of broken topography, - the Piedmont and the Brown Loam Provinces, for example.

Many wildlife-management areas have been established with the Southern national forests. Such areas usually are administered cooperatively with State Fish and Game agencies. Controlled public hunting and fishing is allowed. Such use of an area does not reduce the amount or value of timber produced.

Public outdoor recreation is a principal use of the national forests of the South. Each year recreation areas developed and maintained by the Forest Service are visited by several hundred thousand persons. The areas are used principally for (1) picnicking, (2) swimming, (3) camping, and (4) tramping. Necessary facilities are provided and no charges are made for their use.

Incident to the proper protection, administration, and use of the national forests, a vast amount of development work is necessary. (See Table V.)* Forest Service roads, trails and protection improvements serve very important public purposes. The national forest road system makes recreation areas readily accessible, facilitates community and through travel, and makes forest products easily available. Fire lookout towers, telephone lines, roads and trails contribute to the protection of private lands as well as safeguarding public property from forest fires. The control of forest fires is absolutely essential to the effective application of forestry practices to lands in the South. Selective cutting of timber is another requisite.

In lieu of local taxes, federal statutes provide that 25 percent of the gross receipts of national forest land shall be paid to the counties within which the forests are located, for road and school purposes, and an additional 10 percent is spent on county roads. Until desolated forest lands can be brought into productivity, such payments are quite small; however, once all the lands are well stocked with growing trees the returns to the counties will greatly exceed those once received through taxation. It should be remembered, also, that large areas of privately owned denuded forest land in the South have been tax delinquent for many years and some seem destined to remain so indefinitely.

* Tables will be found on next page titled "National Forest Activities Tables."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943.

NATIONAL FOREST ACTIVITIES
TABLES

TABLE V - IMPROVEMENTS BUILT ON NATIONAL FORESTS BY THE FOREST SERVICE

State	Net National Forest Area	Forest Highways	Minor Forest Roads	Forest Trails	Forest Telephone Lines	Fire Lookout Towers
	Acres	Miles				Number
Alabama	614,000	22	783	-	518	26
Florida	1,059,000	16	890	-	391	23
Georgia	649,000	74	507	183	416	23
Mississippi	980,000	50	1,714	505	725	38
South Carolina	564,000	80	572	20	389	22
Total	3,866,000	242	4,466	708	2,439	132

TABLE III - NATIONAL FOREST STUMPAGE DISPOSAL PROGRAM BY CALENDAR YEAR

State	1940	1941	1942	Expected 1943	Expected 1944
	Thousand Board Feet				
Alabama	9,722	8,809	5,749	12,000	14,000
Florida	23,236	18,413	24,543	25,000	29,000
Georgia	15,033	23,929	24,470	25,000	25,000
Mississippi	10,013	14,648	29,901	24,000	24,000
South Carolina	22,951	21,837	20,288	22,000	25,000
Total	80,955	87,636	*104,951	*108,000	*117,000

*Increase due largely to material for war use.

TABLE IV - NATIONAL FOREST LANDS PLANTED AND NATIONAL FOREST TREATED FOR STAND IMPROVEMENT *

State	Net National Forest Area	Planted	To be Planted	Treated
	Acres			
Alabama	614,000	26,000	44,000	34,000
Florida	1,059,000	5,000	13,000	29,000
Georgia	649,000	2,000	-	58,000
Mississippi	980,000	116,000	137,000	65,000
South Carolina	564,000	11,000	20,000	50,000
Total	3,866,000	160,000	214,000	236,000

*Treatment consists of thinning, pruning, reproduction release, and wolftree removal.

No figures are given as to the area yet to be treated because of the fact that treatment varies in direct ratio with the facilities (manpower) available to do the work. Often the same area would be benefited if treated two or more times within a ten-year period. The intensity of treatment varies greatly, dependent upon manpower, age and condition of the stand, purposes of management, and other factors.

TABLE I - NATIONAL FOREST PURCHASE PROGRAM (CURRENT)

State	Land Area of State	Active National Forest Purchase Units					Percent to Remain Private
		Number	Gross	Net N.F.	Acquired	Ultimate N.F.	
	Acres		Acres				
Alabama	32,819,000	3	1,752,000	614,000	785,000	1,399,000	20
Florida	35,111,000	3	1,242,000	1,059,000	170,000	1,229,000	1
Georgia	37,584,000	1	1,588,000	649,000	742,000	1,391,000	12
Mississippi	30,349,000	5	2,776,000	980,000	1,535,000	2,515,000	9
South Carolina	19,517,000	2	1,423,000	564,000	792,000	1,356,000	5
Total	155,380,000	14	8,781,000	3,866,000	4,024,000	7,890,000	10

TABLE II - NATIONAL FOREST LANDS USED FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TIMBER PRODUCTION

State	[1] Agriculture		[1] Residential		[3] Military		Recreation		[1] Miscellaneous		Total	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alabama	67	1,230	8	12	1	274	17	[2]120	5	28	98	1,664
Florida	23	388	23	164	4	45,022	19	115	39	390	108	46,079
Georgia	44	538	41	241	3	17,106	39	300	21	260	148	18,445
Mississippi	32	183	6	29	3	8,264	43	160	18	768	102	9,404
South Carolina	318	7,175	74	76	1	6,990	15	200	31	1,404	439	15,845
Total	484	9,514	152	522	12	77,656	133	895	114	2,850	895	91,437

1 As of June 30, 1941
2 Estimated on basis of 1940 Five-Year Report
3 Does not include 443,231 acres transferred to War Department (Choctawhatchee, Camp Shelby, Croatan Marine Base)

TABLE VI - SUMMARY OF FOREST SERVICE LONG RANGE ACQUISITION PLAN
(1938 L.R.P. adjusted to 1941 by dropping certain proposed units on recommendation of State Foresters and Forest Supervisors)

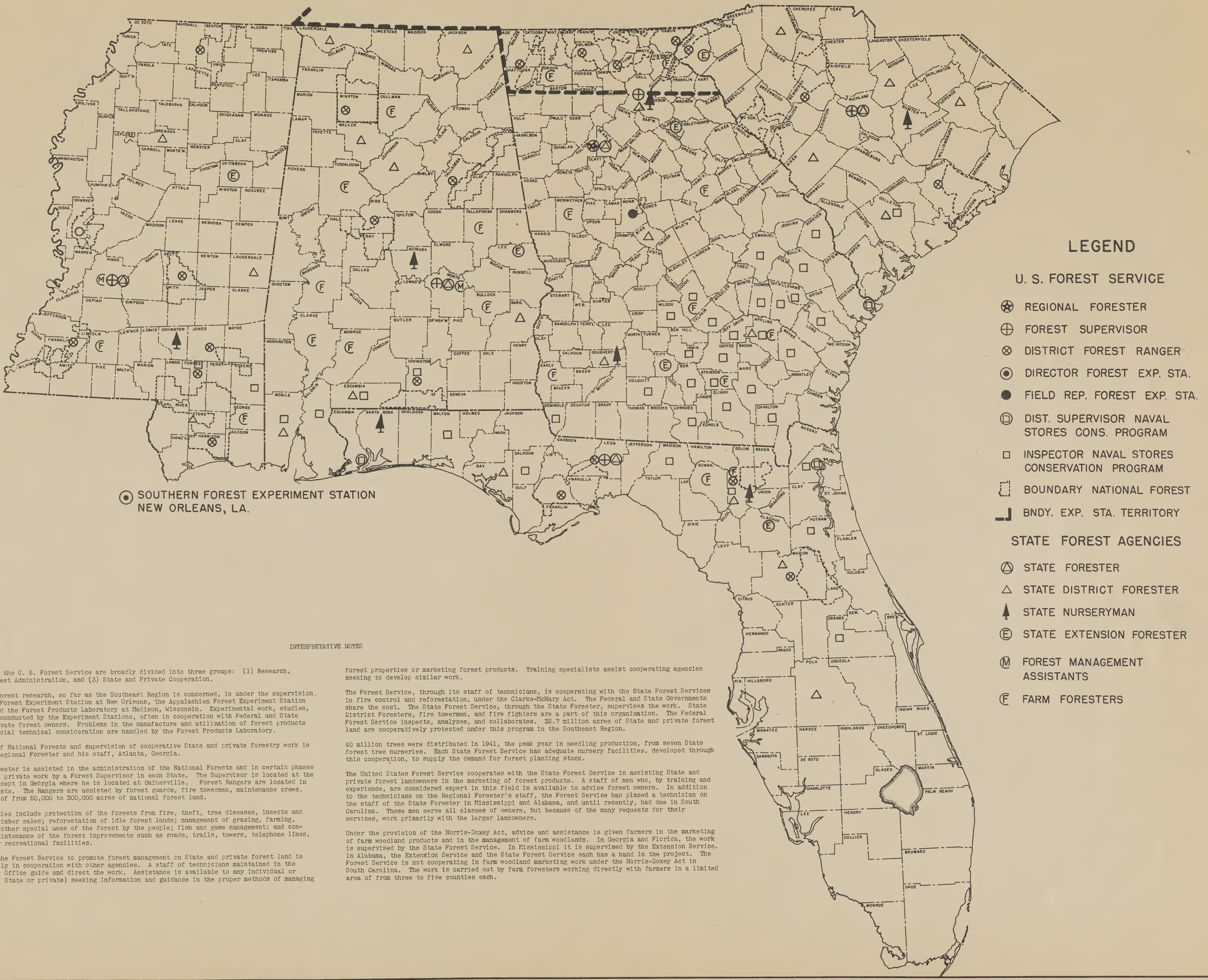
State	Land Area of State	National Forests and Purchase Units					National Forest Program		Ultimate Percent of State		Other Public Ownership Acquired & Indicated as desirable for acquisition[1]
		Present			Proposed		Gross	Acquired & to be Acquired	Gross	Net	
		Gross	NF Land	To be Acquired	Gross	Probable Net					
	Acres	Acres					Acres				Acres
Alabama	32,819,000	[3]2,435,000	614,000	785,000	2,664,000	1,966,000	5,099,000	3,365,000	15.5	10.3	122,000
Florida	35,111,000	1,242,000	1,059,000	170,000	927,000	856,000	2,169,000	2,085,000	6.2	5.9	[2]2,347,000
Georgia	37,584,000	[4]1,727,000	649,000	742,000	2,538,000	1,862,000	4,265,000	3,253,000	11.3	8.7	527,000
Mississippi	30,349,000	2,776,000	980,000	1,535,000	1,381,000	1,037,000	4,157,000	3,552,000	13.7	11.7	229,000
South Carolina	19,517,000	1,423,000	564,000	792,000	1,122,000	744,000	2,545,000	2,100,000	13.0	10.8	916,000
Total	155,380,000	9,603,000	3,866,000	4,024,000	8,632,000	6,465,000	18,235,000	14,355,000	11.7	9.2	4,141,000

1 Does not include all areas owned and administered by War Department because complete data not available.
2 Includes former Choctawhatchee National Forest, now administered by War Department.
3 Includes Tombigbee and Lookout Mountain, approved but inactive purchase units.
4 Includes Hitchitti Experimental Forest and Lookout Mountain Purchase Unit.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.
MARCH, 1943

U. S. FOREST SERVICE
AND
COOPERATING STATE FORESTRY AGENCY ORGANIZATIONS



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The functions of the U. S. Forest Service are broadly divided into three groups: (1) Research, (2) National Forest Administration, and (3) State and Private Cooperation.

Forest Service forest research, so far as the Southeast Region is concerned, is under the supervision of the Southern Forest Experiment Station at New Orleans, the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, and the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. Experimental work, studies, and surveys are conducted by the Experiment Stations, often in cooperation with Federal and State agencies and private forest owners. Problems in the manufacture and utilization of forest products that require special technical consideration are handled by the Forest Products Laboratory.

Administration of National Forests and supervision of cooperative State and private forestry work is handled by the Regional Forester and his staff, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Regional Forester is assisted in the administration of the National Forests and in certain phases of the State and private work by a Forest Supervisor in each State. The Supervisor is located at the State Capital except in Georgia where he is located at Gainesville. Forest Rangers are located in or near the Forests. The Rangers are assisted by forest guards, fire towermen, maintenance crews, and have charge of from 50,000 to 300,000 acres of national forest land.

The Rangers' duties include protection of the forests from fire, theft, tree diseases, insects and other hazards; timber sales; reforestation of idle forest lands; management of grazing, farming, recreation, and other special uses of the forest by the people; fish and game management; and construction and maintenance of the forest improvements such as roads, trails, towers, telephone lines, lakes, and other recreational facilities.

The efforts of the Forest Service to promote forest management on State and private forest land is carried on largely in cooperation with other agencies. A staff of technicians maintained in the Atlanta Regional Office guide and direct the work. Assistance is available to any individual or agency (Federal, State or private) seeking information and guidance in the proper methods of managing forest properties or marketing forest products. Training specialists assist cooperating agencies seeking to develop similar work.

The Forest Service, through its staff of technicians, is cooperating with the State Forest Services in fire control and reforestation, under the Clarke-McNary Act. The Federal and State Governments share the cost. The State Forest Service, through the State Forester, supervises the work. State District Foresters, fire towermen, and fire fighters are a part of this organization. The Federal Forest Service inspects, analyzes, and collaborates. 32.7 million acres of State and private forest land are cooperatively protected under this program in the Southeast Region.

40 million trees were distributed in 1941, the peak year in seedling production, from seven State forest tree nurseries. Each State Forest Service has adequate nursery facilities, developed through this cooperation, to supply the demand for forest planting stock.

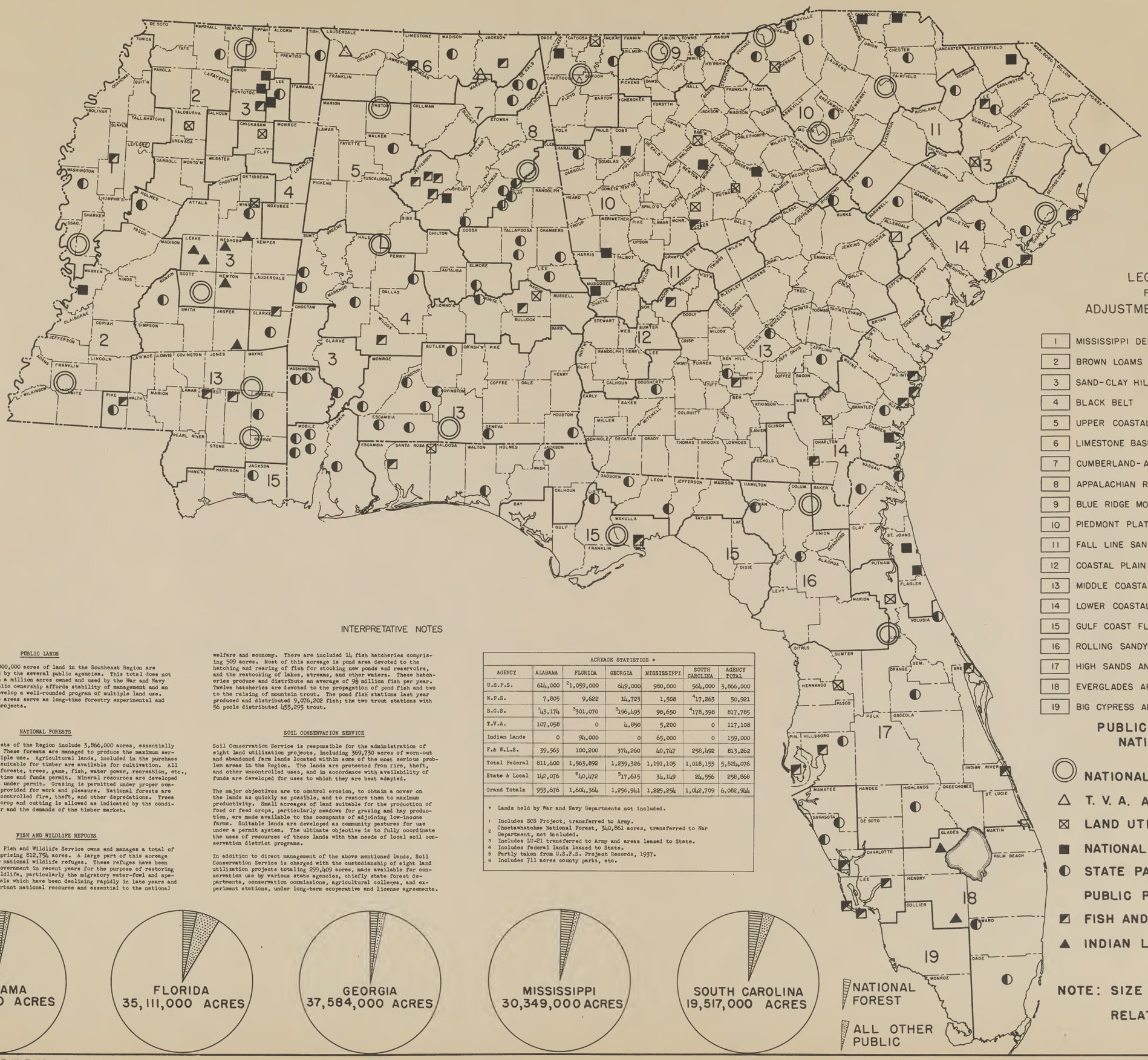
The United States Forest Service cooperates with the State Forest Service in assisting State and private forest landowners in the marketing of forest products. A staff of men who, by training and experience, are considered expert in this field is available to advise forest owners. In addition to the technicians on the Regional Forester's staff, the Forest Service has placed a technician on the staff of the State Forester in Mississippi and Alabama, and until recently, had one in South Carolina. These men serve all classes of owners, but because of the many requests for their services, work primarily with the larger landowners.

Under the provision of the Norris-Doxey Act, advice and assistance is given farmers in the marketing of farm woodland products and in the management of farm woodlands. In Georgia and Florida, the work is supervised by the State Forest Service. In Mississippi it is supervised by the Extension Service. In Alabama, the Extension Service and the State Forest Service each has a hand in the project. The Forest Service is not cooperating in farm woodland marketing work under the Norris-Doxey Act in South Carolina. The work is carried out by farm foresters working directly with farmers in a limited area of from three to five counties each.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION AND CHARACTER OF AREAS IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP



LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
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17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEGEND NATIONAL FOREST UNITS

- NATIONAL FOREST UNITS
- △ T. V. A. AREAS
- ⊠ LAND UTILIZATION PROJECTS S.C.S.
- ■ NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS
- ◐ STATE PARKS, FORESTS, AND LOCAL PUBLIC PARKS AND FORESTS.
- ◩ FISH AND WILDLIFE AREAS
- ▲ INDIAN LANDS

NOTE: SIZE OF SYMBOL BEARS NO RELATION TO SIZE OF AREA.

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

PUBLIC LANDS

Approximately 6,000,000 acres of land in the Southeast Region are owned and managed by the several public agencies. This total does not include more than a million acres owned and used by the War and Navy Departments. Public ownership affords stability of management and an opportunity to develop a well-rounded program of multiple land use. Portions of these areas serve as long-time forestry experimental and demonstrational projects.

NATIONAL FORESTS

The national forests of the Region include 3,866,000 acres, essentially all forest land. These forests are managed to produce the maximum service through multiple use. Agricultural lands, included in the purchase of lands chiefly suitable for timber are available for cultivation. All resources of the forests, trees, game, fish, water power, recreation, etc., are developed as time and funds permit. Mineral resources are developed by private effort under permit. Grazing is permitted under proper control. Roads are provided for work and pleasure. National forests are protected from uncontrolled fire, theft, and other depredations. Trees are managed as a crop and cutting is allowed as indicated by the condition of the timber and the demands of the timber market.

FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGES

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service owns and manages a total of 45 properties comprising 812,754 acres. A large part of this acreage is included in 30 national wildlife refuges. These refuges have been acquired by the Government in recent years for the purpose of restoring and conserving wildlife, particularly the migratory water-fowl and species of game animals which have been declining rapidly in late years and which are an important national resource and essential to the national welfare and economy. There are included 14 fish hatcheries comprising 509 acres. Most of this acreage is pond area devoted to the hatching and rearing of fish for stocking new ponds and reservoirs, and the restocking of lakes, streams, and other waters. These hatcheries produce and distribute an average of 9½ million fish per year. Twelve hatcheries are devoted to the propagation of pond fish and two to the raising of mountain trout. The pond fish stations last year produced and distributed 9,076,202 fish; the two trout stations with 56 pools distributed 455,295 trout.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Soil Conservation Service is responsible for the administration of eight land utilization projects, including 369,730 acres of worn-out and abandoned farm lands located within some of the most serious problem areas in the Region. The lands are protected from fire, theft, and other uncontrolled uses, and in accordance with availability of funds are developed for uses to which they are best adapted.

The major objectives are to control erosion, to obtain a cover on the lands as quickly as possible, and to restore them to maximum productivity. Small acreages of land suitable for the production of food or feed crops, particularly meadows for grazing and hay production, are made available to the occupants of adjoining low-income farms. Suitable lands are developed as community pastures for use under a permit system. The ultimate objective is to fully coordinate the uses of resources of these lands with the needs of local soil conservation district programs.

In addition to direct management of the above mentioned lands, Soil Conservation Service is charged with the custodianship of eight land utilization projects totaling 299,409 acres, made available for conservation use by various state agencies, chiefly state forest departments, conservation commissions, agricultural colleges, and experiment stations, under long-term cooperative and license agreements.

ACREAGE STATISTICS *

AGENCY	ALABAMA	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	MISSISSIPPI	SOUTH CAROLINA	AGENCY TOTAL
U.S.F.S.	614,000	[2]1,059,000	649,000	980,000	561,000	3,866,000
N.F.S.	7,805	9,622	14,723	1,508	[4]17,263	50,921
S.C.S.	[1]43,174	[3]301,070	[3]196,493	98,650	[4]178,398	817,785
T.V.A.	107,058	0	4,850	5,200	0	117,108
Indian Lands	0	94,000	0	65,000	0	159,000
F.& W.L.S.	39,563	100,200	374,260	40,747	258,492	813,262
Total Federal	811,600	1,563,892	1,239,326	1,191,105	1,018,153	5,824,076
State & Local	142,076	[6]40,472	[5]17,615	34,149	24,556	258,868
Grand Totals	953,676	1,604,364	1,256,941	1,225,254	1,042,709	6,082,944

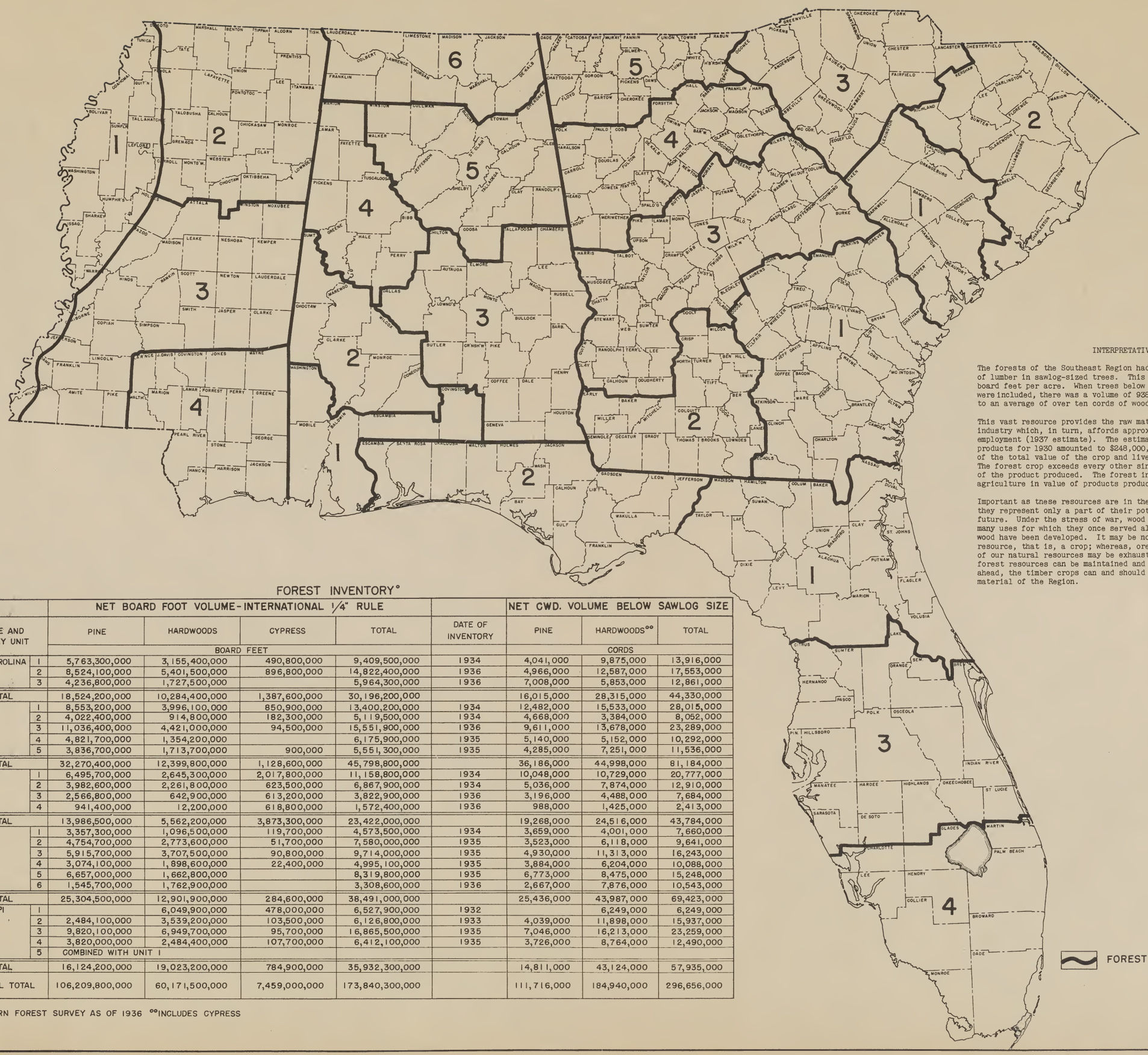
* Lands held by War and Navy Departments not included.

1 Includes SCS Project, transferred to Army.
2 Choctawhatchee National Forest, 340,861 acres, transferred to War Department, not included.
3 Includes LU-21 transferred to Army and areas leased to State.
4 Includes federal lands leased to State.
5 Partly taken from U.S.F.S. Project Records, 1937.
6 Includes 711 acres county parks, etc.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943

TIMBER INVENTORY



FOREST INVENTORY°

STATE AND SURVEY UNIT		NET BOARD FOOT VOLUME-INTERNATIONAL 1/4" RULE				DATE OF INVENTORY	NET CWD. VOLUME BELOW SAWLOG SIZE		
		PINE	HARDWOODS	CYPRESS	TOTAL		PINE	HARDWOODS°°	TOTAL
		BOARD FEET					CORDS		
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	5,763,300,000	3,155,400,000	490,800,000	9,409,500,000	1934	4,041,000	9,875,000	13,916,000
	2	8,524,100,000	5,401,500,000	896,800,000	14,822,400,000	1936	4,966,000	12,587,000	17,553,000
	3	4,236,800,000	1,727,500,000		5,964,300,000	1936	7,008,000	5,853,000	12,861,000
TOTAL		18,524,200,000	10,284,400,000	1,387,600,000	30,196,200,000		16,015,000	28,315,000	44,330,000
GEORGIA	1	8,553,200,000	3,996,100,000	850,900,000	13,400,200,000	1934	12,482,000	15,533,000	28,015,000
	2	4,022,400,000	914,800,000	182,300,000	5,119,500,000	1934	4,668,000	3,384,000	8,052,000
	3	11,036,400,000	4,421,000,000	94,500,000	15,551,900,000	1936	9,611,000	13,678,000	23,289,000
	4	4,821,700,000	1,354,200,000		6,175,900,000	1935	5,140,000	5,152,000	10,292,000
	5	3,836,700,000	1,713,700,000	900,000	5,551,300,000	1935	4,285,000	7,251,000	11,536,000
TOTAL		32,270,400,000	12,399,800,000	1,128,600,000	45,798,800,000		36,186,000	44,998,000	81,184,000
FLORIDA	1	6,495,700,000	2,645,300,000	2,017,800,000	11,158,800,000	1934	10,048,000	10,729,000	20,777,000
	2	3,982,600,000	2,261,800,000	623,500,000	6,867,900,000	1934	5,036,000	7,874,000	12,910,000
	3	2,566,800,000	642,900,000	613,200,000	3,822,900,000	1936	3,196,000	4,488,000	7,684,000
	4	941,400,000	12,200,000	618,800,000	1,572,400,000	1936	988,000	1,425,000	2,413,000
TOTAL		13,986,500,000	5,562,200,000	3,873,300,000	23,422,000,000		19,268,000	24,516,000	43,784,000
ALABAMA	1	3,357,300,000	1,096,500,000	119,700,000	4,573,500,000	1934	3,659,000	4,001,000	7,660,000
	2	4,754,700,000	2,773,600,000	51,700,000	7,580,000,000	1935	3,523,000	6,118,000	9,641,000
	3	5,915,700,000	3,707,500,000	90,800,000	9,714,000,000	1935	4,930,000	11,313,000	16,243,000
	4	3,074,100,000	1,898,600,000	22,400,000	4,995,100,000	1935	3,884,000	6,204,000	10,088,000
	5	6,657,000,000	1,662,800,000		8,319,800,000	1935	6,773,000	8,475,000	15,248,000
	6	1,545,700,000	1,762,900,000		3,308,600,000	1936	2,667,000	7,876,000	10,543,000
TOTAL		25,304,500,000	12,901,900,000	284,600,000	38,491,000,000		25,436,000	43,987,000	69,423,000
MISSISSIPPI	1		6,049,900,000	478,000,000	6,527,900,000	1932		6,249,000	6,249,000
	2	2,484,100,000	3,539,200,000	103,500,000	6,126,800,000	1933	4,039,000	11,898,000	15,937,000
	3	9,820,100,000	6,949,700,000	95,700,000	16,865,500,000	1935	7,046,000	16,213,000	23,259,000
	4	3,820,000,000	2,484,400,000	107,700,000	6,412,100,000	1935	3,726,000	8,764,000	12,490,000
	5	COMBINED WITH UNIT 1							
TOTAL		16,124,200,000	19,023,200,000	784,900,000	35,932,300,000		14,811,000	43,124,000	57,935,000
REGIONAL TOTAL		106,209,800,000	60,171,500,000	7,459,000,000	173,840,300,000		111,716,000	184,940,000	296,656,000

°SOUTHERN FOREST SURVEY AS OF 1936 °°INCLUDES CYPRESS

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The forests of the Southeast Region had, in 1936 174 billion board feet of lumber in sawlog-sized trees. This amounted to an average of 2,000 board feet per acre. When trees below sawlog size, down to 5" d.b.h. were included, there was a volume of 938 million cords. This amounted to an average of over ten cords of wood per acre.

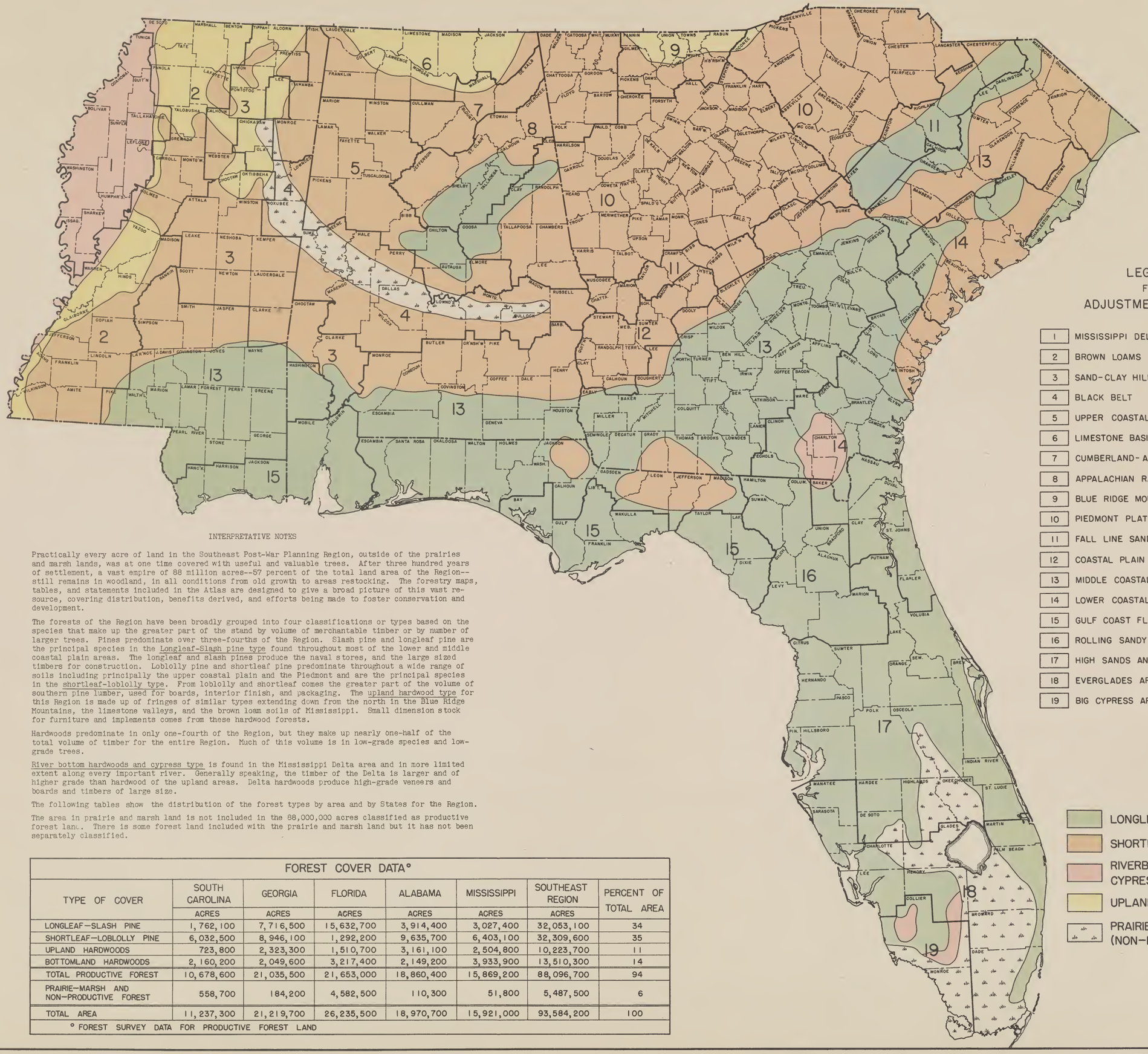
This vast resource provides the raw material for the forest products industry which, in turn, affords approximately 34 million man days of employment (1937 estimate). The estimated value of the raw forest products for 1930 amounted to $248,000,000. This was about one-fourth of the total value of the crop and livestock products for the Region. The forest crop exceeds every other single crop in the Region in value of the product produced. The forest industry ranks second only to agriculture in value of products produced.

Important as these resources are in the present economy of the Region, they represent only a part of their potential possibilities for the future. Under the stress of war, wood and wood products have reclaimed many uses for which they once served alone. Also many new uses for wood have been developed. It may be noted here that wood is a renewable resource, that is, a crop; whereas, ores, oil, and coal are not. Some of our natural resources may be exhausted before so very long, but forest resources can be maintained and regrown. For the long pull ahead, the timber crops can and should become the most important raw material of the Region.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
DATA FROM SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
AND REGIONAL OFFICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. MARCH, 1943.

FOREST COVER MAP



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
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19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

- LONGLEAF—SLASH PINE TYPE
- SHORTLEAF—LOBLOLLY PINE TYPE
- RIVERBOTTOM HARDWOODS—CYPRESS TYPE
- UPLAND HARDWOODS TYPE
- PRAIRIE AND MARSHLAND (NON-FOREST AREAS)

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Practically every acre of land in the Southeast Post-War Planning Region, outside of the prairies and marsh lands, was at one time covered with useful and valuable trees. After three hundred years of settlement, a vast empire of 88 million acres--57 percent of the total land area of the Region--still remains in woodland, in all conditions from old growth to areas restocking. The forestry maps, tables, and statements included in the Atlas are designed to give a broad picture of this vast resource, covering distribution, benefits derived, and efforts being made to foster conservation and development.

The forests of the Region have been broadly grouped into four classifications or types based on the species that make up the greater part of the stand by volume of merchantable timber or by number of larger trees. Pines predominate over three-fourths of the Region. Slash pine and longleaf pine are the principal species in the Longleaf-Slash pine type found throughout most of the lower and middle coastal plain areas. The longleaf and slash pines produce the naval stores, and the large sized timbers for construction. Loblolly pine and shortleaf pine predominate throughout a wide range of soils including principally the upper coastal plain and the Piedmont and are the principal species in the shortleaf-loblolly type. From loblolly and shortleaf comes the greater part of the volume of southern pine lumber, used for boards, interior finish, and packaging. The upland hardwood type for this Region is made up of fringes of similar types extending down from the north in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the limestone valleys, and the brown loam soils of Mississippi. Small dimension stock for furniture and implements comes from these hardwood forests.

Hardwoods predominate in only one-fourth of the Region, but they make up nearly one-half of the total volume of timber for the entire Region. Much of this volume is in low-grade species and low-grade trees.

River bottom hardwoods and cypress type is found in the Mississippi Delta area and in more limited extent along every important river. Generally speaking, the timber of the Delta is larger and of higher grade than hardwood of the upland areas. Delta hardwoods produce high-grade veneers and boards and timbers of large size.

The following tables show the distribution of the forest types by area and by States for the Region.

The area in prairie and marsh land is not included in the 88,000,000 acres classified as productive forest land. There is some forest land included with the prairie and marsh land but it has not been separately classified.

FOREST COVER DATA°

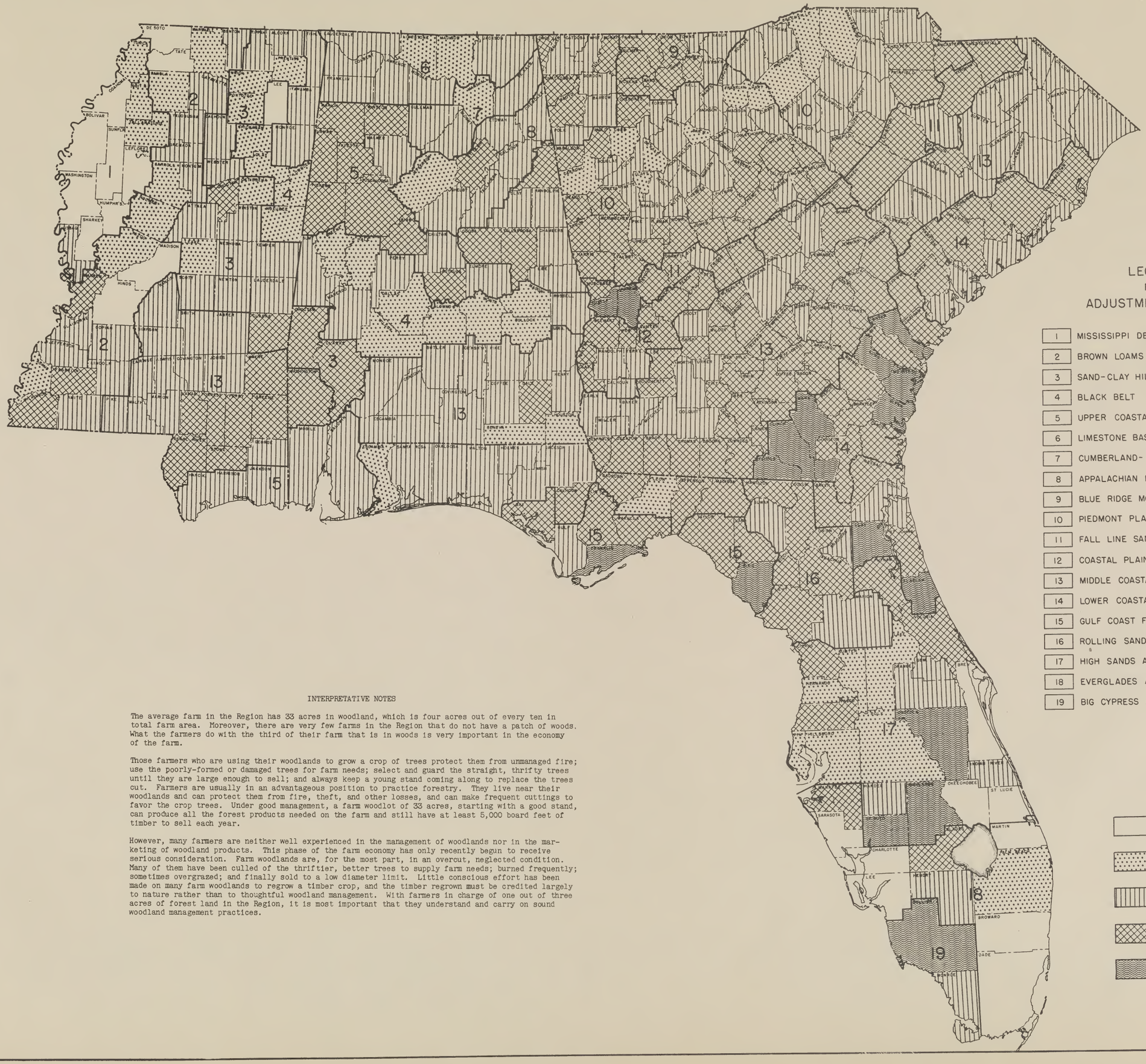
TYPE OF COVER	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGIA	FLORIDA	ALABAMA	MISSISSIPPI	SOUTHEAST REGION	PERCENT OF TOTAL AREA
	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	
LONGLEAF—SLASH PINE	1,762,100	7,716,500	15,632,700	3,914,400	3,027,400	32,053,100	34
SHORTLEAF—LOBLOLLY PINE	6,032,500	8,946,100	1,292,200	9,635,700	6,403,100	32,309,600	35
UPLAND HARDWOODS	723,800	2,323,300	1,510,700	3,161,100	2,504,800	10,223,700	11
BOTTOMLAND HARDWOODS	2,160,200	2,049,600	3,217,400	2,149,200	3,933,900	13,510,300	14
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE FOREST	10,678,600	21,035,500	21,653,000	18,860,400	15,869,200	88,096,700	94
PRAIRIE—MARSH AND NON—PRODUCTIVE FOREST	558,700	184,200	4,582,500	110,300	51,800	5,487,500	6
TOTAL AREA	11,237,300	21,219,700	26,235,500	18,970,700	15,921,000	93,584,200	100

° FOREST SURVEY DATA FOR PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

DATA FROM SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
U. S. F. S. REGIONAL OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.
MARCH 1943

AREA FARM WOODLAND PER AVERAGE FARM



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19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

	0 —— 10 ACRES
	11 —— 20 "
	21 —— 40 "
	41 —— 100 "
	101 —— AND OVER

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The average farm in the Region has 33 acres in woodland, which is four acres out of every ten in total farm area. Moreover, there are very few farms in the Region that do not have a patch of woods. What the farmers do with the third of their farm that is in woods is very important in the economy of the farm.

Those farmers who are using their woodlands to grow a crop of trees protect them from unmanaged fire; use the poorly-formed or damaged trees for farm needs; select and guard the straight, thrifty trees until they are large enough to sell; and always keep a young stand coming along to replace the trees cut. Farmers are usually in an advantageous position to practice forestry. They live near their woodlands and can protect them from fire, theft, and other losses, and can make frequent cuttings to favor the crop trees. Under good management, a farm woodlot of 33 acres, starting with a good stand, can produce all the forest products needed on the farm and still have at least 5,000 board feet of timber to sell each year.

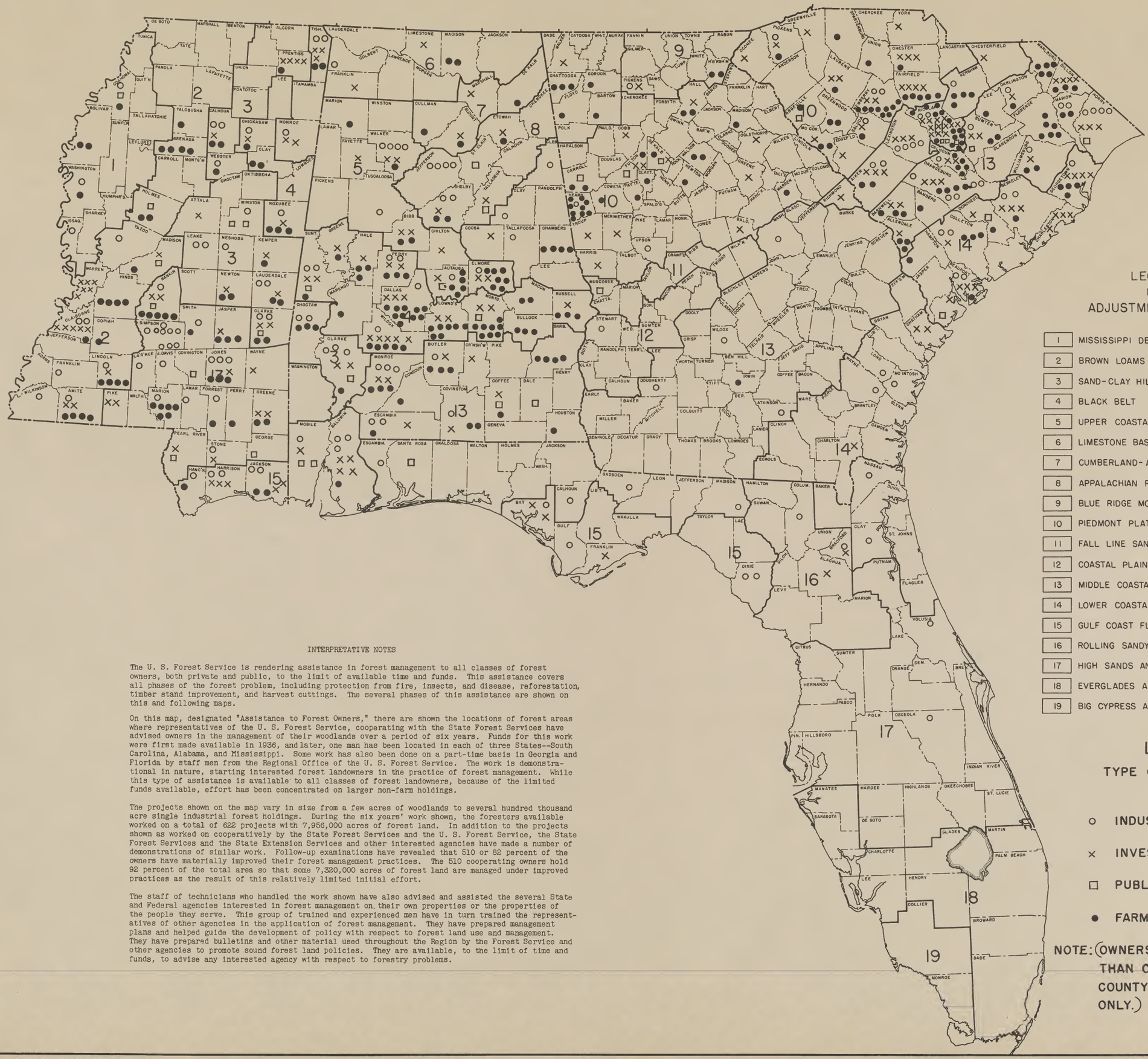
However, many farmers are neither well experienced in the management of woodlands nor in the marketing of woodland products. This phase of the farm economy has only recently begun to receive serious consideration. Farm woodlands are, for the most part, in an overcut, neglected condition. Many of them have been culled of the thriftier, better trees to supply farm needs; burned frequently; sometimes overgrazed; and finally sold to a low diameter limit. Little conscious effort has been made on many farm woodlands to regrow a timber crop, and the timber regrown must be credited largely to nature rather than to thoughtful woodland management. With farmers in charge of one out of three acres of forest land in the Region, it is most important that they understand and carry on sound woodland management practices.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 1940
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943.

ASSISTANCE
TO
FOREST OWNERS

U. S. FOREST SERVICE AND STATE FOREST SERVICES COOPERATING



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LEGEND
TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

- o INDUSTRIAL
- × INVESTMENT
- □ PUBLIC (EXCLUDING FEDERAL)
- ● FARM

NOTE: (OWNERSHIPS EXTENDING INTO MORE THAN ONE COUNTY ARE SHOWN IN COUNTY OF PRINCIPAL OWNERSHIP ONLY.)

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The U. S. Forest Service is rendering assistance in forest management to all classes of forest owners, both private and public, to the limit of available time and funds. This assistance covers all phases of the forest problem, including protection from fire, insects, and disease, reforestation, timber stand improvement, and harvest cuttings. The several phases of this assistance are shown on this and following maps.

On this map, designated "Assistance to Forest Owners," there are shown the locations of forest areas where representatives of the U. S. Forest Service, cooperating with the State Forest Services have advised owners in the management of their woodlands over a period of six years. Funds for this work were first made available in 1936, and later, one man has been located in each of three States--South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. Some work has also been done on a part-time basis in Georgia and Florida by staff men from the Regional Office of the U. S. Forest Service. The work is demonstrational in nature, starting interested forest landowners in the practice of forest management. While this type of assistance is available to all classes of forest landowners, because of the limited funds available, effort has been concentrated on larger non-farm holdings.

The projects shown on the map vary in size from a few acres of woodlands to several hundred thousand acre single industrial forest holdings. During the six years' work shown, the foresters available worked on a total of 622 projects with 7,956,000 acres of forest land. In addition to the projects shown as worked on cooperatively by the State Forest Services and the U. S. Forest Service, the State Forest Services and the State Extension Services and other interested agencies have made a number of demonstrations of similar work. Follow-up examinations have revealed that 510 or 82 percent of the owners have materially improved their forest management practices. The 510 cooperating owners hold 92 percent of the total area so that some 7,320,000 acres of forest land are managed under improved practices as the result of this relatively limited initial effort.

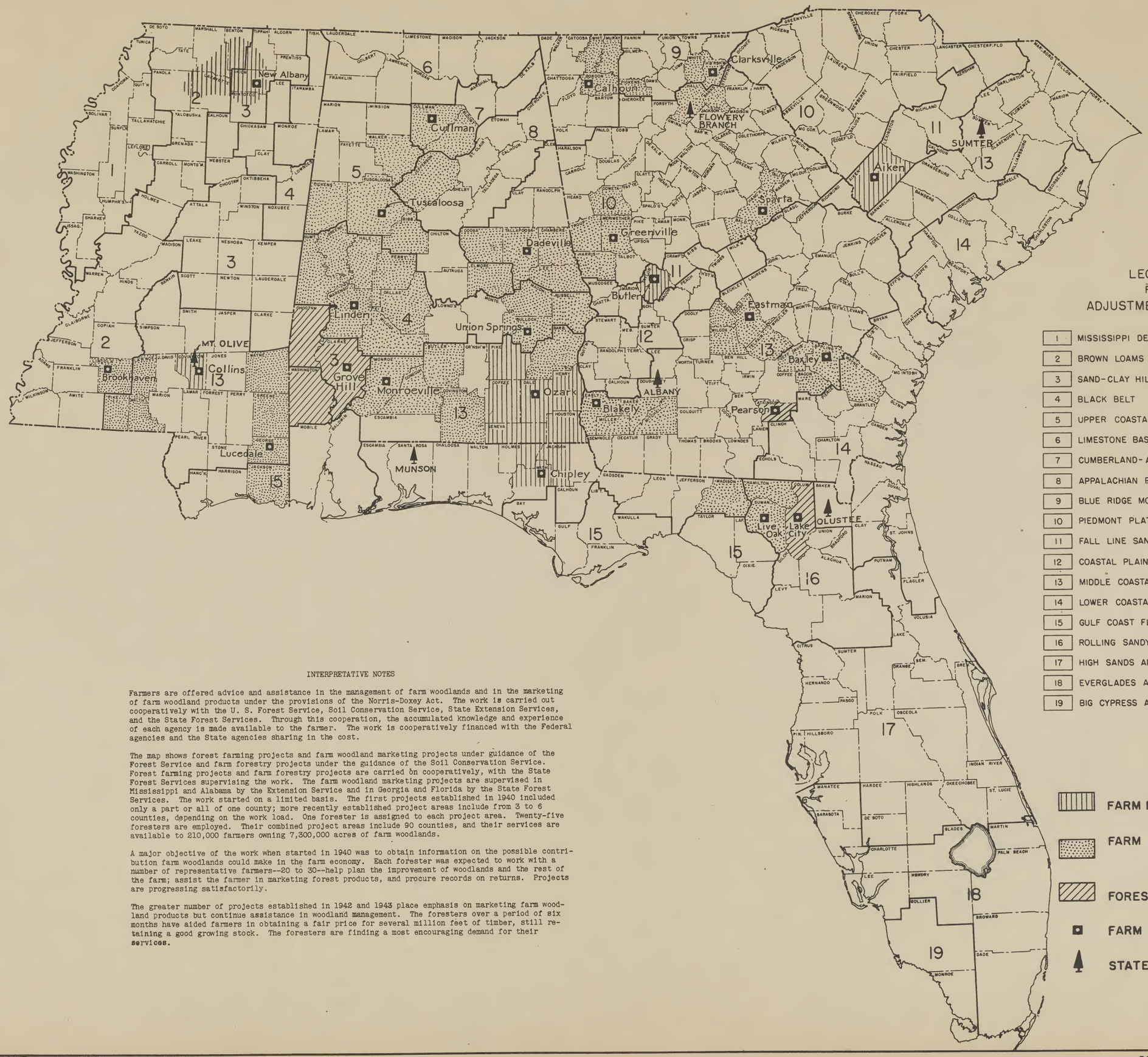
The staff of technicians who handled the work shown have also advised and assisted the several State and Federal agencies interested in forest management on their own properties or the properties of the people they serve. This group of trained and experienced men have in turn trained the representatives of other agencies in the application of forest management. They have prepared management plans and helped guide the development of policy with respect to forest land use and management. They have prepared bulletins and other material used throughout the Region by the Forest Service and other agencies to promote sound forest land policies. They are available, to the limit of time and funds, to advise any interested agency with respect to forestry problems.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943.

ASSISTANCE TO FARM WOODLAND OWNERS

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND STATE FORESTRY SERVICES COOPERATING



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10	PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11	FALL LINE SAND HILLS
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14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

- FARM FORESTRY PROJECTS S.C.S.
- FARM WOODLAND MARKETING PROJECTS U.S.F.S.
- FOREST FARMING PROJECTS U.S.F.S.
- FARM FORESTERS HEADQUARTERS
- STATE FOREST TREE NURSERY

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Farmers are offered advice and assistance in the management of farm woodlands and in the marketing of farm woodland products under the provisions of the Norris-Doxey Act. The work is carried out cooperatively with the U. S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, State Extension Services, and the State Forest Services. Through this cooperation, the accumulated knowledge and experience of each agency is made available to the farmer. The work is cooperatively financed with the Federal agencies and the State agencies sharing in the cost.

The map shows forest farming projects and farm woodland marketing projects under guidance of the Forest Service and farm forestry projects under the guidance of the Soil Conservation Service. Forest farming projects and farm forestry projects are carried on cooperatively, with the State Forest Services supervising the work. The farm woodland marketing projects are supervised in Mississippi and Alabama by the Extension Service and in Georgia and Florida by the State Forest Services. The work started on a limited basis. The first projects established in 1940 included only a part or all of one county; more recently established project areas include from 3 to 6 counties, depending on the work load. One forester is assigned to each project area. Twenty-five foresters are employed. Their combined project areas include 90 counties, and their services are available to 210,000 farmers owning 7,300,000 acres of farm woodlands.

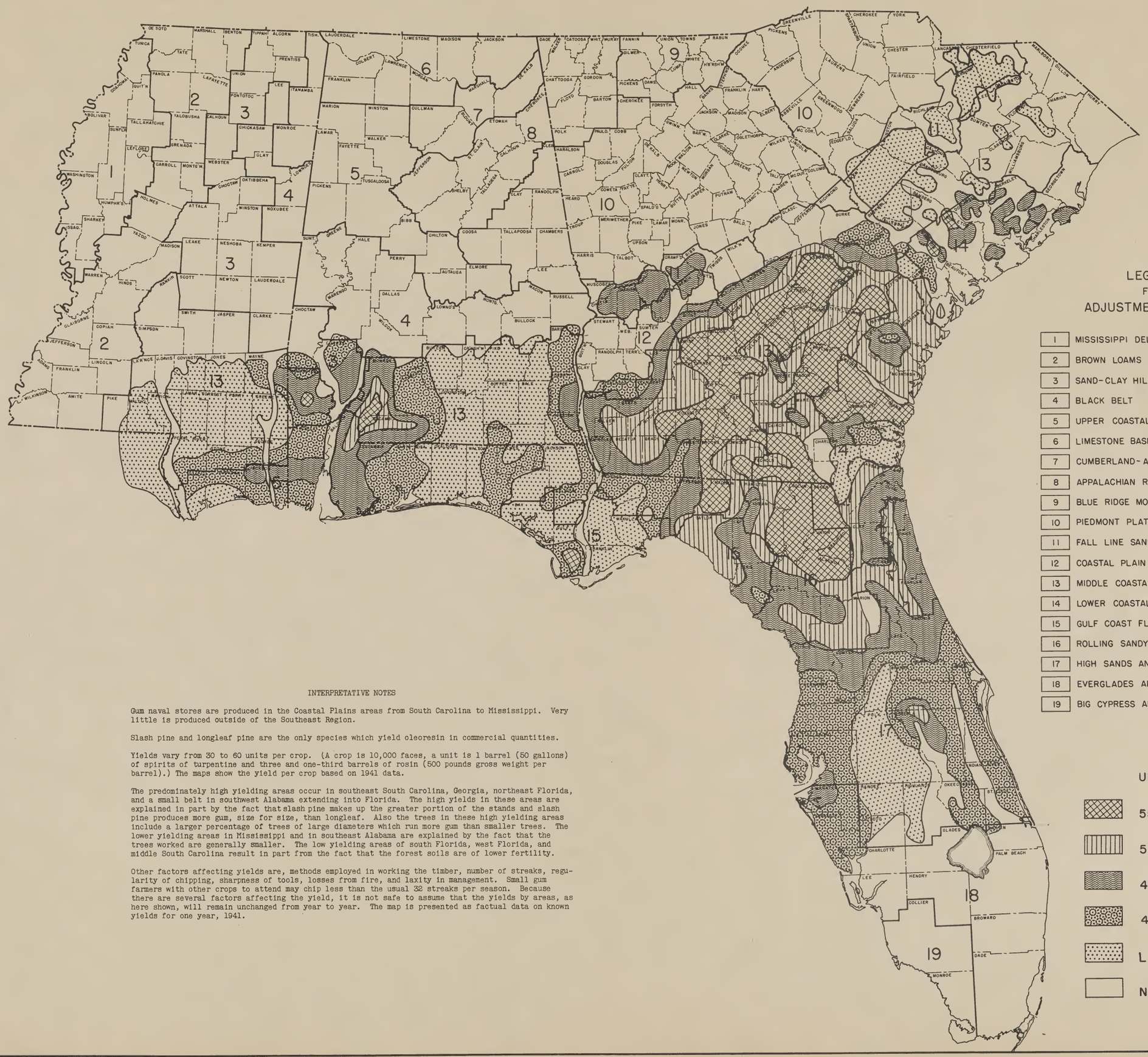
A major objective of the work when started in 1940 was to obtain information on the possible contribution farm woodlands could make in the farm economy. Each forester was expected to work with a number of representative farmers--20 to 30--help plan the improvement of woodlands and the rest of the farm; assist the farmer in marketing forest products, and procure records on returns. Projects are progressing satisfactorily.

The greater number of projects established in 1942 and 1943 place emphasis on marketing farm woodland products but continue assistance in woodland management. The foresters over a period of six months have aided farmers in obtaining a fair price for several million feet of timber, still retaining a good growing stock. The foresters are finding a most encouraging demand for their services.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943.

GUM NAVAL STORES PRODUCTIVITY ZONES
1941



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Gum naval stores are produced in the Coastal Plains areas from South Carolina to Mississippi. Very little is produced outside of the Southeast Region.

Slash pine and longleaf pine are the only species which yield oleoresin in commercial quantities.

Yields vary from 30 to 60 units per crop. (A crop is 10,000 faces, a unit is 1 barrel (50 gallons) of spirits of turpentine and three and one-third barrels of rosin (500 pounds gross weight per barrel).) The maps show the yield per crop based on 1941 data.

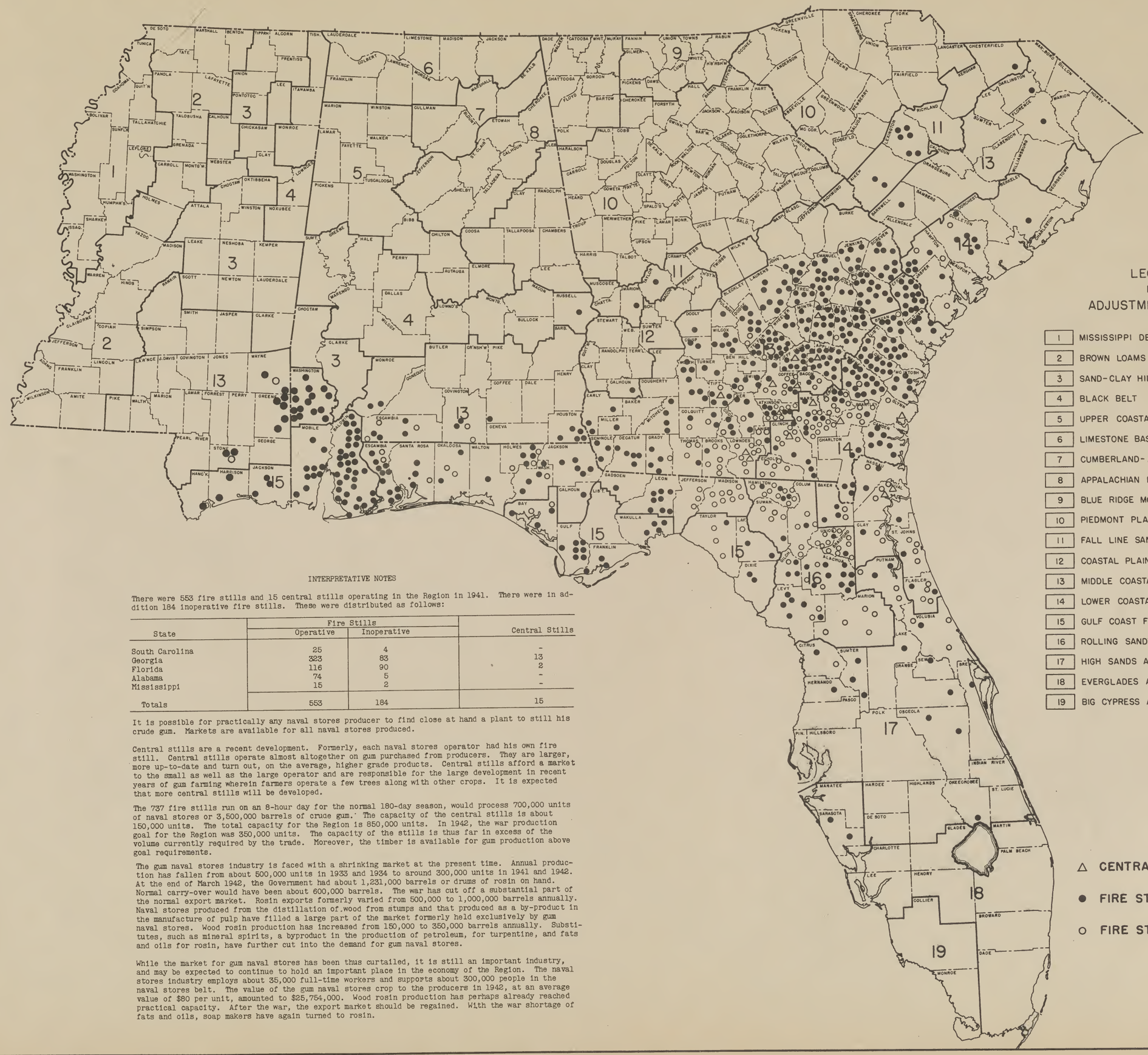
The predominately high yielding areas occur in southeast South Carolina, Georgia, northeast Florida, and a small belt in southwest Alabama extending into Florida. The high yields in these areas are explained in part by the fact that slash pine makes up the greater portion of the stands and slash pine produces more gum, size for size, than longleaf. Also the trees in these high yielding areas include a larger percentage of trees of large diameters which run more gum than smaller trees. The lower yielding areas in Mississippi and in southeast Alabama are explained by the fact that the trees worked are generally smaller. The low yielding areas of south Florida, west Florida, and middle South Carolina result in part from the fact that the forest soils are of lower fertility.

Other factors affecting yields are, methods employed in working the timber, number of streaks, regularity of chipping, sharpness of tools, losses from fire, and laxity in management. Small gum farmers with other crops to attend may chip less than the usual 32 streaks per season. Because there are several factors affecting the yield, it is not safe to assume that the yields by areas, as here shown, will remain unchanged from year to year. The map is presented as factual data on known yields for one year, 1941.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
DATA FROM SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
AND REGIONAL OFFICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MARCH, 1943.

GUM NAVAL STORES STILLS



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

There were 553 fire stills and 15 central stills operating in the Region in 1941. There were in addition 184 inoperative fire stills. These were distributed as follows:

State	Fire Stills		Central Stills
	Operative	Inoperative	
South Carolina	25	4	-
Georgia	323	83	13
Florida	116	90	2
Alabama	74	5	-
Mississippi	15	2	-
Totals	553	184	15

It is possible for practically any naval stores producer to find close at hand a plant to still his crude gum. Markets are available for all naval stores produced.

Central stills are a recent development. Formerly, each naval stores operator had his own fire still. Central stills operate almost altogether on gum purchased from producers. They are larger, more up-to-date and turn out, on the average, higher grade products. Central stills afford a market to the small as well as the large operator and are responsible for the large development in recent years of gum farming wherein farmers operate a few trees along with other crops. It is expected that more central stills will be developed.

The 737 fire stills run on an 8-hour day for the normal 180-day season, would process 700,000 units of naval stores or 3,500,000 barrels of crude gum. The capacity of the central stills is about 150,000 units. The total capacity for the Region is 850,000 units. In 1942, the war production goal for the Region was 350,000 units. The capacity of the stills is thus far in excess of the volume currently required by the trade. Moreover, the timber is available for gum production above goal requirements.

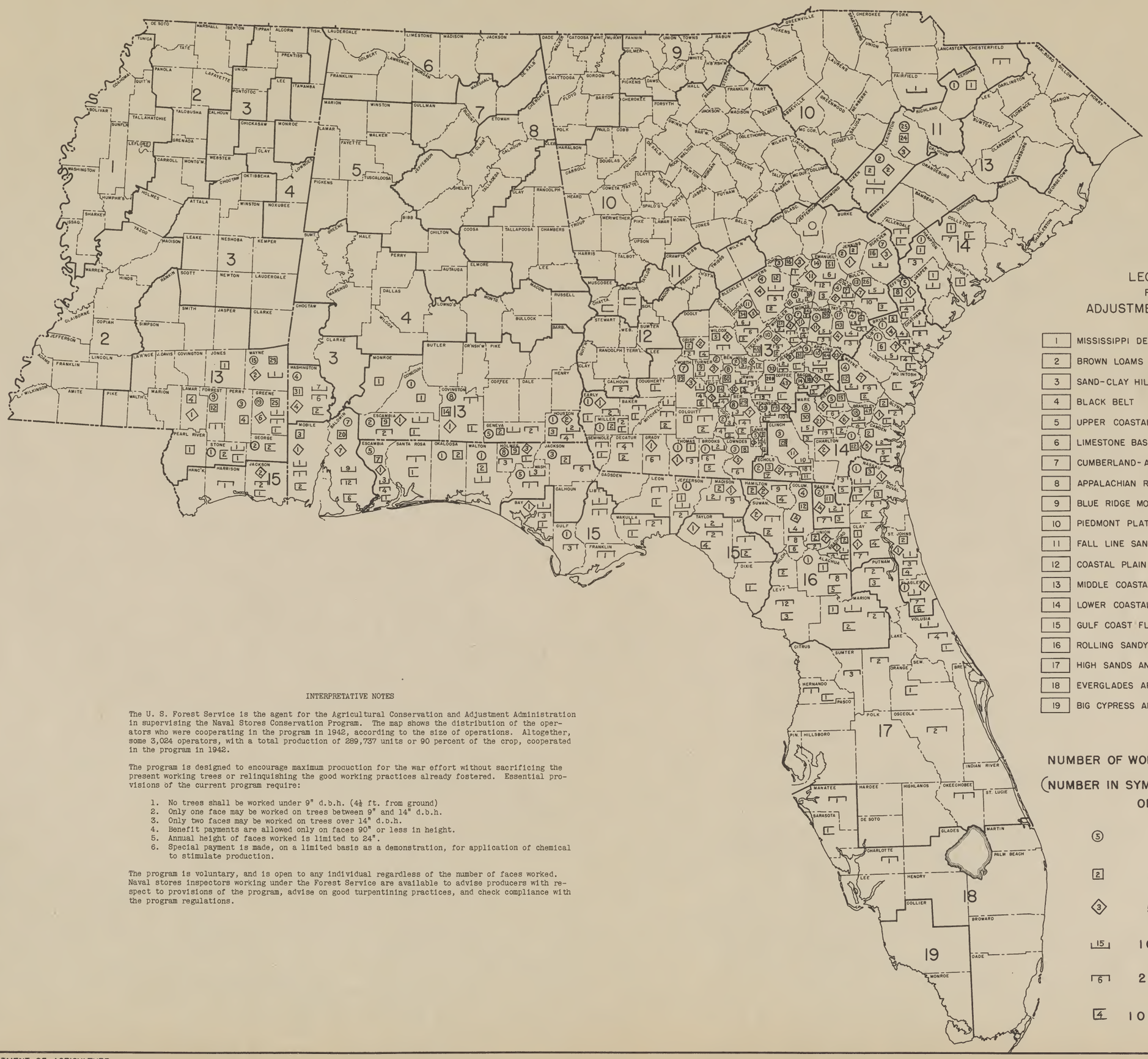
The gum naval stores industry is faced with a shrinking market at the present time. Annual production has fallen from about 500,000 units in 1933 and 1934 to around 300,000 units in 1941 and 1942. At the end of March 1942, the Government had about 1,231,000 barrels or drums of rosin on hand. Normal carry-over would have been about 600,000 barrels. The war has cut off a substantial part of the normal export market. Rosin exports formerly varied from 500,000 to 1,000,000 barrels annually. Naval stores produced from the distillation of wood from stumps and that produced as a by-product in the manufacture of pulp have filled a large part of the market formerly held exclusively by gum naval stores. Wood rosin production has increased from 150,000 to 350,000 barrels annually. Substitutes, such as mineral spirits, a byproduct in the production of petroleum, for turpentine, and fats and oils for rosin, have further cut into the demand for gum naval stores.

While the market for gum naval stores has been thus curtailed, it is still an important industry, and may be expected to continue to hold an important place in the economy of the Region. The naval stores industry employs about 35,000 full-time workers and supports about 300,000 people in the naval stores belt. The value of the gum naval stores crop to the producers in 1942, at an average value of $80 per unit, amounted to $25,754,000. Wood rosin production has perhaps already reached practical capacity. After the war, the export market should be regained. With the war shortage of fats and oils, soap makers have again turned to rosin.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
DATA FROM SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
AND REGIONAL OFFICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. MARCH, 1943.

ASSISTANCE
TO
GUM NAVAL STORES OPERATORS



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
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16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

NUMBER OF WORKING FACES IN OPERATION

(NUMBER IN SYMBOL INDICATES NUMBER OF OPERATORS)

⑤	0 — 1,000
[2]	1,001 — 5,000
◇3◇	5,001 — 10,000
⌊15⌋	10,001 — 25,000
⌈6⌉	25,001 —100,000
[4]	100,001 —AND OVER

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The U. S. Forest Service is the agent for the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration in supervising the Naval Stores Conservation Program. The map shows the distribution of the operators who were cooperating in the program in 1942, according to the size of operations. Altogether, some 3,024 operators, with a total production of 289,737 units or 90 percent of the crop, cooperated in the program in 1942.

The program is designed to encourage maximum production for the war effort without sacrificing the present working trees or relinquishing the good working practices already fostered. Essential provisions of the current program require:

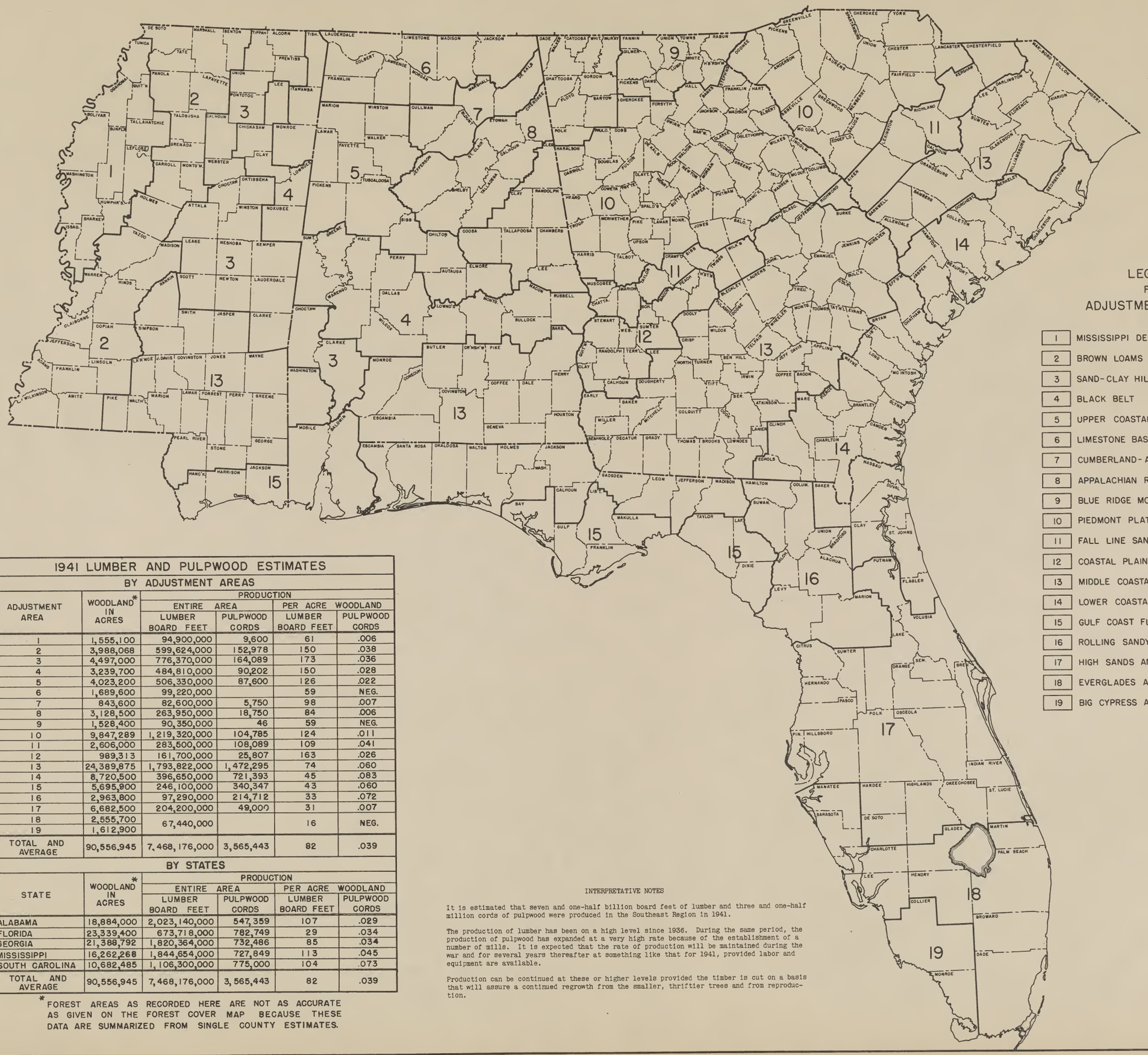
1. No trees shall be worked under 9" d.b.h. (4½ ft. from ground)
2. Only one face may be worked on trees between 9" and 14" d.b.h.
3. Only two faces may be worked on trees over 14" d.b.h.
4. Benefit payments are allowed only on faces 90" or less in height.
5. Annual height of faces worked is limited to 24".
6. Special payment is made, on a limited basis as a demonstration, for application of chemical to stimulate production.

The program is voluntary, and is open to any individual regardless of the number of faces worked. Naval stores inspectors working under the Forest Service are available to advise producers with respect to provisions of the program, advise on good turpentining practices, and check compliance with the program regulations.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
NAVAL STORES CONSERVATION PROGRAM
REGIONAL OFFICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. MARCH, 1943.

LUMBER AND PULPWOOD PRODUCTION
1941 ESTIMATES



1941 LUMBER AND PULPWOOD ESTIMATES

BY ADJUSTMENT AREAS

ADJUSTMENT AREA	WOODLAND* IN ACRES	PRODUCTION ENTIRE AREA		PER ACRE WOODLAND	
		LUMBER BOARD FEET	PULPWOOD CORDS	LUMBER BOARD FEET	PULPWOOD CORDS
1	1,555,100	94,900,000	9,600	61	.006
2	3,988,068	599,624,000	152,978	150	.038
3	4,497,000	776,370,000	164,089	173	.036
4	3,239,700	484,810,000	90,202	150	.028
5	4,023,200	506,330,000	87,600	126	.022
6	1,689,600	99,220,000		59	NEG.
7	843,600	82,600,000	5,750	98	.007
8	3,128,500	263,950,000	18,750	84	.006
9	1,528,400	90,350,000	46	59	NEG.
10	9,847,289	1,219,320,000	104,785	124	.011
11	2,606,000	283,500,000	108,089	109	.041
12	989,313	161,700,000	25,807	163	.026
13	24,389,875	1,793,822,000	1,472,295	74	.060
14	8,720,500	396,650,000	721,393	45	.083
15	5,695,900	246,100,000	340,347	43	.060
16	2,963,800	97,290,000	214,712	33	.072
17	6,682,500	204,200,000	49,000	31	.007
18	2,555,700	67,440,000		16	NEG.
19	1,612,900				
TOTAL AND AVERAGE	90,556,945	7,468,176,000	3,565,443	82	.039

BY STATES

STATE	WOODLAND* IN ACRES	PRODUCTION ENTIRE AREA		PER ACRE WOODLAND	
		LUMBER BOARD FEET	PULPWOOD CORDS	LUMBER BOARD FEET	PULPWOOD CORDS
ALABAMA	18,884,000	2,023,140,000	547,359	107	.029
FLORIDA	23,339,400	673,718,000	782,749	29	.034
GEORGIA	21,388,792	1,820,364,000	732,486	85	.034
MISSISSIPPI	16,262,268	1,844,654,000	727,849	113	.045
SOUTH CAROLINA	10,682,485	1,106,300,000	775,000	104	.073
TOTAL AND AVERAGE	90,556,945	7,468,176,000	3,565,443	82	.039

*FOREST AREAS AS RECORDED HERE ARE NOT AS ACCURATE AS GIVEN ON THE FOREST COVER MAP BECAUSE THESE DATA ARE SUMMARIZED FROM SINGLE COUNTY ESTIMATES.

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

It is estimated that seven and one-half billion board feet of lumber and three and one-half million cords of pulpwood were produced in the Southeast Region in 1941.

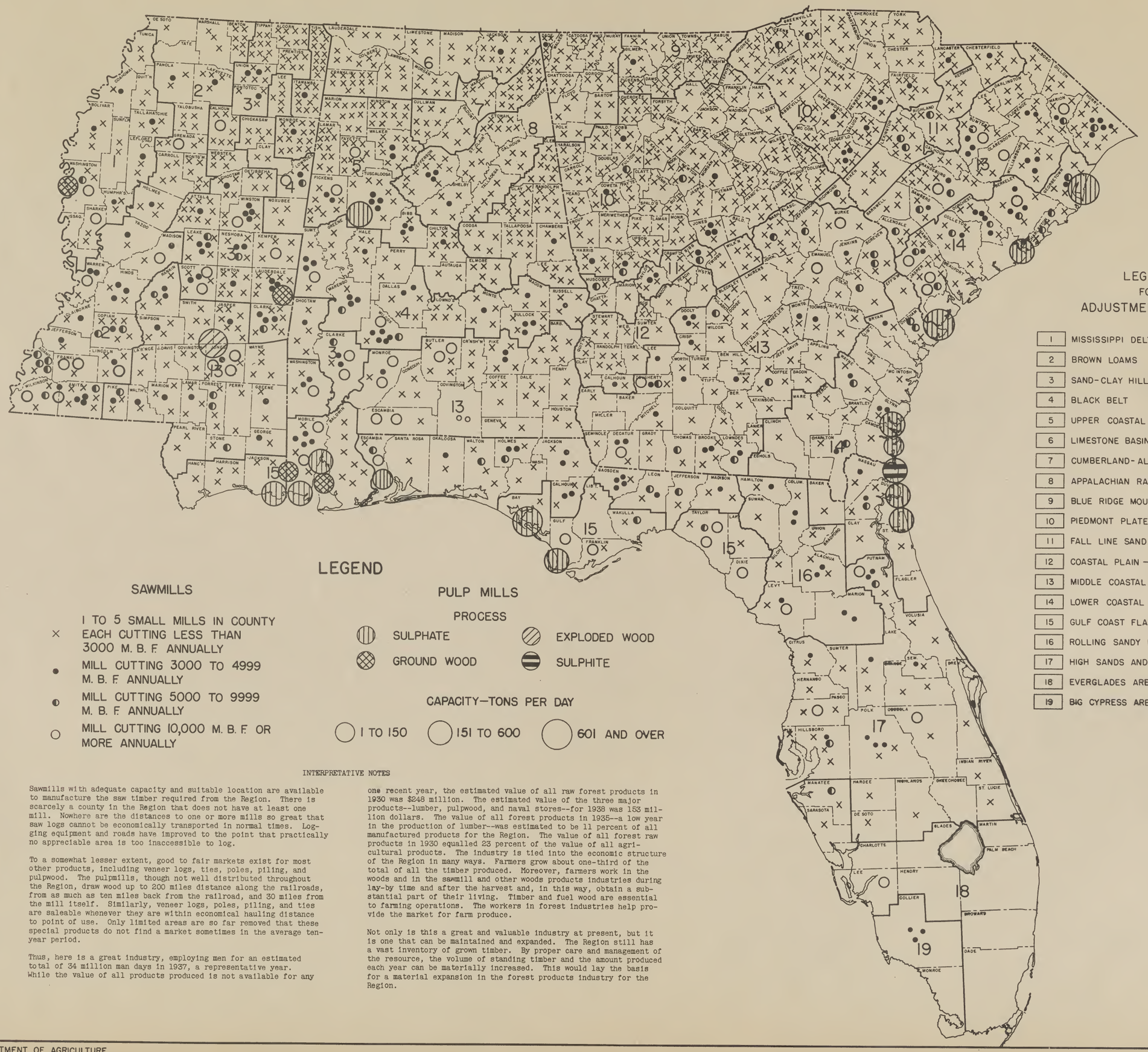
The production of lumber has been on a high level since 1936. During the same period, the production of pulpwood has expanded at a very high rate because of the establishment of a number of mills. It is expected that the rate of production will be maintained during the war and for several years thereafter at something like that for 1941, provided labor and equipment are available.

Production can be continued at these or higher levels provided the timber is cut on a basis that will assure a continued regrowth from the smaller, thriftier trees and from reproduction.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943

SAWMILLS AND PULP MILLS - 1940



LEGEND

SAWMILLS

- × 1 TO 5 SMALL MILLS IN COUNTY EACH CUTTING LESS THAN 3000 M. B. F. ANNUALLY
- • MILL CUTTING 3000 TO 4999 M. B. F. ANNUALLY
- ◐ MILL CUTTING 5000 TO 9999 M. B. F. ANNUALLY
- ○ MILL CUTTING 10,000 M. B. F. OR MORE ANNUALLY

PULP MILLS

PROCESS

- SULPHATE
- EXPLODED WOOD
- GROUND WOOD
- SULPHITE

CAPACITY—TONS PER DAY

- 1 TO 150
- 151 TO 600
- 601 AND OVER

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
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18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Sawmills with adequate capacity and suitable location are available to manufacture the saw timber required from the Region. There is scarcely a county in the Region that does not have at least one mill. Nowhere are the distances to one or more mills so great that saw logs cannot be economically transported in normal times. Logging equipment and roads have improved to the point that practically no appreciable area is too inaccessible to log.

To a somewhat lesser extent, good to fair markets exist for most other products, including veneer logs, ties, poles, piling, and pulpwood. The pulpmills, though not well distributed throughout the Region, draw wood up to 200 miles distance along the railroads, from as much as ten miles back from the railroad, and 30 miles from the mill itself. Similarly, veneer logs, poles, piling, and ties are saleable whenever they are within economical hauling distance to point of use. Only limited areas are so far removed that these special products do not find a market sometimes in the average ten-year period.

Thus, here is a great industry, employing men for an estimated total of 34 million man days in 1937, a representative year. While the value of all products produced is not available for any one recent year, the estimated value of all raw forest products in 1930 was $248 million. The estimated value of the three major products--lumber, pulpwood, and naval stores--for 1938 was 153 million dollars. The value of all forest products in 1935--a low year in the production of lumber--was estimated to be 11 percent of all manufactured products for the Region. The value of all forest raw products in 1930 equalled 23 percent of the value of all agricultural products. The industry is tied into the economic structure of the Region in many ways. Farmers grow about one-third of the total of all the timber produced. Moreover, farmers work in the woods and in the sawmill and other woods products industries during lay-by time and after the harvest and, in this way, obtain a substantial part of their living. Timber and fuel wood are essential to farming operations. The workers in forest industries help provide the market for farm produce.

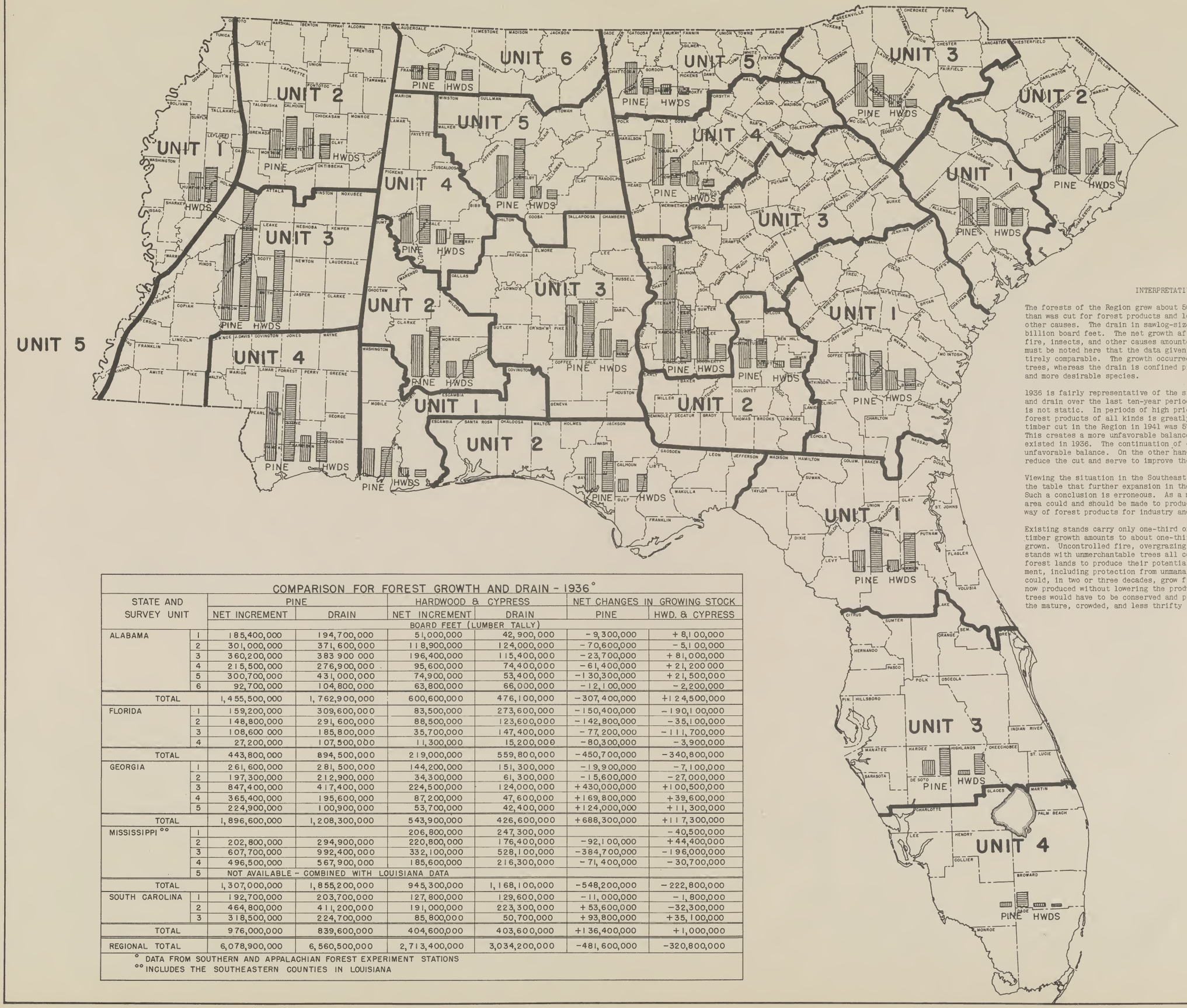
Not only is this a great and valuable industry at present, but it is one that can be maintained and expanded. The Region still has a vast inventory of grown timber. By proper care and management of the resource, the volume of standing timber and the amount produced each year can be materially increased. This would lay the basis for a material expansion in the forest products industry for the Region.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943.

COMPARISON OF FOREST GROWTH AND DRAIN

FOR 1936



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The forests of the Region grew about 500,000,000 board feet less in 1936 than was cut for forest products and lost through fire, insects, and other causes. The drain in sawlog-size material was nine and one-half billion board feet. The net growth after accounting for losses due to fire, insects, and other causes amounted to nine billion board feet. It must be noted here that the data given on growth and drain are not entirely comparable. The growth occurred on all sizes and species of trees, whereas the drain is confined principally to the larger sizes and more desirable species.

1936 is fairly representative of the situation with respect to growth and drain over the last ten-year period. However, this relationship is not static. In periods of high prices and heavy demands, the cut of forest products of all kinds is greatly accelerated. For example, the timber cut in the Region in 1941 was 57 percent greater than in 1936. This creates a more unfavorable balance between growth and drain than existed in 1936. The continuation of overcutting serves to widen this unfavorable balance. On the other hand, low prices and limited demand reduce the cut and serve to improve the situation.

Viewing the situation in the Southeast Region, it might be inferred from the table that further expansion in the forest industry is not desirable. Such a conclusion is erroneous. As a matter of fact, the present forest area could and should be made to produce at least twice as much in the way of forest products for industry and domestic uses as it now produces.

Existing stands carry only one-third of the volume they should. The timber growth amounts to about one-third of the volume which could be grown. Uncontrolled fire, overgrazing, understocked stands, and stands with unmerchantable trees all contribute to the failure of the forest lands to produce their potential capacity. Given sound management, including protection from unmanaged fire, the forests of the Region could, in two or three decades, grow from two to three times the volume now produced without lowering the production meanwhile. Young, thrifty trees would have to be conserved and protected and the cut taken from the mature, crowded, and less thrifty trees.

COMPARISON FOR FOREST GROWTH AND DRAIN - 1936°

STATE AND SURVEY UNIT		PINE		HARDWOOD & CYPRESS		NET CHANGES IN GROWING STOCK	
		NET INCREMENT	DRAIN	NET INCREMENT	DRAIN	PINE	HWD. & CYPRESS
		BOARD FEET (LUMBER TALLY)					
ALABAMA	1	185,400,000	194,700,000	51,000,000	42,900,000	- 9,300,000	+ 8,100,000
	2	301,000,000	371,600,000	118,900,000	124,000,000	- 70,600,000	- 5,100,000
	3	360,200,000	383 900 000	196,400,000	115,400,000	- 23,700,000	+ 81,000,000
	4	215,500,000	276,900,000	95,600,000	74,400,000	- 61,400,000	+ 21,200 000
	5	300,700,000	431,000,000	74,900,000	53,400,000	-130,300,000	+ 21,500,000
	6	92,700,000	104,800,000	63,800,000	66,000,000	- 12,100,000	- 2,200,000
TOTAL		1,455,500,000	1,762,900,000	600,600,000	476,100,000	-307,400,000	+124,500,000
FLORIDA	1	159,200,000	309,600,000	83,500,000	273,600,000	-150,400,000	-190,100,000
	2	148,800,000	291,600,000	88,500,000	123,600,000	-142,800,000	- 35,100,000
	3	108,600 000	185,800,000	35,700,000	147,400,000	- 77,200,000	-111,700,000
	4	27,200,000	107,500,000	11,300,000	15,200,000	- 80,300,000	- 3,900,000
TOTAL		443,800,000	894,500,000	219,000,000	559,800,000	-450,700,000	-340,800,000
GEORGIA	1	261,600,000	281,500,000	144,200,000	151,300,000	- 19,900,000	- 7,100,000
	2	197,300,000	212,900,000	34,300,000	61,300,000	- 15,600,000	- 27,000,000
	3	847,400,000	417,400,000	224,500,000	124,000,000	+430,000,000	+100,500,000
	4	365,400,000	195,600,000	87,200,000	47,600,000	+169,800,000	+ 39,600,000
	5	224,900,000	100,900,000	53,700,000	42,400,000	+124,000,000	+ 11,300,000
TOTAL		1,896,600,000	1,208,300,000	543,900,000	426,600,000	+688,300,000	+117,300,000
MISSISSIPPI °°	1			206,800,000	247,300,000		- 40,500,000
	2	202,800,000	294,900,000	220,800,000	176,400,000	- 92,100,000	+ 44,400,000
	3	607,700,000	992,400,000	332,100,000	528,100,000	-384,700,000	-196,000,000
	4	496,500,000	567,900,000	185,600,000	216,300,000	- 71,400,000	- 30,700,000
	5	NOT AVAILABLE - COMBINED WITH LOUISIANA DATA					
TOTAL		1,307,000,000	1,855,200,000	945,300,000	1,168,100,000	-548,200,000	- 222,800,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	192,700,000	203,700,000	127,800,000	129,600,000	- 11,000,000	- 1,800,000
	2	464,800,000	411,200,000	191,000,000	223,300,000	+ 53,600,000	-32,300,000
	3	318,500,000	224,700,000	85,800,000	50,700,000	+ 93,800,000	+35,100,000
TOTAL		976,000,000	839,600,000	404,600,000	403,600,000	+136,400,000	+ 1,000,000
REGIONAL TOTAL		6,078,900,000	6,560,500,000	2,713,400,000	3,034,200,000	-481,600,000	-320,800,000

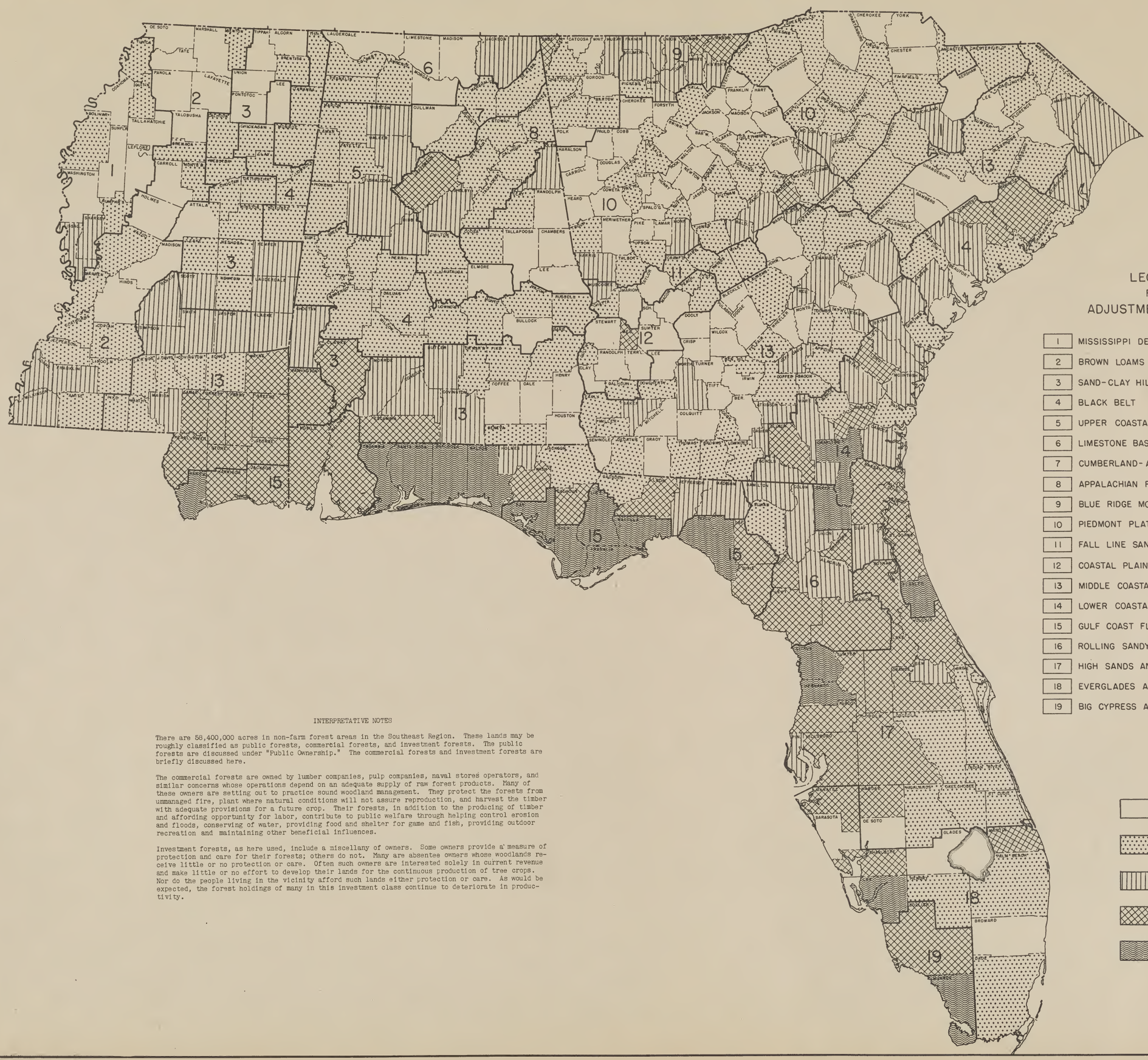
° DATA FROM SOUTHERN AND APPALACHIAN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATIONS
°° INCLUDES THE SOUTHEASTERN COUNTIES IN LOUISIANA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
DATA FROM SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STA.
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943

RATIO

COMMERCIAL, INVESTMENT AND PUBLIC FOREST AREAS TO TOTAL LAND AREA



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

There are 58,400,000 acres in non-farm forest areas in the Southeast Region. These lands may be roughly classified as public forests, commercial forests, and investment forests. The public forests are discussed under "Public Ownership." The commercial forests and investment forests are briefly discussed here.

The commercial forests are owned by lumber companies, pulp companies, naval stores operators, and similar concerns whose operations depend on an adequate supply of raw forest products. Many of these owners are setting out to practice sound woodland management. They protect the forests from unmanaged fire, plant where natural conditions will not assure reproduction, and harvest the timber with adequate provisions for a future crop. Their forests, in addition to the producing of timber and affording opportunity for labor, contribute to public welfare through helping control erosion and floods, conserving of water, providing food and shelter for game and fish, providing outdoor recreation and maintaining other beneficial influences.

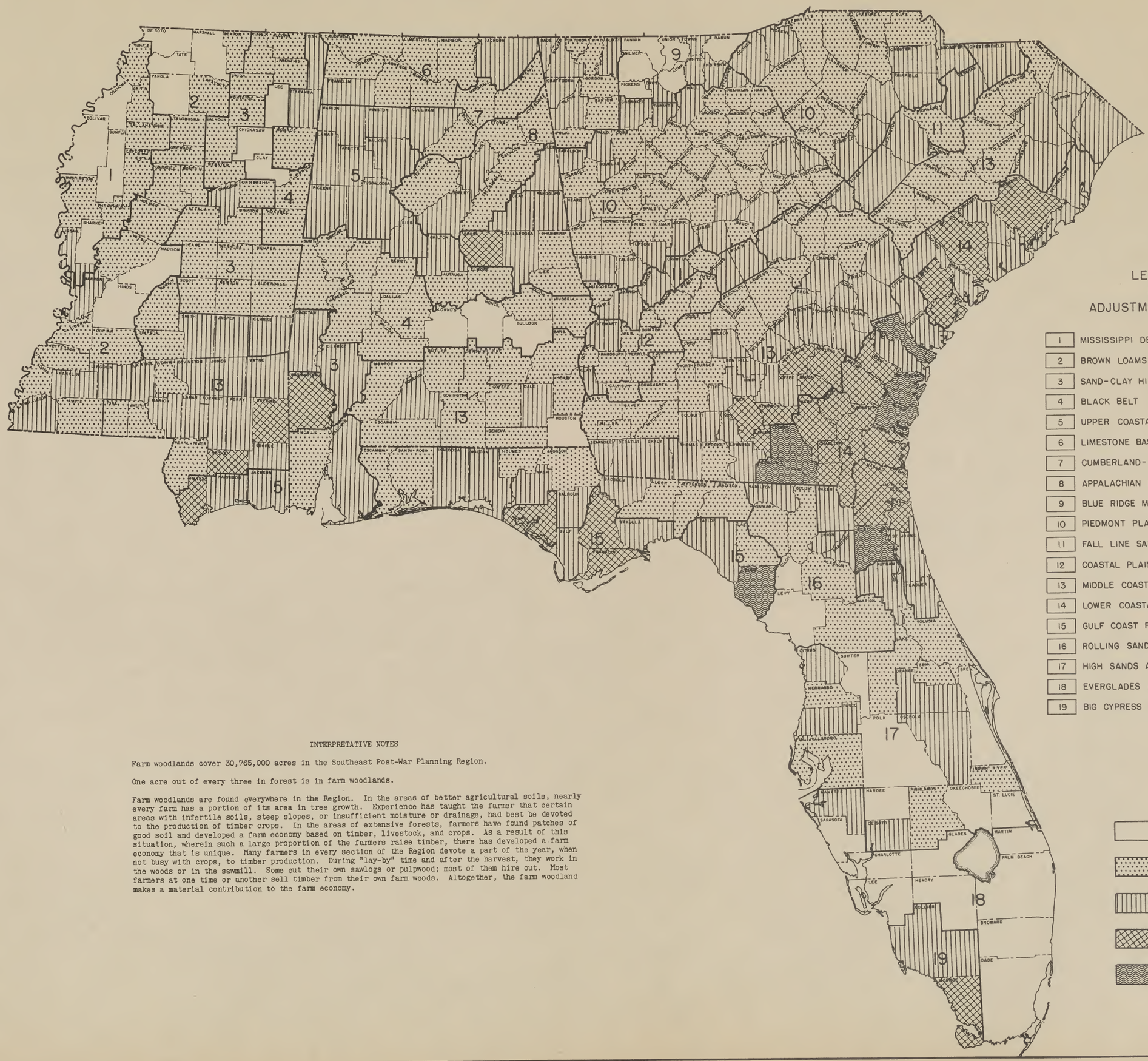
Investment forests, as here used, include a miscellany of owners. Some owners provide a measure of protection and care for their forests; others do not. Many are absentee owners whose woodlands receive little or no protection or care. Often such owners are interested solely in current revenue and make little or no effort to develop their lands for the continuous production of tree crops. Nor do the people living in the vicinity afford such lands either protection or care. As would be expected, the forest holdings of many in this investment class continue to deteriorate in productivity.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
FOREST SURVEY, CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 1940.
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943.

RATIO

FARM WOODLAND AREA TO TOTAL FARM AREA



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Farm woodlands cover 30,765,000 acres in the Southeast Post-War Planning Region.

One acre out of every three in forest is in farm woodlands.

Farm woodlands are found everywhere in the Region. In the areas of better agricultural soils, nearly every farm has a portion of its area in tree growth. Experience has taught the farmer that certain areas with infertile soils, steep slopes, or insufficient moisture or drainage, had best be devoted to the production of timber crops. In the areas of extensive forests, farmers have found patches of good soil and developed a farm economy based on timber, livestock, and crops. As a result of this situation, wherein such a large proportion of the farmers raise timber, there has developed a farm economy that is unique. Many farmers in every section of the Region devote a part of the year, when not busy with crops, to timber production. During "lay-by" time and after the harvest, they work in the woods or in the sawmill. Some cut their own sawlogs or pulpwood; most of them hire out. Most farmers at one time or another sell timber from their own farm woods. Altogether, the farm woodland makes a material contribution to the farm economy.

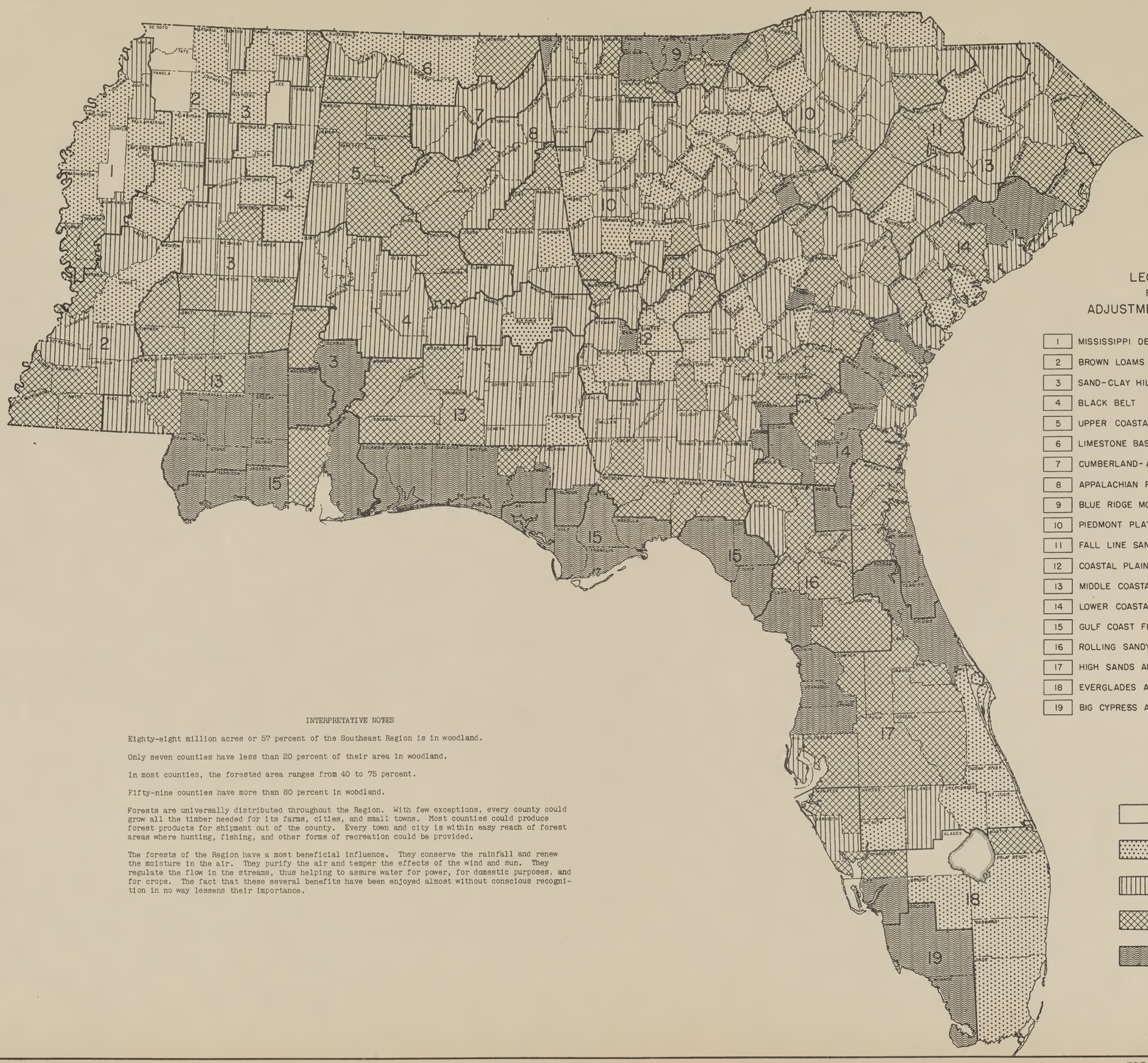
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
FOREST SURVEY, CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 1940
REGIONAL F. S. OFFICE. ATLANTA, GA., MARCH, 1943.

RATIO

IN PERCENT

FOREST LAND TO TOTAL LAND AREA



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10	PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11	FALL LINE SAND HILLS
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14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

- UP TO 20%
- 21 – 40%
- 41 – 60%
- 61 – 80%
- 81 – AND OVER

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Eighty-eight million acres or 57 percent of the Southeast Region is in woodland.

Only seven counties have less than 20 percent of their area in woodland.

In most counties, the forested area ranges from 40 to 75 percent.

Fifty-nine counties have more than 80 percent in woodland.

Forests are universally distributed throughout the Region. With few exceptions, every county could grow all the timber needed for its farms, cities, and small towns. Most counties could produce forest products for shipment out of the county. Every town and city is within easy reach of forest areas where hunting, fishing, and other forms of recreation could be provided.

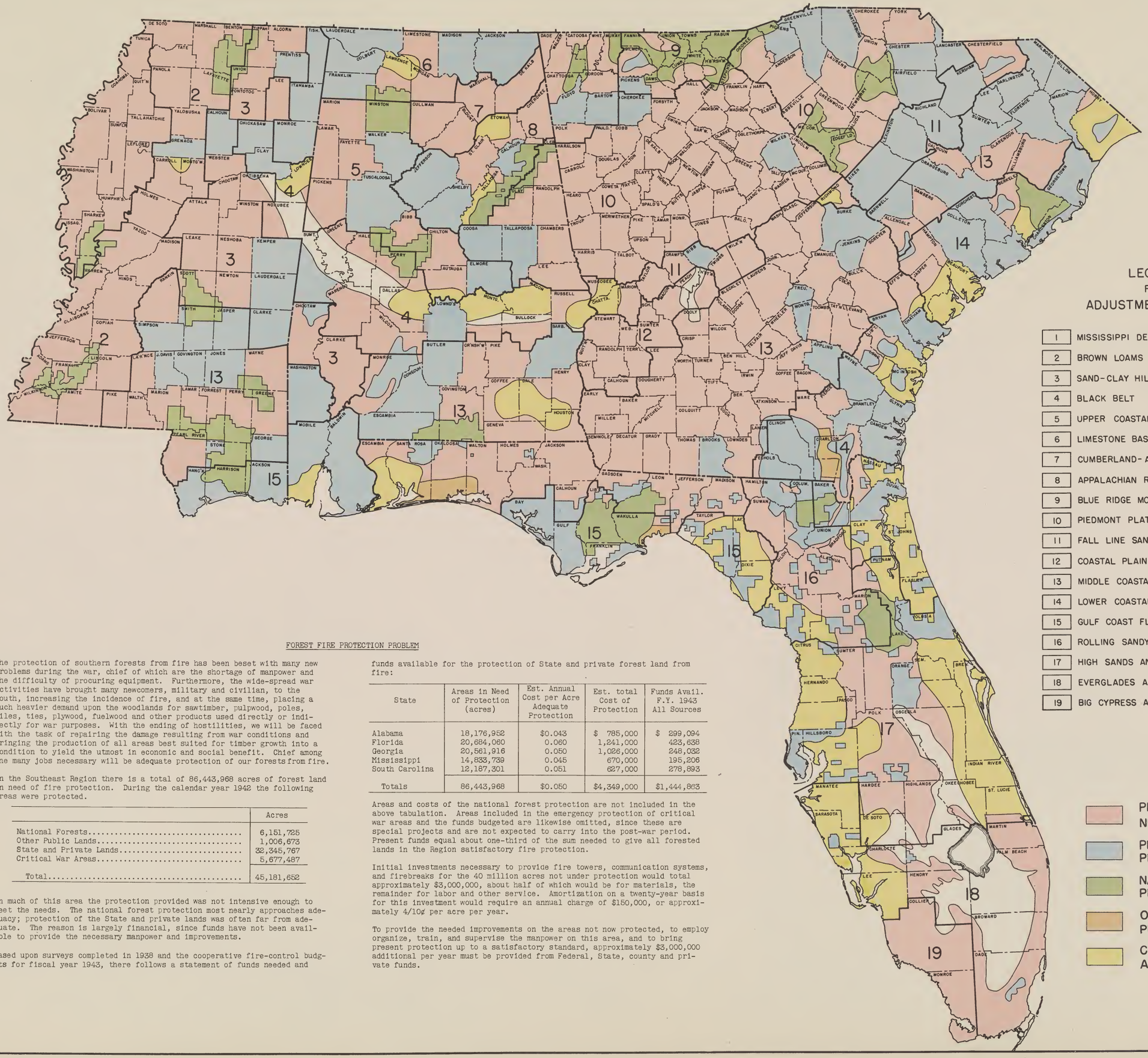
The forests of the Region have a most beneficial influence. They conserve the rainfall and renew the moisture in the air. They purify the air and temper the effects of the wind and sun. They regulate the flow in the streams, thus helping to assure water for power, for domestic purposes. and for crops. The fact that these several benefits have been enjoyed almost without conscious recognition in no way lessens their importance.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FOREST SERVICE
DATA FROM FOREST SURVEY CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 1940
AND REGIONAL OFFICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MARCH, 1943.

FOREST FIRE CONTROL

U. S. FOREST SERVICE AND STATE FOREST SERVICES COOPERATING



FOREST FIRE PROTECTION PROBLEM

The protection of southern forests from fire has been beset with many new problems during the war, chief of which are the shortage of manpower and the difficulty of procuring equipment. Furthermore, the wide-spread war activities have brought many newcomers, military and civilian, to the South, increasing the incidence of fire, and at the same time, placing a much heavier demand upon the woodlands for sawtimber, pulpwood, poles, piles, ties, plywood, fuelwood and other products used directly or indirectly for war purposes. With the ending of hostilities, we will be faced with the task of repairing the damage resulting from war conditions and bringing the production of all areas best suited for timber growth into a condition to yield the utmost in economic and social benefit. Chief among the many jobs necessary will be adequate protection of our forests from fire.

In the Southeast Region there is a total of 86,443,968 acres of forest land in need of fire protection. During the calendar year 1942 the following areas were protected.

	Acres
National Forests	6,151,725
Other Public Lands	1,006,673
State and Private Lands	32,345,767
Critical War Areas	5,677,487
Total	45,181,652

On much of this area the protection provided was not intensive enough to meet the needs. The national forest protection most nearly approaches adequacy; protection of the State and private lands was often far from adequate. The reason is largely financial, since funds have not been available to provide the necessary manpower and improvements.

Based upon surveys completed in 1938 and the cooperative fire-control budgets for fiscal year 1943, there follows a statement of funds needed and funds available for the protection of State and private forest land from fire:

State	Areas in Need of Protection (acres)	Est. Annual Cost per Acre Adequate Protection	Est. total Cost of Protection	Funds Avail. F.Y. 1943 All Sources
Alabama	18,176,952	$0.043	$ 785,000	$ 299,094
Florida	20,684,060	0.060	1,241,000	423,638
Georgia	20,561,916	0.050	1,026,000	248,032
Mississippi	14,833,739	0.045	670,000	195,206
South Carolina	12,187,301	0.051	627,000	278,893
Totals	86,443,968	$0.050	$4,349,000	$1,444,863

Areas and costs of the national forest protection are not included in the above tabulation. Areas included in the emergency protection of critical war areas and the funds budgeted are likewise omitted, since these are special projects and are not expected to carry into the post-war period. Present funds equal about one-third of the sum needed to give all forested lands in the Region satisfactory fire protection.

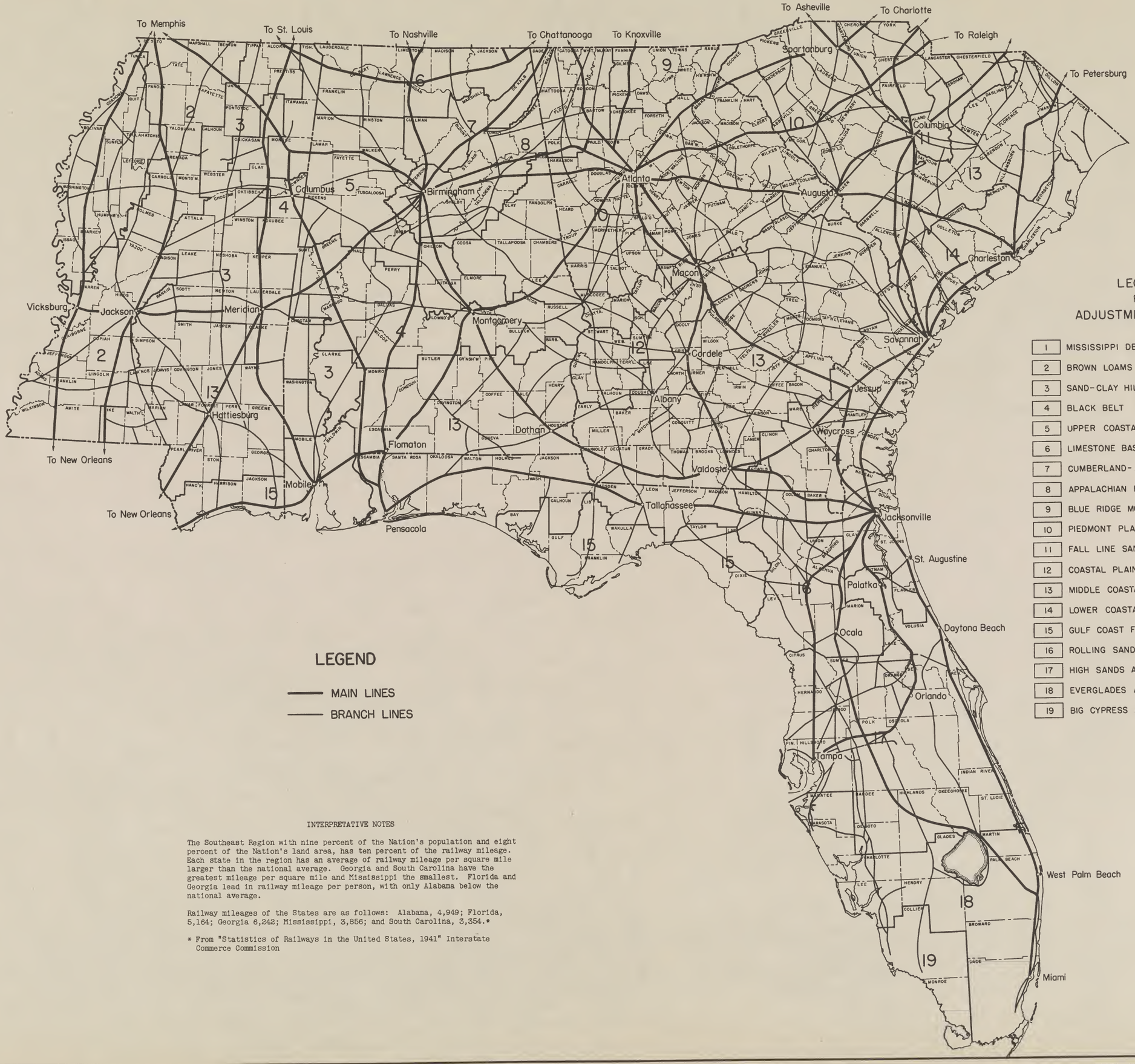
Initial investments necessary to provide fire towers, communication systems, and firebreaks for the 40 million acres not under protection would total approximately $3,000,000, about half of which would be for materials, the remainder for labor and other service. Amortization on a twenty-year basis for this investment would require an annual charge of $150,000, or approximately 4/10¢ per acre per year.

To provide the needed improvements on the areas not now protected, to employ organize, train, and supervise the manpower on this area, and to bring present protection up to a satisfactory standard, approximately $3,000,000 additional per year must be provided from Federal, State, county and private funds.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

U. S. FOREST SERVICE—ATLANTA, GEORGIA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MARCH, 1943

MAIN AND BRANCH LINE RAILROADS, 1943



LEGEND

MAIN LINES

BRANCH LINES

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
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16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The Southeast Region with nine percent of the Nation's population and eight percent of the Nation's land area, has ten percent of the railway mileage. Each state in the region has an average of railway mileage per square mile larger than the national average. Georgia and South Carolina have the greatest mileage per square mile and Mississippi the smallest. Florida and Georgia lead in railway mileage per person, with only Alabama below the national average.

Railway mileages of the States are as follows: Alabama, 4,949; Florida, 5,164; Georgia 6,242; Mississippi, 3,856; and South Carolina, 3,354.*

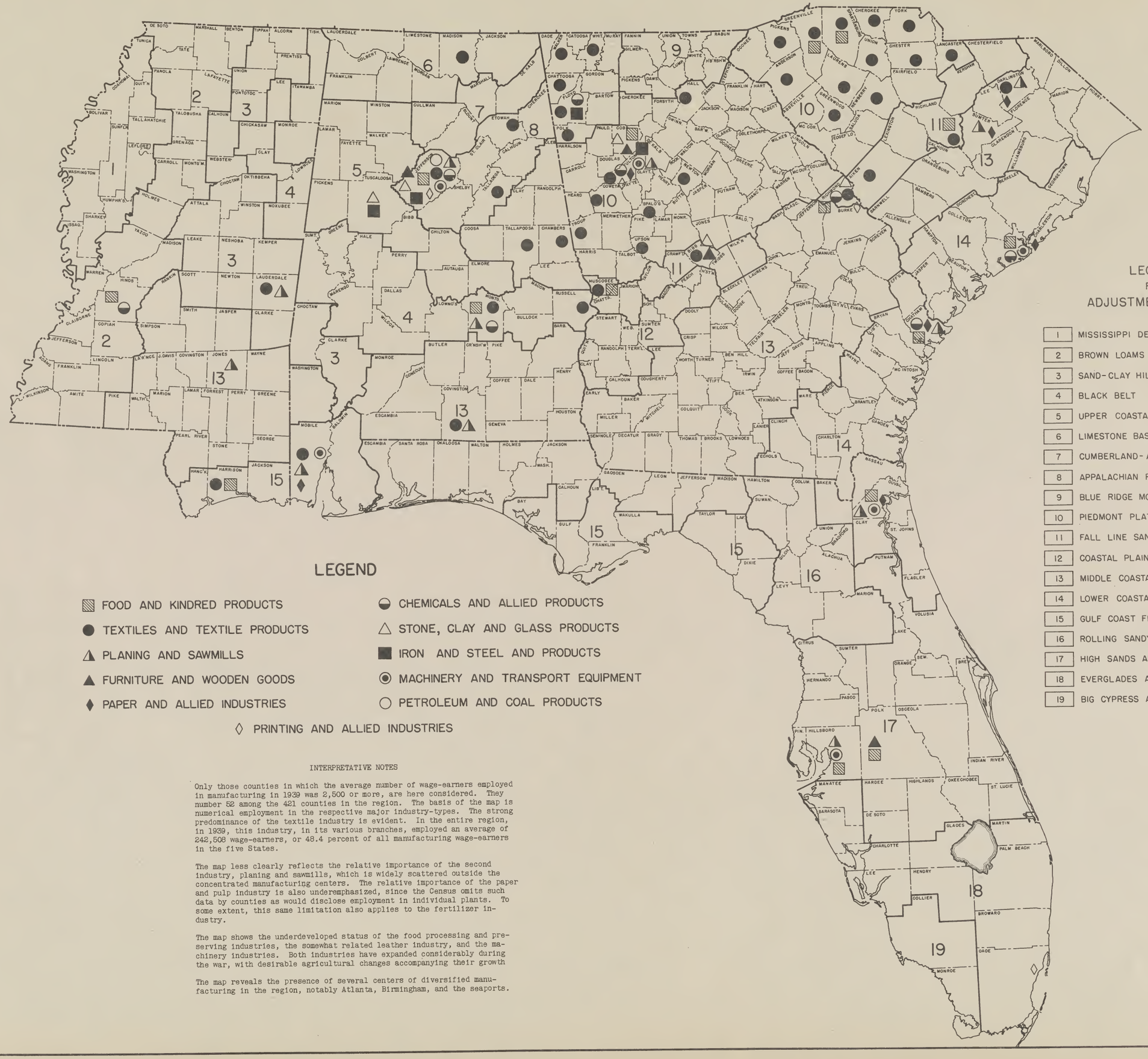
* From "Statistics of Railways in the United States, 1941" Interstate Commerce Commission

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

BASED ON MAPS OF SOUTHERN FREIGHT ASSOCIATION
SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE OF FDA, USDA
APRIL, 1943

MANUFACTURING-1939

PRINCIPAL TYPES OF INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE WORKERS IN COUNTIES WITH 2,500 OR MORE WAGE EARNERS



LEGEND

- ▨ FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS
- ● TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
- ◭ PLANING AND SAWMILLS
- ▲ FURNITURE AND WOODEN GOODS
- ♦ PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
- ◒ CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS
- △ STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS
- ■ IRON AND STEEL AND PRODUCTS
- ◉ MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
- ○ PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS
- ◊ PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

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18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Only those counties in which the average number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing in 1939 was 2,500 or more, are here considered. They number 52 among the 421 counties in the region. The basis of the map is numerical employment in the respective major industry-types. The strong predominance of the textile industry is evident. In the entire region, in 1939, this industry, in its various branches, employed an average of 242,508 wage-earners, or 48.4 percent of all manufacturing wage-earners in the five States.

The map less clearly reflects the relative importance of the second industry, planing and sawmills, which is widely scattered outside the concentrated manufacturing centers. The relative importance of the paper and pulp industry is also underemphasized, since the Census omits such data by counties as would disclose employment in individual plants. To some extent, this same limitation also applies to the fertilizer industry.

The map shows the underdeveloped status of the food processing and preserving industries, the somewhat related leather industry, and the machinery industries. Both industries have expanded considerably during the war, with desirable agricultural changes accompanying their growth

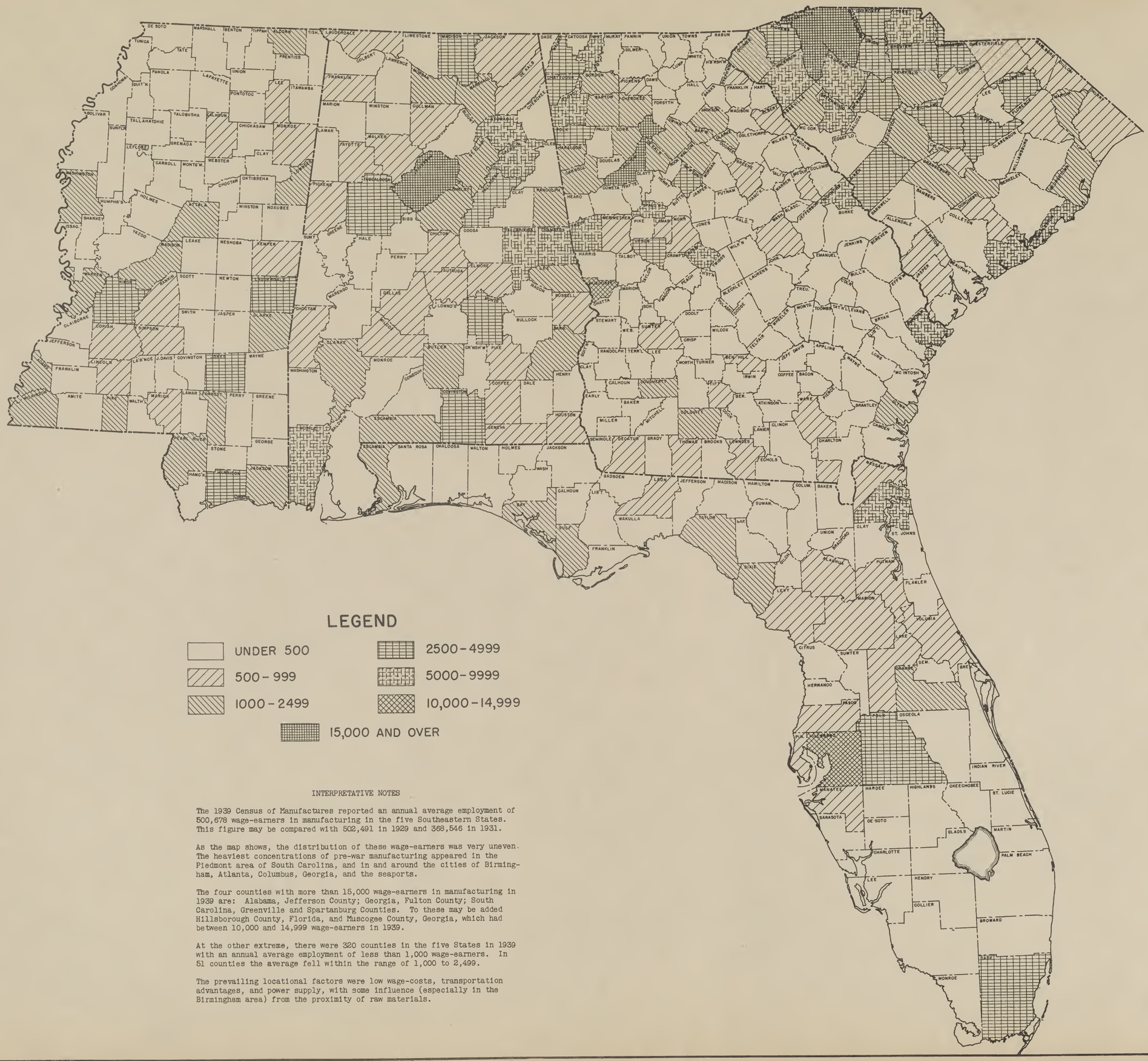
The map reveals the presence of several centers of diversified manufacturing in the region, notably Atlanta, Birmingham, and the seaports.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

1940 CENSUS
B. A. E. ATLANTA-GA.
JUNE-1943

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING - 1939

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS, BY COUNTIES



LEGEND

- UNDER 500
- 500 - 999
- 1000 - 2499
- 2500 - 4999
- 5000 - 9999
- 10,000 - 14,999
- 15,000 AND OVER

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The 1939 Census of Manufactures reported an annual average employment of 500,678 wage-earners in manufacturing in the five Southeastern States. This figure may be compared with 502,491 in 1929 and 368,546 in 1931.

As the map shows, the distribution of these wage-earners was very uneven. The heaviest concentrations of pre-war manufacturing appeared in the Piedmont area of South Carolina, and in and around the cities of Birmingham, Atlanta, Columbus, Georgia, and the seaports.

The four counties with more than 15,000 wage-earners in manufacturing in 1939 are: Alabama, Jefferson County; Georgia, Fulton County; South Carolina, Greenville and Spartanburg Counties. To these may be added Hillsborough County, Florida, and Muscogee County, Georgia, which had between 10,000 and 14,999 wage-earners in 1939.

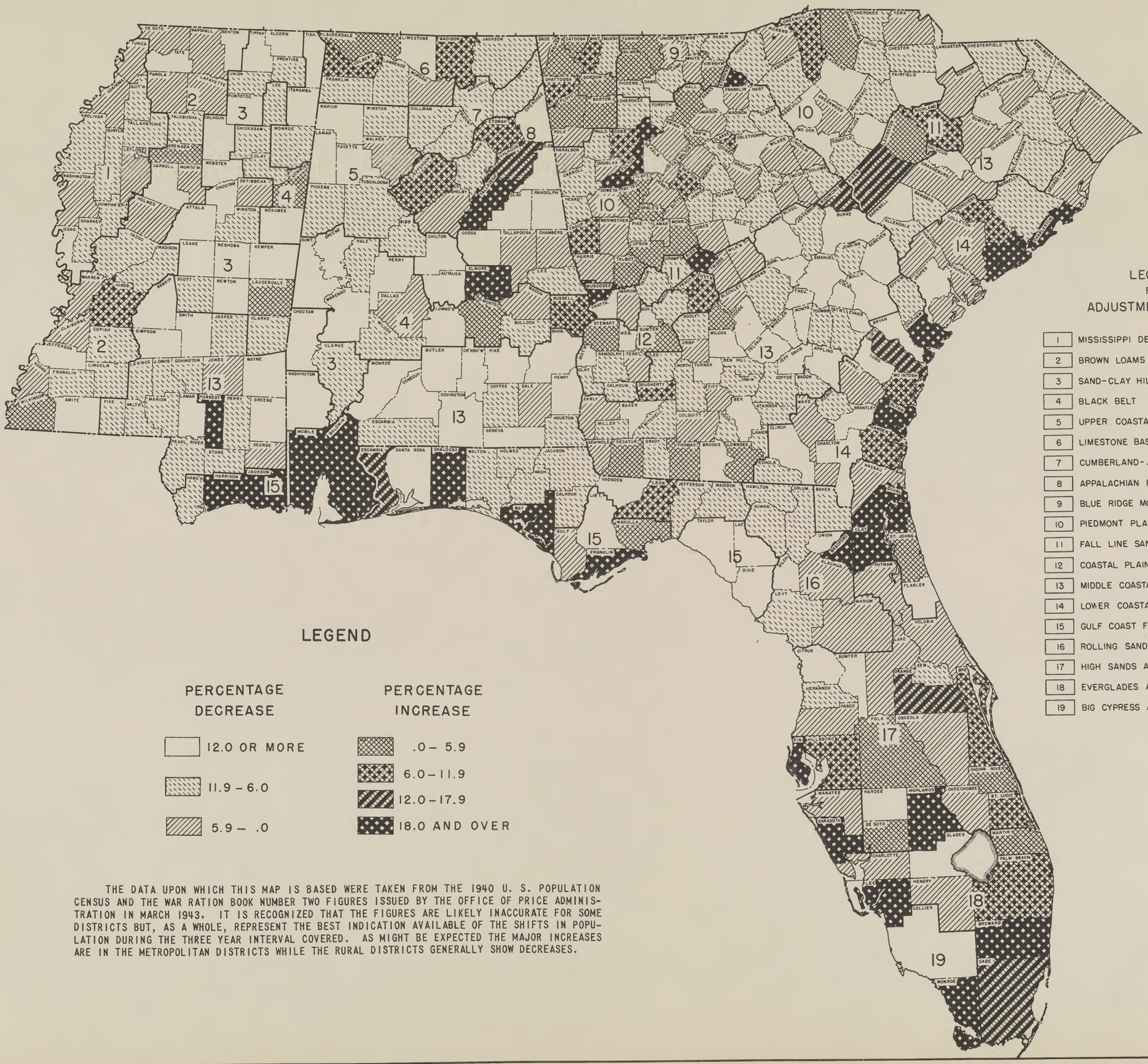
At the other extreme, there were 320 counties in the five States in 1939 with an annual average employment of less than 1,000 wage-earners. In 51 counties the average fell within the range of 1,000 to 2,499.

The prevailing locational factors were low wage-costs, transportation advantages, and power supply, with some influence (especially in the Birmingham area) from the proximity of raw materials.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

1939 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURERS
B. A. E. ATLANTA-GA.
JUNE-1943

CHANGES IN TOTAL CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1940-43



LEGEND

PERCENTAGE DECREASE

- 12.0 OR MORE
- 11.9 – 6.0
- 5.9 – .0

PERCENTAGE INCREASE

- .0 – 5.9
- 6.0 – 11.9
- 12.0 – 17.9
- 18.0 AND OVER

THE DATA UPON WHICH THIS MAP IS BASED WERE TAKEN FROM THE 1940 U. S. POPULATION CENSUS AND THE WAR RATION BOOK NUMBER TWO FIGURES ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION IN MARCH 1943. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT THE FIGURES ARE LIKELY INACCURATE FOR SOME DISTRICTS BUT, AS A WHOLE, REPRESENT THE BEST INDICATION AVAILABLE OF THE SHIFTS IN POPULATION DURING THE THREE YEAR INTERVAL COVERED. AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED THE MAJOR INCREASES ARE IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS WHILE THE RURAL DISTRICTS GENERALLY SHOW DECREASES.

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1. MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2. BROWN LOAMS
3. SAND-CLAY HILLS
4. BLACK BELT
5. UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6. LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7. CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
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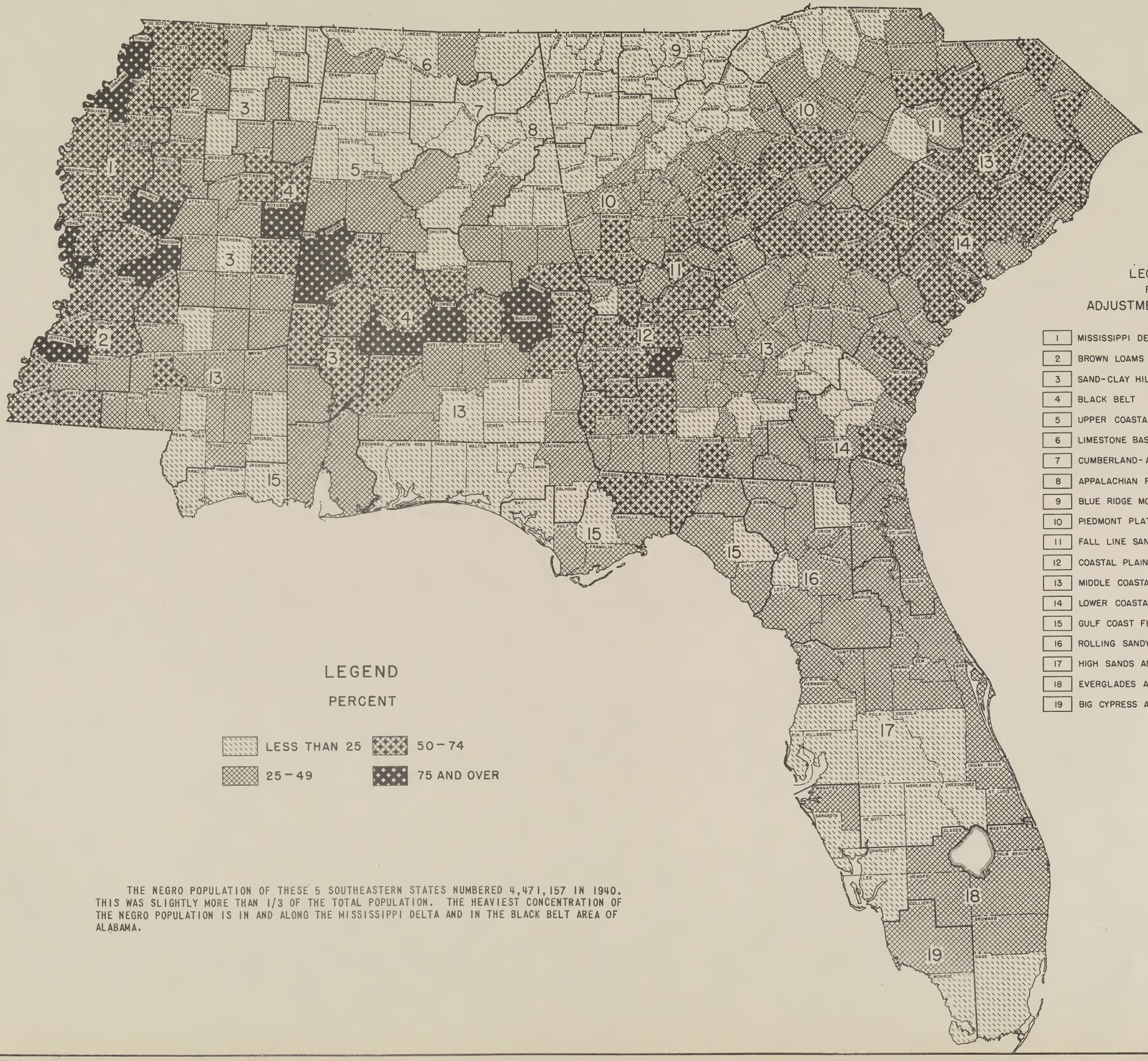
15. GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16. ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17. HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18. EVERGLADES AREA
19. BIG CYPRESS AREA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43030

U.S.DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
B.A.E. ATLANTA, GA.
MAY – 1943

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WHICH WAS NEGRO, 1940

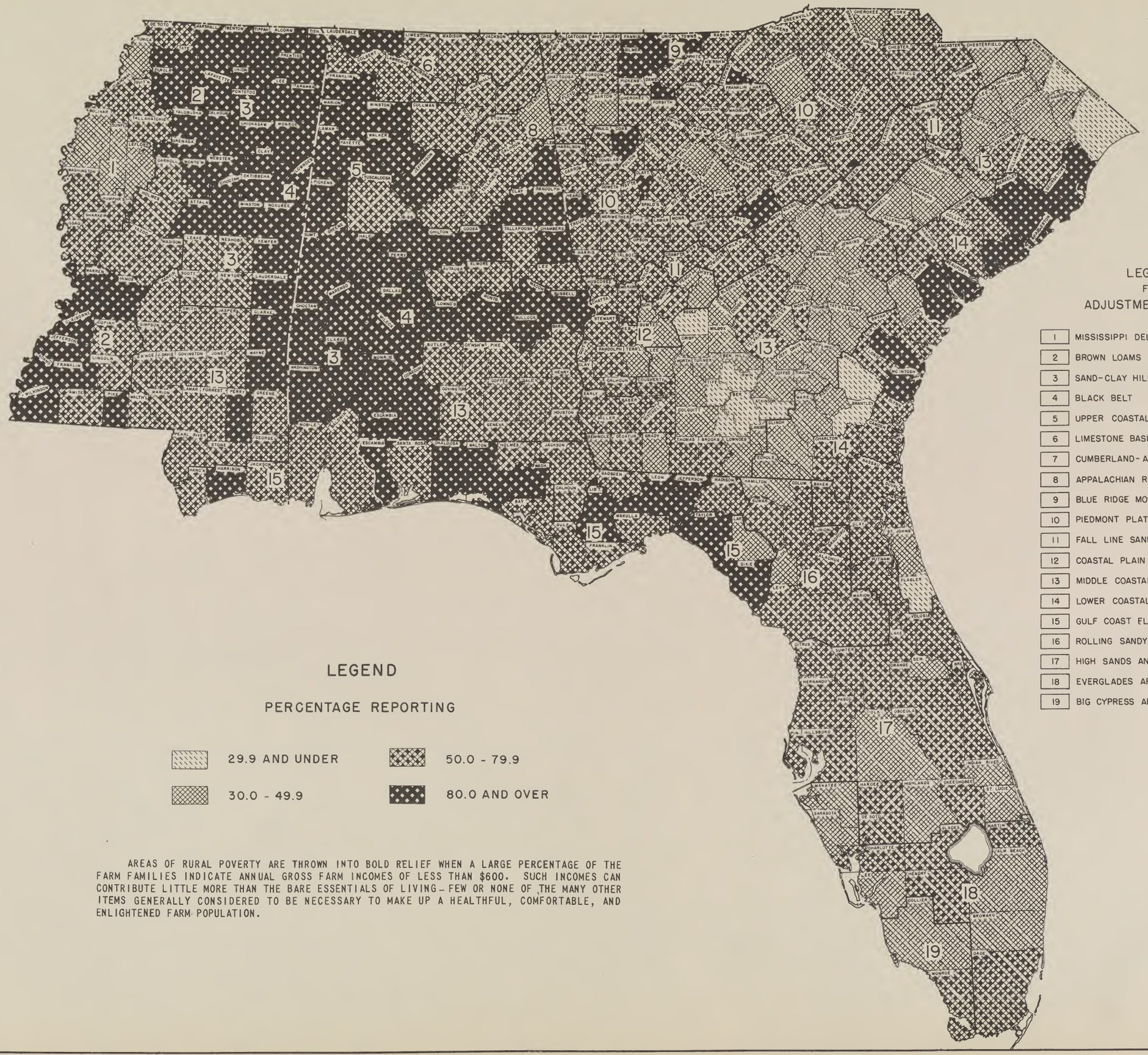


THE NEGRO POPULATION OF THESE 5 SOUTHEASTERN STATES NUMBERED 4,471,157 IN 1940. THIS WAS SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 1/3 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION IS IN AND ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA AND IN THE BLACK BELT AREA OF ALABAMA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43029 1940 CENSUS
B.A.E ATLANTA-GA.
MAY- 1943

FARMS WITH GROSS INCOMES UNDER $600: PERCENTAGE OF ALL FARMS REPORTING, 1939



LEGEND

PERCENTAGE REPORTING

- 29.9 AND UNDER
- 30.0 - 49.9
- 50.0 - 79.9
- 80.0 AND OVER

AREAS OF RURAL POVERTY ARE THROWN INTO BOLD RELIEF WHEN A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE FARM FAMILIES INDICATE ANNUAL GROSS FARM INCOMES OF LESS THAN $600. SUCH INCOMES CAN CONTRIBUTE LITTLE MORE THAN THE BARE ESSENTIALS OF LIVING – FEW OR NONE OF THE MANY OTHER ITEMS GENERALLY CONSIDERED TO BE NECESSARY TO MAKE UP A HEALTHFUL, COMFORTABLE, AND ENLIGHTENED FARM POPULATION.

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1. MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2. BROWN LOAMS
3. SAND-CLAY HILLS
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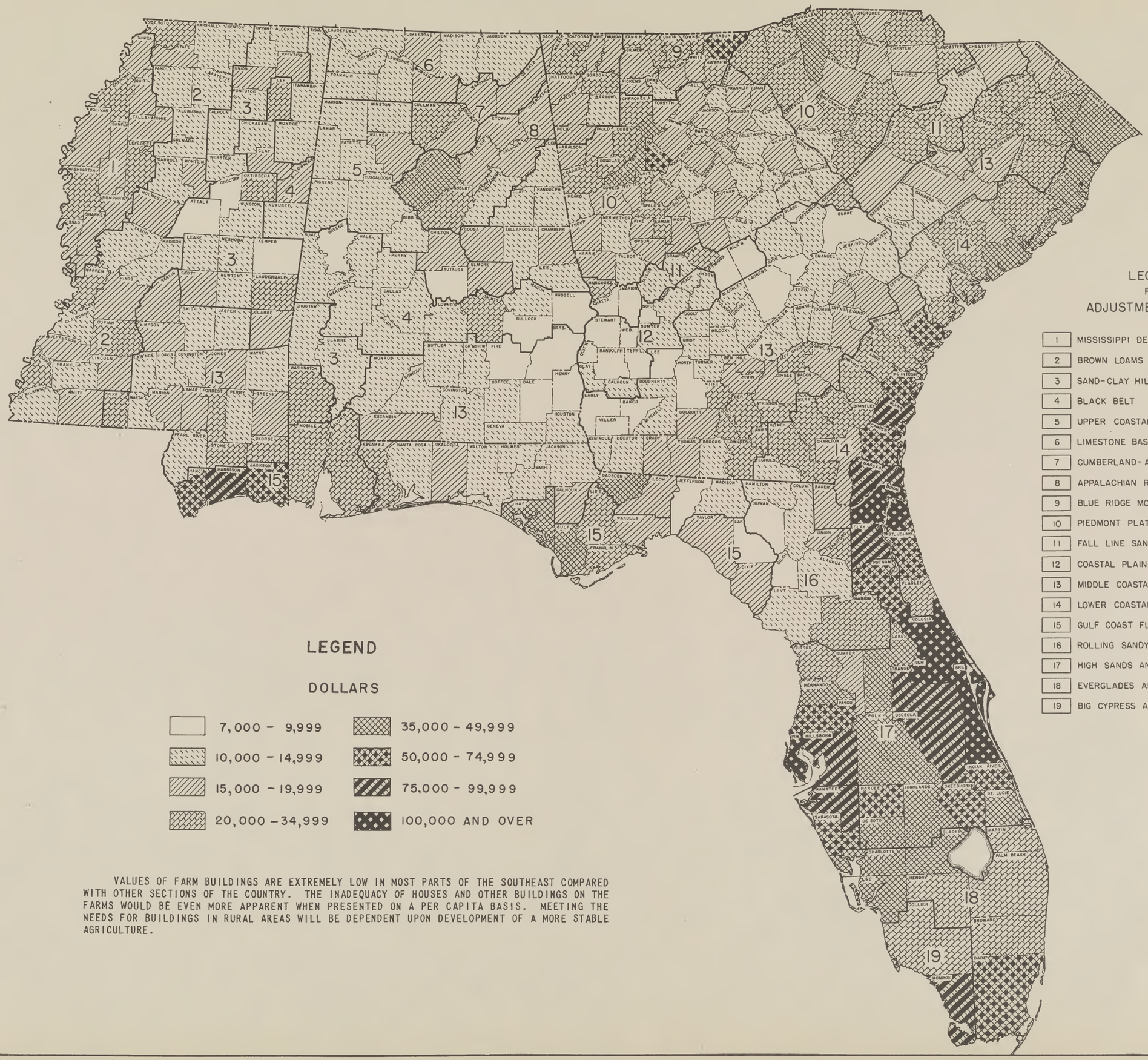
17. HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18. EVERGLADES AREA
19. BIG CYPRESS AREA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43031

1940 CENSUS
BAE ATLANTA-GA.
MAY - 1943

VALUE OF FARM BUILDINGS PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1940



LEGEND

DOLLARS

- 7,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 14,999
- 15,000 - 19,999
- 20,000 - 34,999
- 35,000 - 49,999
- 50,000 - 74,999
- 75,000 - 99,999
- 100,000 AND OVER

VALUES OF FARM BUILDINGS ARE EXTREMELY LOW IN MOST PARTS OF THE SOUTHEAST COMPARED WITH OTHER SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY. THE INADEQUACY OF HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS ON THE FARMS WOULD BE EVEN MORE APPARENT WHEN PRESENTED ON A PER CAPITA BASIS. MEETING THE NEEDS FOR BUILDINGS IN RURAL AREAS WILL BE DEPENDENT UPON DEVELOPMENT OF A MORE STABLE AGRICULTURE.

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
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5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
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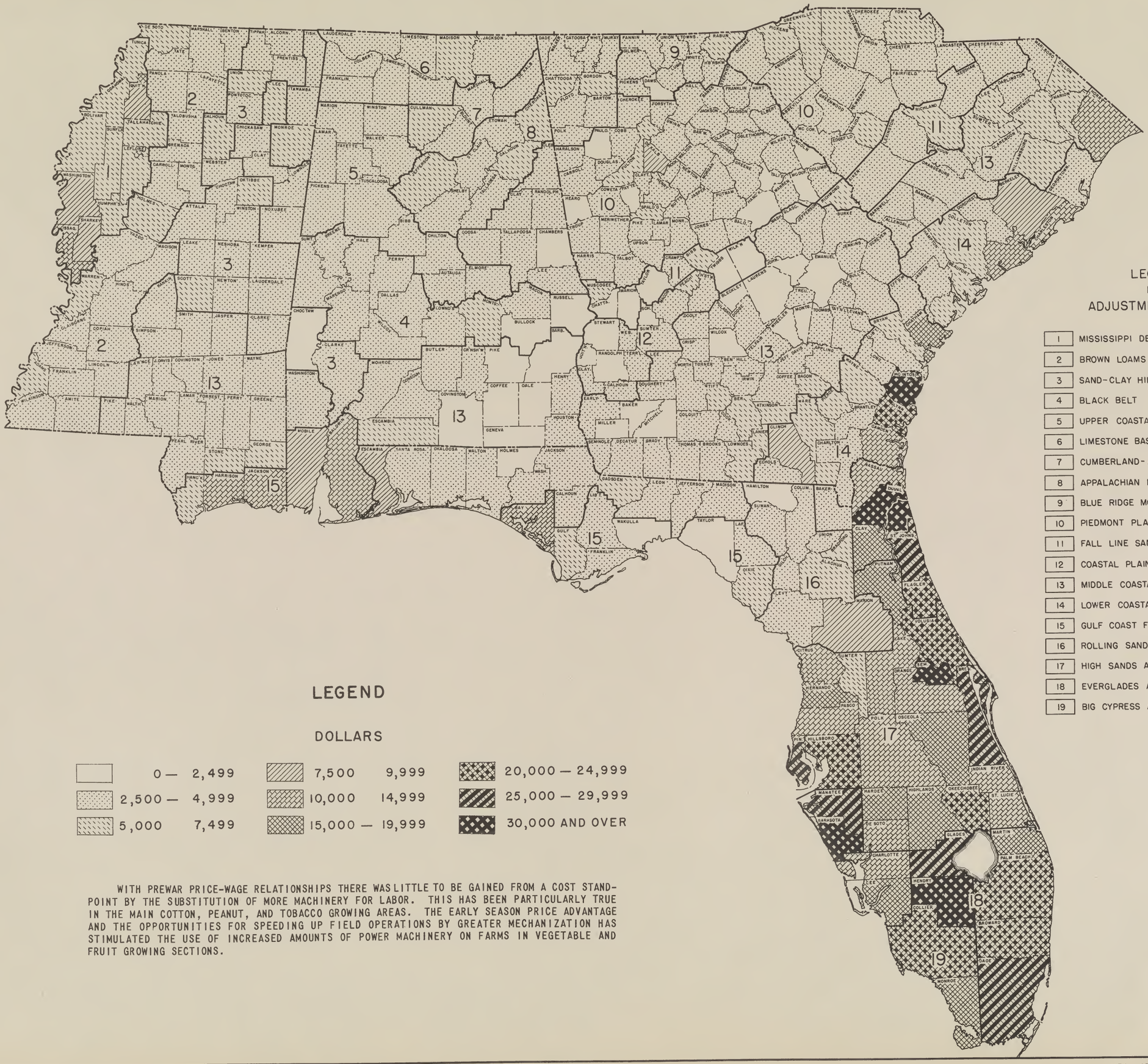
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43034

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E.-ATLANTA-GA.
MAY-1943

VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1940



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10	PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11	FALL LINE SAND HILLS
12	COASTAL PLAIN — RED BELT
13	MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

DOLLARS

	0 — 2,499		7,500 — 9,999		20,000 — 24,999
	2,500 — 4,999		10,000 — 14,999		25,000 — 29,999
	5,000 — 7,499		15,000 — 19,999		30,000 AND OVER

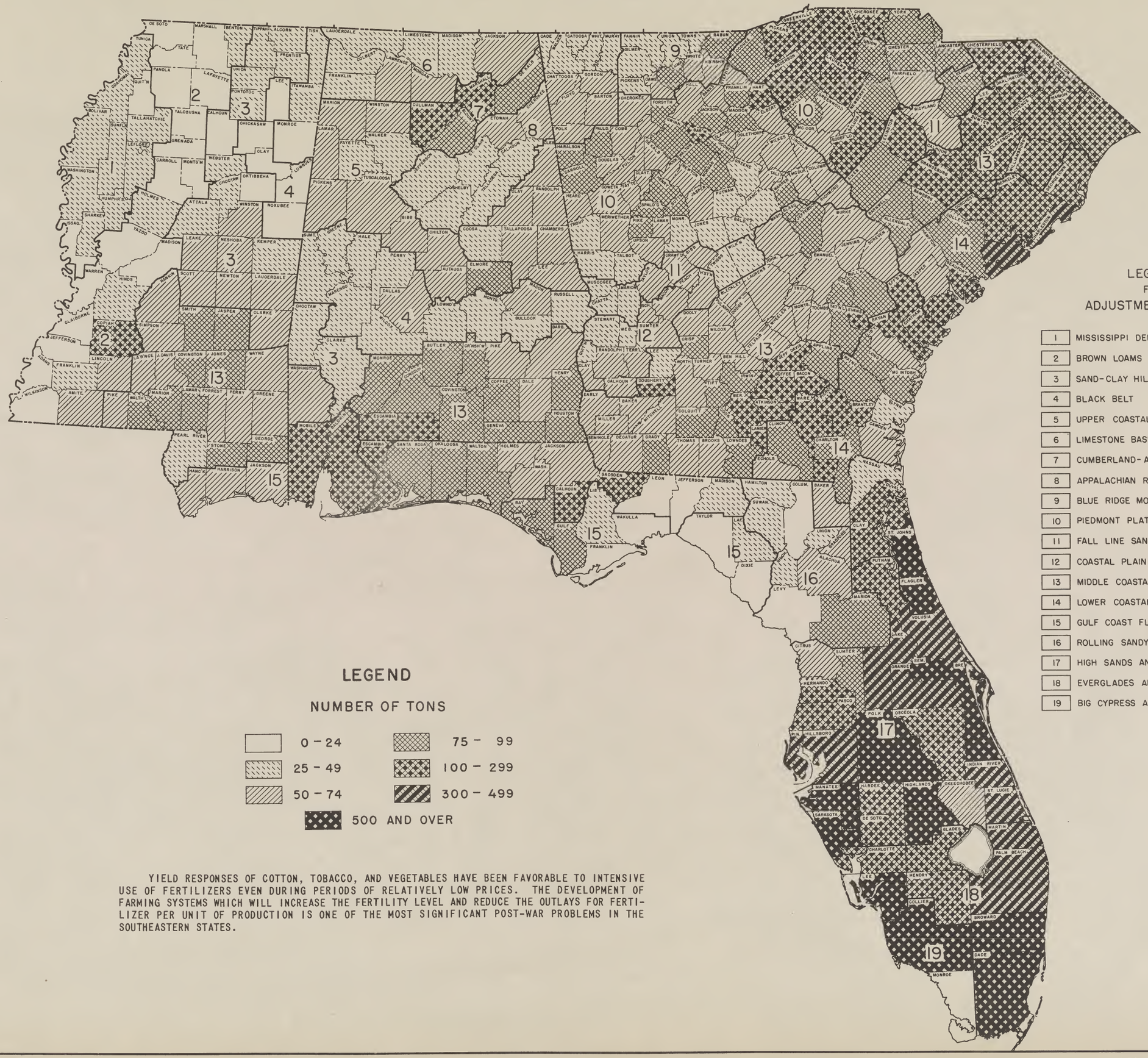
WITH PREWAR PRICE-WAGE RELATIONSHIPS THERE WAS LITTLE TO BE GAINED FROM A COST STANDPOINT BY THE SUBSTITUTION OF MORE MACHINERY FOR LABOR. THIS HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY TRUE IN THE MAIN COTTON, PEANUT, AND TOBACCO GROWING AREAS. THE EARLY SEASON PRICE ADVANTAGE AND THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPEEDING UP FIELD OPERATIONS BY GREATER MECHANIZATION HAS STIMULATED THE USE OF INCREASED AMOUNTS OF POWER MACHINERY ON FARMS IN VEGETABLE AND FRUIT GROWING SECTIONS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43032

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA-GA.
MAY - 1943

NUMBER OF TONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10	PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11	FALL LINE SAND HILLS
12	COASTAL PLAIN — RED BELT
13	MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

NUMBER OF TONS

0 – 24	75 – 99
25 – 49	100 – 299
50 – 74	300 – 499
500 AND OVER	

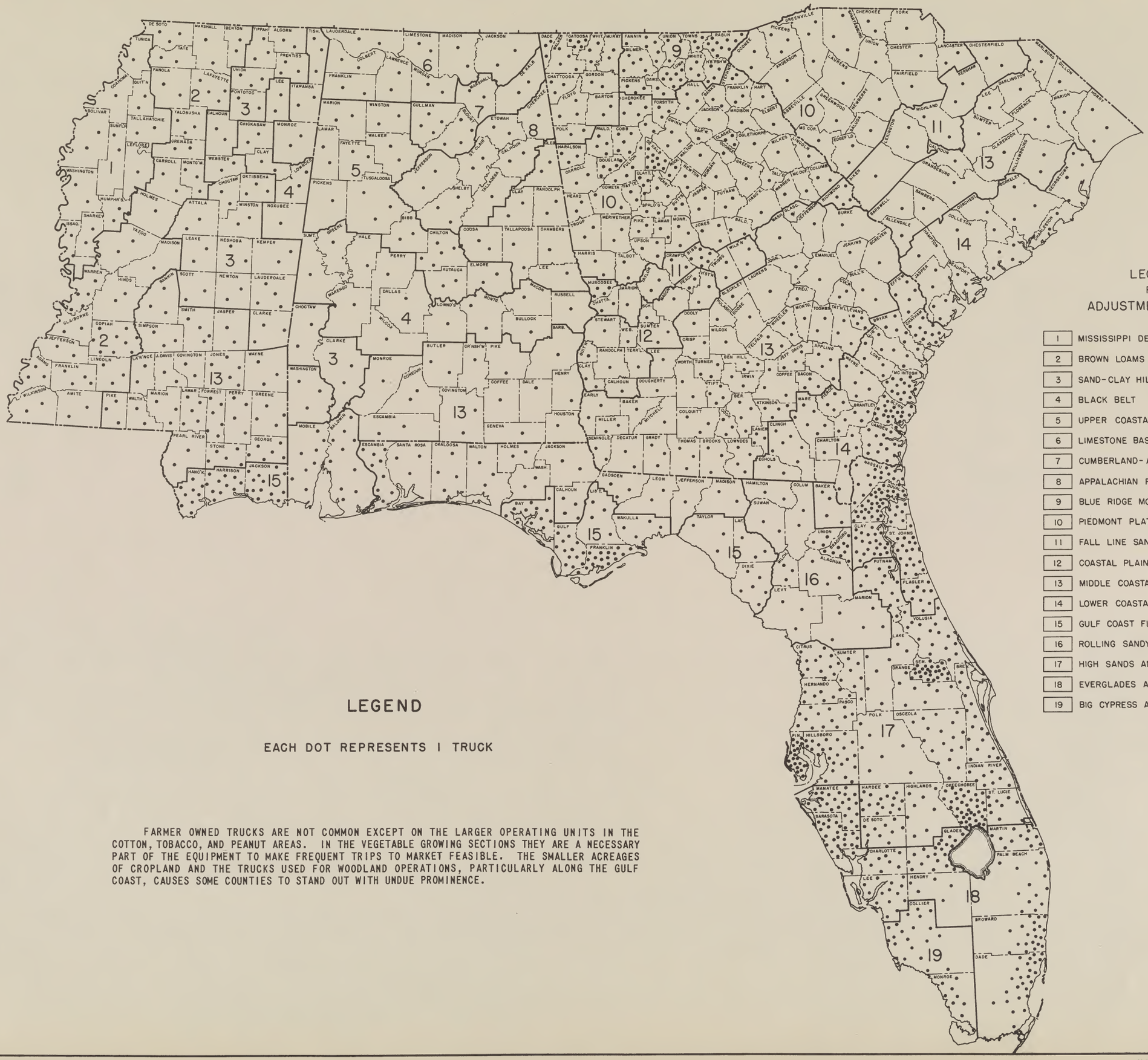
YIELD RESPONSES OF COTTON, TOBACCO, AND VEGETABLES HAVE BEEN FAVORABLE TO INTENSIVE USE OF FERTILIZERS EVEN DURING PERIODS OF RELATIVELY LOW PRICES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING SYSTEMS WHICH WILL INCREASE THE FERTILITY LEVEL AND REDUCE THE OUTLAYS FOR FERTILIZER PER UNIT OF PRODUCTION IS ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT POST-WAR PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43033

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E ATLANTA-GA.
MAY – 1943

NUMBER OF TRUCKS PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 1 TRUCK

FARMER OWNED TRUCKS ARE NOT COMMON EXCEPT ON THE LARGER OPERATING UNITS IN THE COTTON, TOBACCO, AND PEANUT AREAS. IN THE VEGETABLE GROWING SECTIONS THEY ARE A NECESSARY PART OF THE EQUIPMENT TO MAKE FREQUENT TRIPS TO MARKET FEASIBLE. THE SMALLER ACREAGES OF CROPLAND AND THE TRUCKS USED FOR WOODLAND OPERATIONS, PARTICULARLY ALONG THE GULF COAST, CAUSES SOME COUNTIES TO STAND OUT WITH UNDUE PROMINENCE.

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
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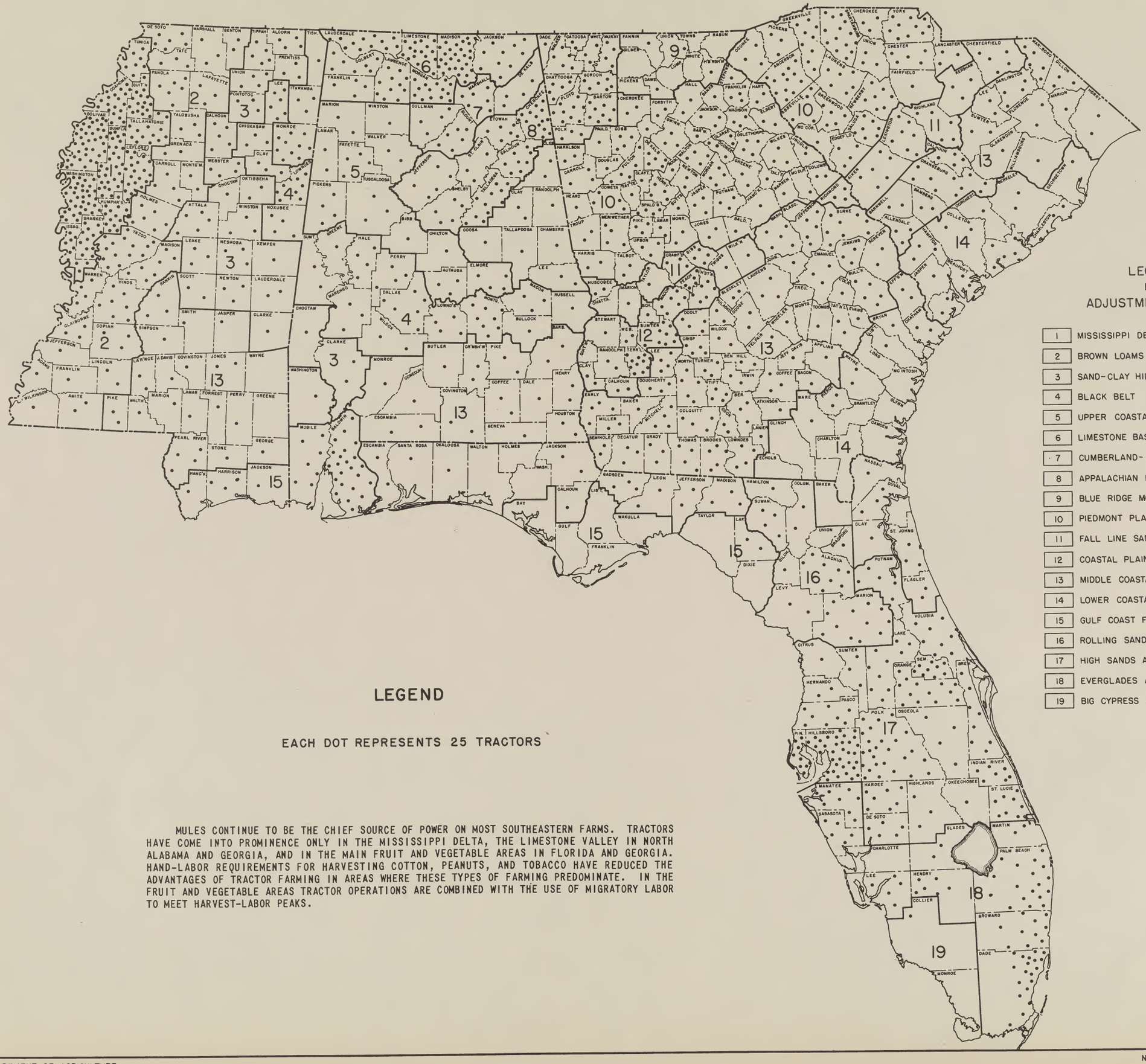
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43041

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA-GA.
MAY - 1943

NUMBER OF TRACTORS ON FARMS, 1939



LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 25 TRACTORS

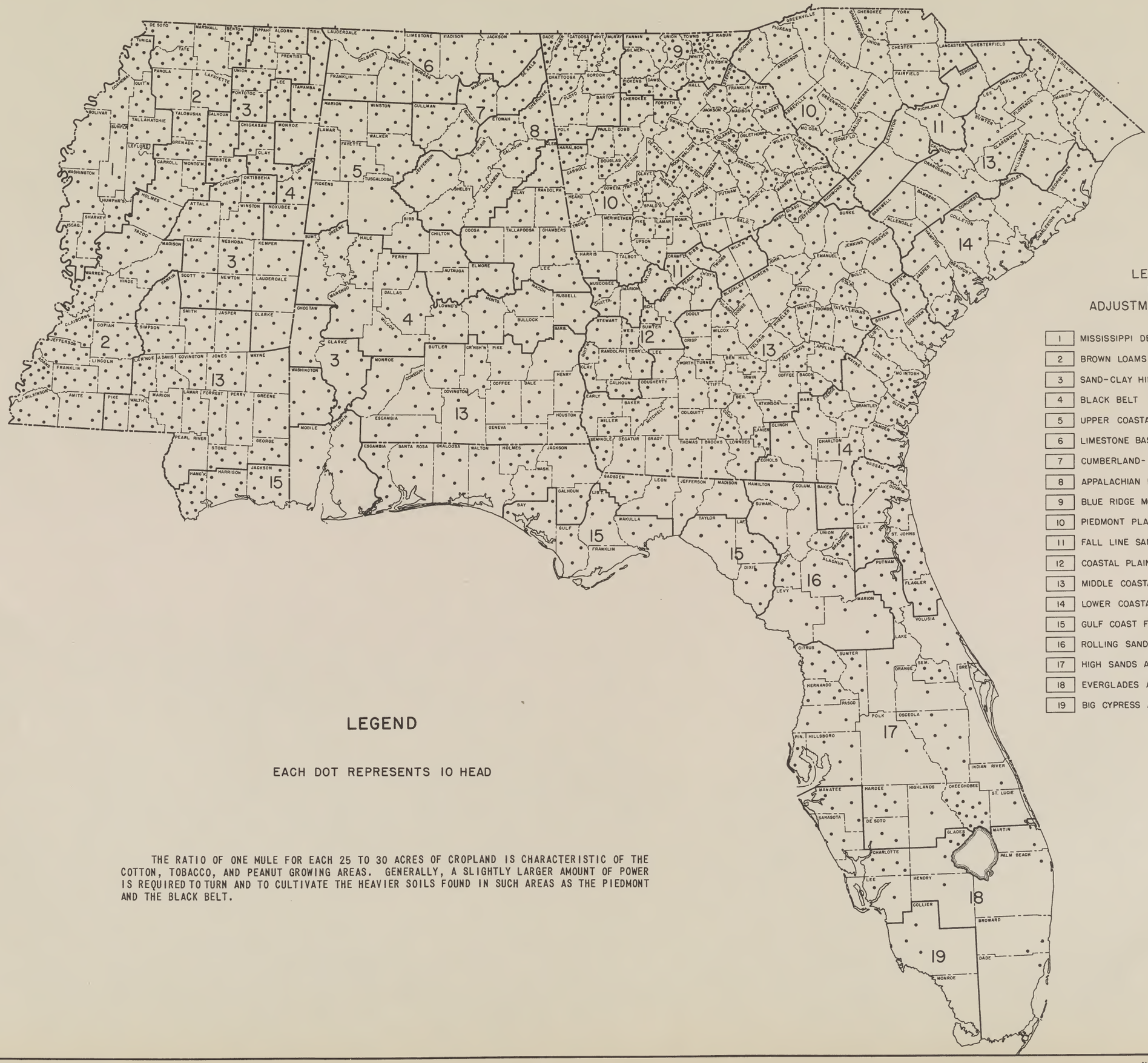
MULES CONTINUE TO BE THE CHIEF SOURCE OF POWER ON MOST SOUTHEASTERN FARMS. TRACTORS HAVE COME INTO PROMINENCE ONLY IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA, THE LIMESTONE VALLEY IN NORTH ALABAMA AND GEORGIA, AND IN THE MAIN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AREAS IN FLORIDA AND GEORGIA. HAND-LABOR REQUIREMENTS FOR HARVESTING COTTON, PEANUTS, AND TOBACCO HAVE REDUCED THE ADVANTAGES OF TRACTOR FARMING IN AREAS WHERE THESE TYPES OF FARMING PREDOMINATE. IN THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AREAS TRACTOR OPERATIONS ARE COMBINED WITH THE USE OF MIGRATORY LABOR TO MEET HARVEST-LABOR PEAKS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43045

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA - GA.
MAY - 1943

NUMBER OF HORSES AND MULES OVER 3 MONTHS OLD PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, APRIL 1, 1940



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
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14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 HEAD

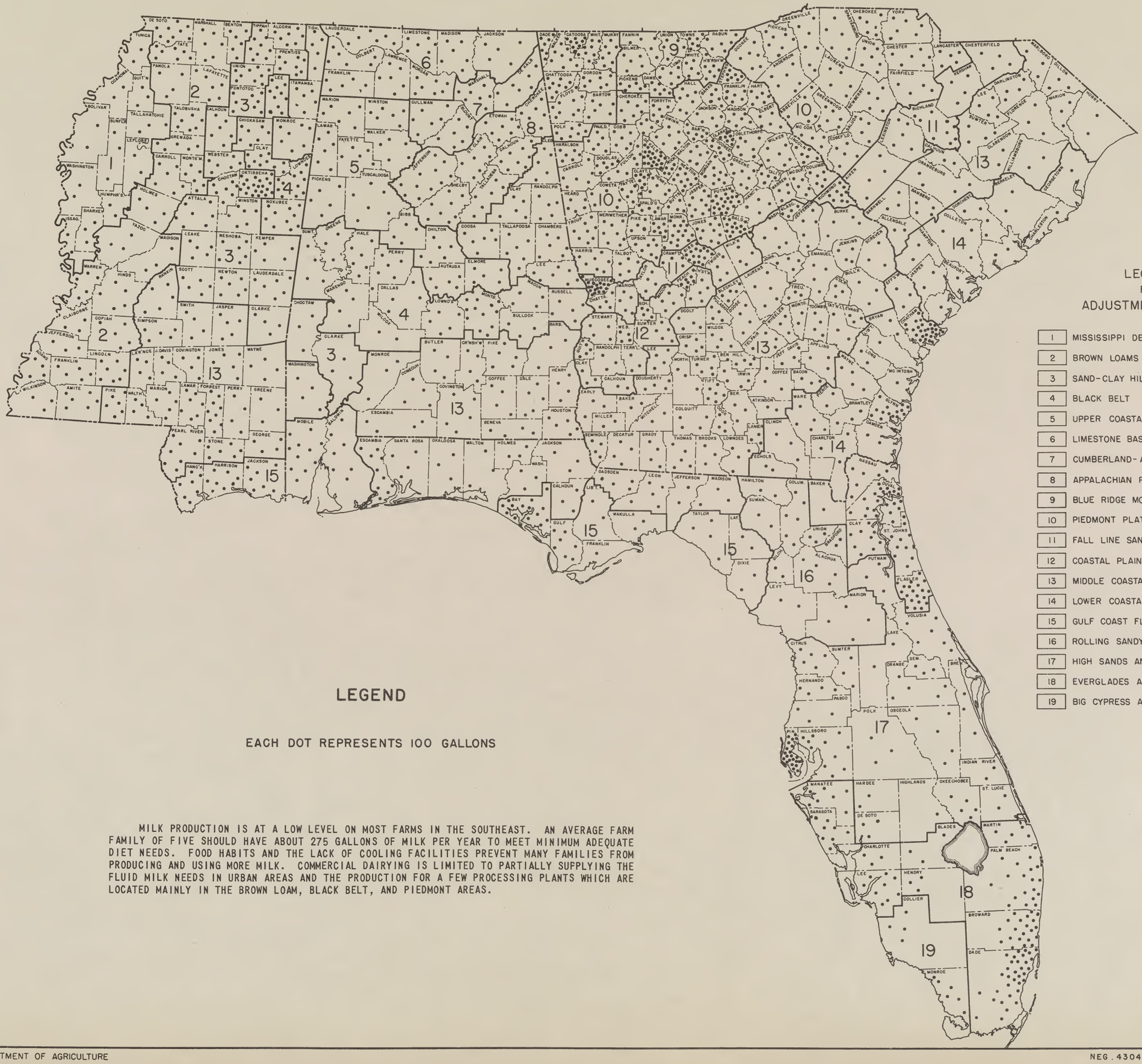
THE RATIO OF ONE MULE FOR EACH 25 TO 30 ACRES OF CROPLAND IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE COTTON, TOBACCO, AND PEANUT GROWING AREAS. GENERALLY, A SLIGHTLY LARGER AMOUNT OF POWER IS REQUIRED TO TURN AND TO CULTIVATE THE HEAVIER SOILS FOUND IN SUCH AREAS AS THE PIEDMONT AND THE BLACK BELT.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43040

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA-GA.
MAY - 1943

GALLONS OF MILK PRODUCED PER FARM, 1939



LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 GALLONS

MILK PRODUCTION IS AT A LOW LEVEL ON MOST FARMS IN THE SOUTHEAST. AN AVERAGE FARM FAMILY OF FIVE SHOULD HAVE ABOUT 275 GALLONS OF MILK PER YEAR TO MEET MINIMUM ADEQUATE DIET NEEDS. FOOD HABITS AND THE LACK OF COOLING FACILITIES PREVENT MANY FAMILIES FROM PRODUCING AND USING MORE MILK. COMMERCIAL DAIRYING IS LIMITED TO PARTIALLY SUPPLYING THE FLUID MILK NEEDS IN URBAN AREAS AND THE PRODUCTION FOR A FEW PROCESSING PLANTS WHICH ARE LOCATED MAINLY IN THE BROWN LOAM, BLACK BELT, AND PIEDMONT AREAS.

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
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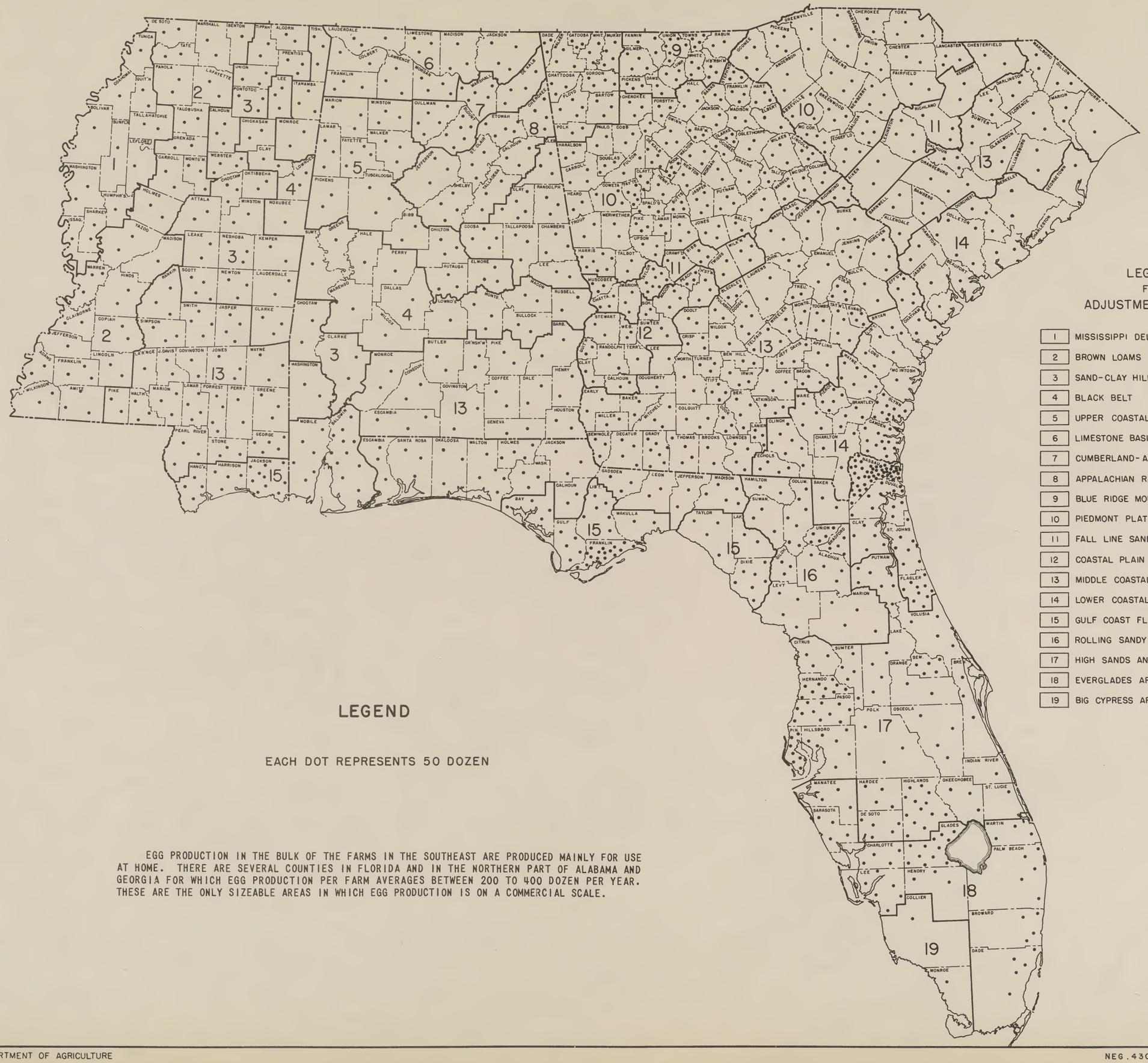
14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43046

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA-GA.
MAY-1940

PRODUCTION OF EGGS PER FARM, 1939



LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 50 DOZEN

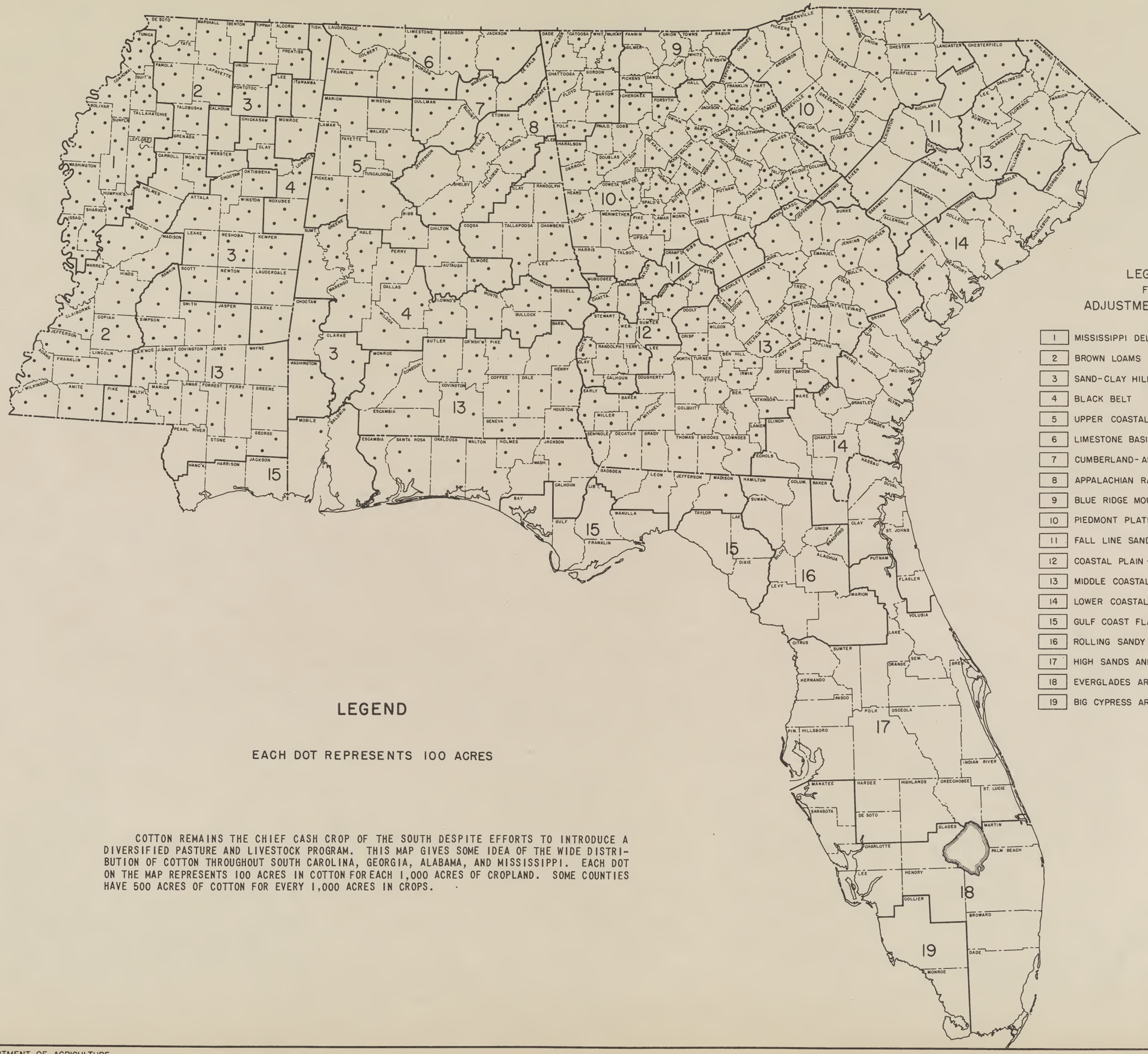
EGG PRODUCTION IN THE BULK OF THE FARMS IN THE SOUTHEAST ARE PRODUCED MAINLY FOR USE AT HOME. THERE ARE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN FLORIDA AND IN THE NORTHERN PART OF ALABAMA AND GEORGIA FOR WHICH EGG PRODUCTION PER FARM AVERAGES BETWEEN 200 TO 400 DOZEN PER YEAR. THESE ARE THE ONLY SIZEABLE AREAS IN WHICH EGG PRODUCTION IS ON A COMMERCIAL SCALE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43042

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA - GA.
MAY - 1943

COTTON: ACREAGE PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
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15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 ACRES

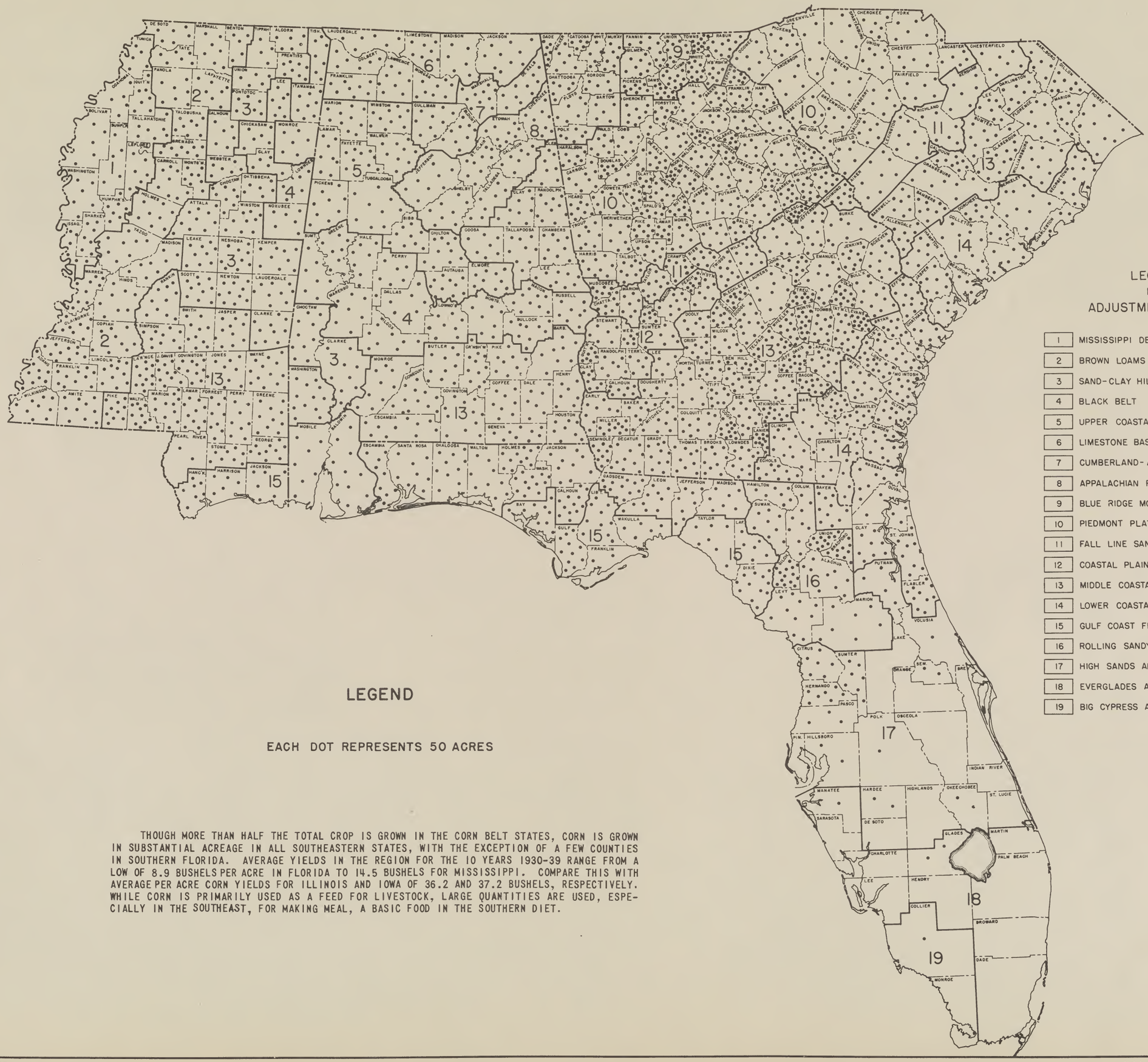
COTTON REMAINS THE CHIEF CASH CROP OF THE SOUTH DESPITE EFFORTS TO INTRODUCE A DIVERSIFIED PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROGRAM. THIS MAP GIVES SOME IDEA OF THE WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON THROUGHOUT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND MISSISSIPPI. EACH DOT ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 100 ACRES IN COTTON FOR EACH 1,000 ACRES OF CROPLAND. SOME COUNTIES HAVE 500 ACRES OF COTTON FOR EVERY 1,000 ACRES IN CROPS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43039

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA, GA.
MAY 1943

CORN: ACREAGE PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
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14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 50 ACRES

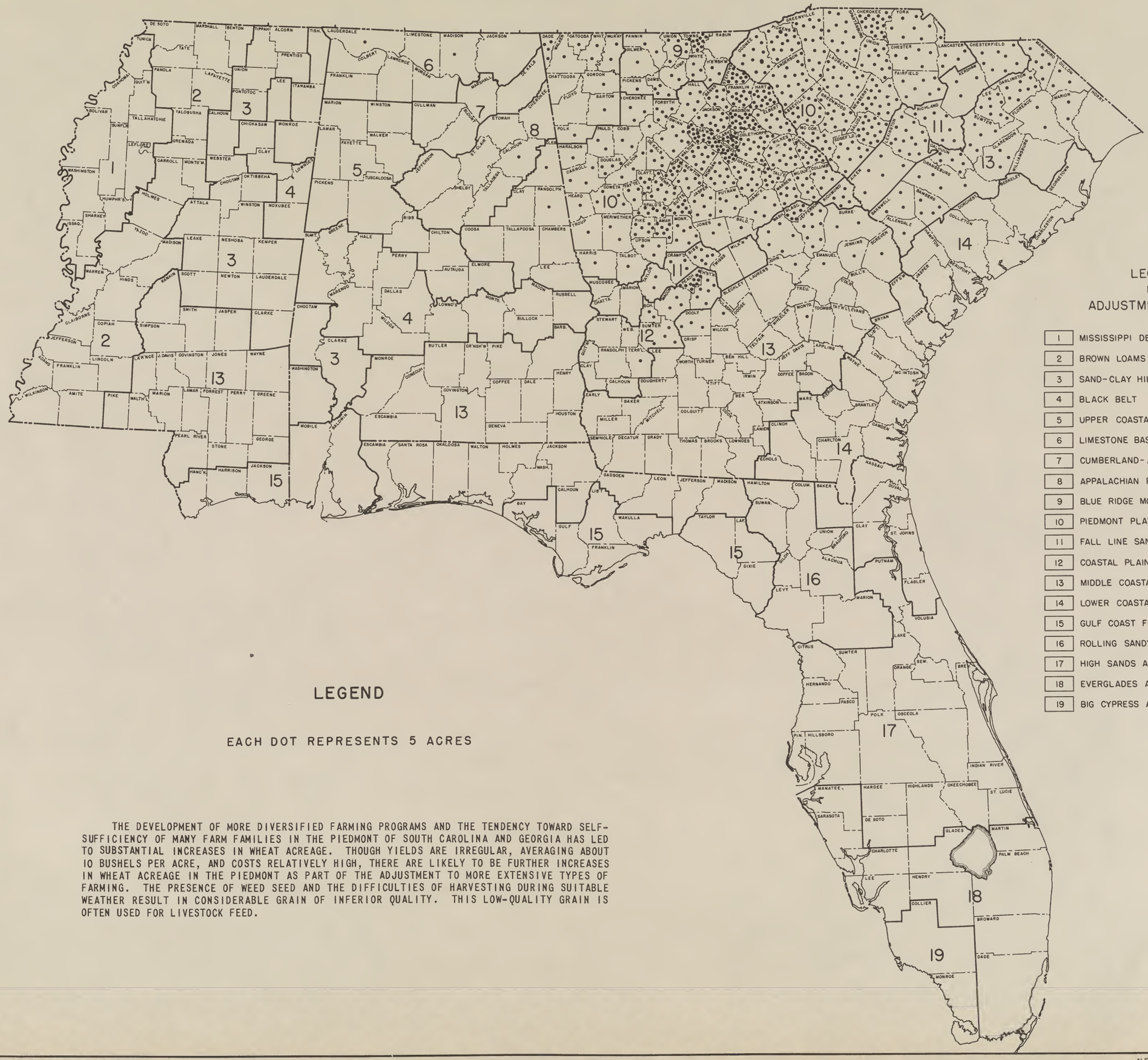
THOUGH MORE THAN HALF THE TOTAL CROP IS GROWN IN THE CORN BELT STATES, CORN IS GROWN IN SUBSTANTIAL ACREAGE IN ALL SOUTHEASTERN STATES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A FEW COUNTIES IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA. AVERAGE YIELDS IN THE REGION FOR THE 10 YEARS 1930-39 RANGE FROM A LOW OF 8.9 BUSHELS PER ACRE IN FLORIDA TO 14.5 BUSHELS FOR MISSISSIPPI. COMPARE THIS WITH AVERAGE PER ACRE CORN YIELDS FOR ILLINOIS AND IOWA OF 36.2 AND 37.2 BUSHELS, RESPECTIVELY. WHILE CORN IS PRIMARILY USED AS A FEED FOR LIVESTOCK, LARGE QUANTITIES ARE USED, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTHEAST, FOR MAKING MEAL, A BASIC FOOD IN THE SOUTHERN DIET.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43047

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA-GA.
MAY - 1943

WHEAT: ACREAGE HARVESTED PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
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13	MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5 ACRES

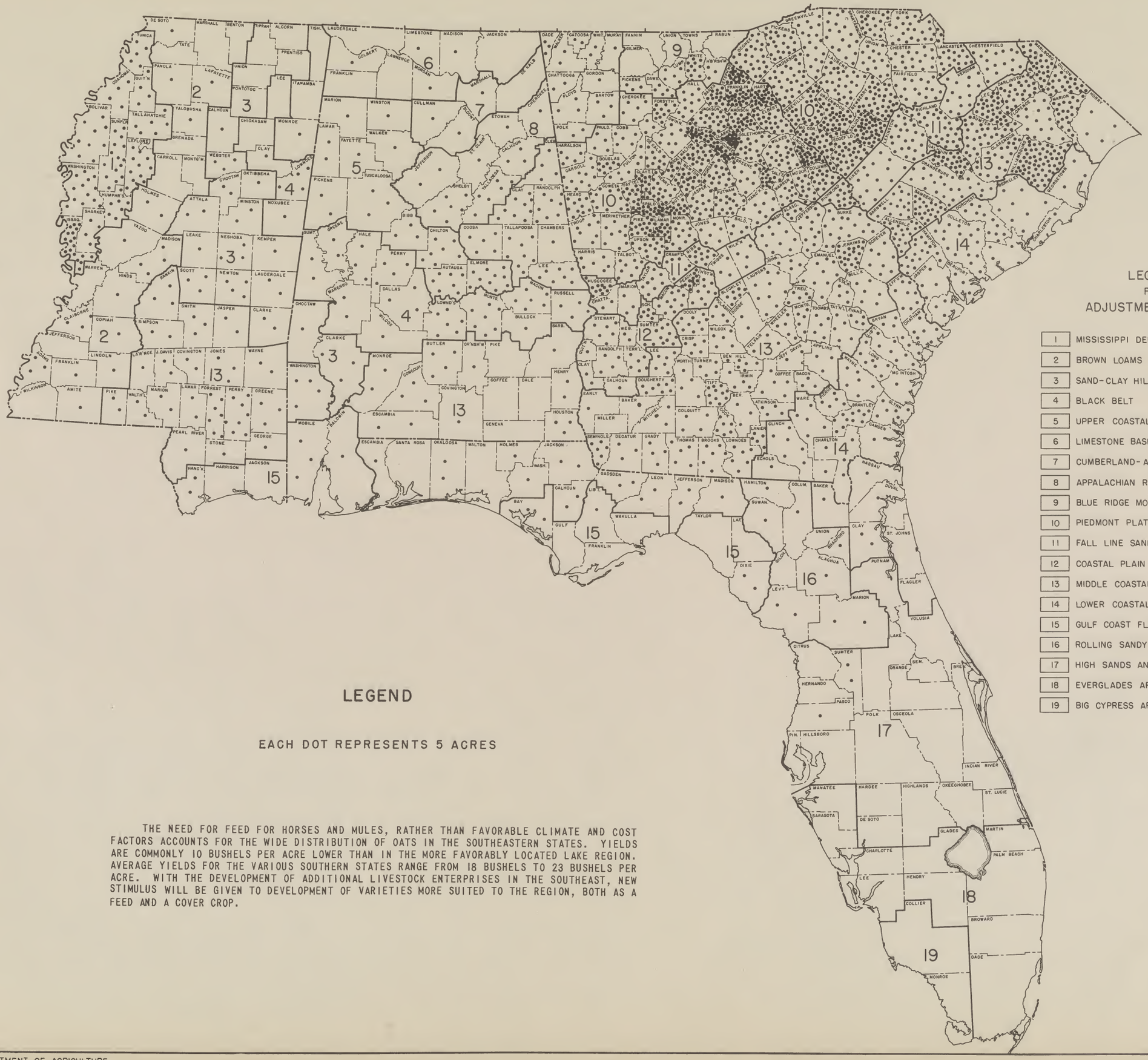
THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE DIVERSIFIED FARMING PROGRAMS AND THE TENDENCY TOWARD SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF MANY FARM FAMILIES IN THE PIEDMONT OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA HAS LED TO SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN WHEAT ACREAGE. THOUGH YIELDS ARE IRREGULAR, AVERAGING ABOUT 10 BUSHELS PER ACRE, AND COSTS RELATIVELY HIGH, THERE ARE LIKELY TO BE FURTHER INCREASES IN WHEAT ACREAGE IN THE PIEDMONT AS PART OF THE ADJUSTMENT TO MORE EXTENSIVE TYPES OF FARMING. THE PRESENCE OF WEED SEED AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF HARVESTING DURING SUITABLE WEATHER RESULT IN CONSIDERABLE GRAIN OF INFERIOR QUALITY. THIS LOW-QUALITY GRAIN IS OFTEN USED FOR LIVESTOCK FEED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
· SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43035

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA, GA.
MAY — 1943

OATS GROWN FOR FEED: ACREAGE PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5 ACRES

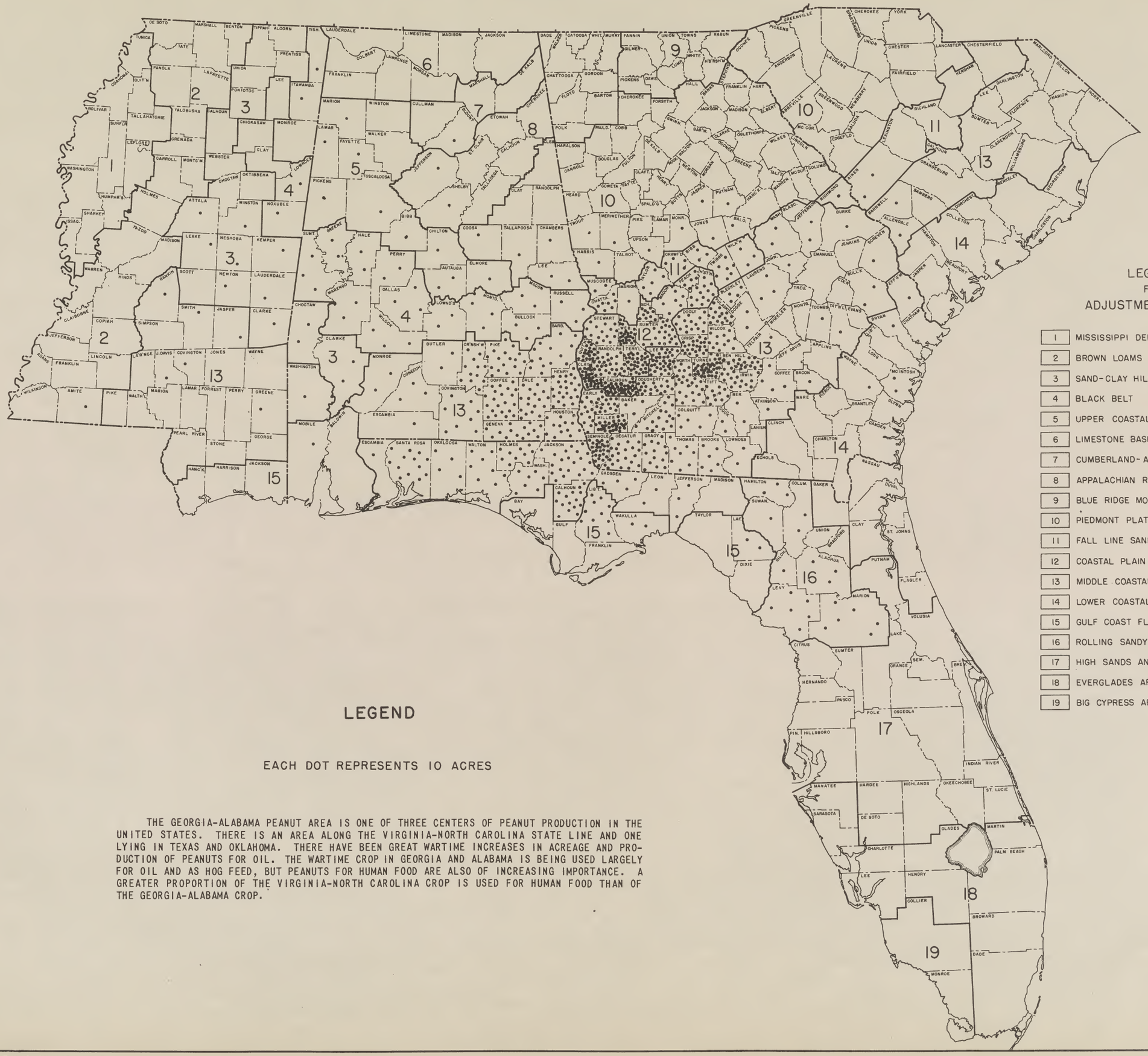
THE NEED FOR FEED FOR HORSES AND MULES, RATHER THAN FAVORABLE CLIMATE AND COST FACTORS ACCOUNTS FOR THE WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF OATS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES. YIELDS ARE COMMONLY 10 BUSHELS PER ACRE LOWER THAN IN THE MORE FAVORABLY LOCATED LAKE REGION. AVERAGE YIELDS FOR THE VARIOUS SOUTHERN STATES RANGE FROM 18 BUSHELS TO 23 BUSHELS PER ACRE. WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEAST, NEW STIMULUS WILL BE GIVEN TO DEVELOPMENT OF VARIETIES MORE SUITED TO THE REGION, BOTH AS A FEED AND A COVER CROP.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43036

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA, GA.
MAY—1943

PEANUTS: ACREAGE HARVESTED PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 ACRES

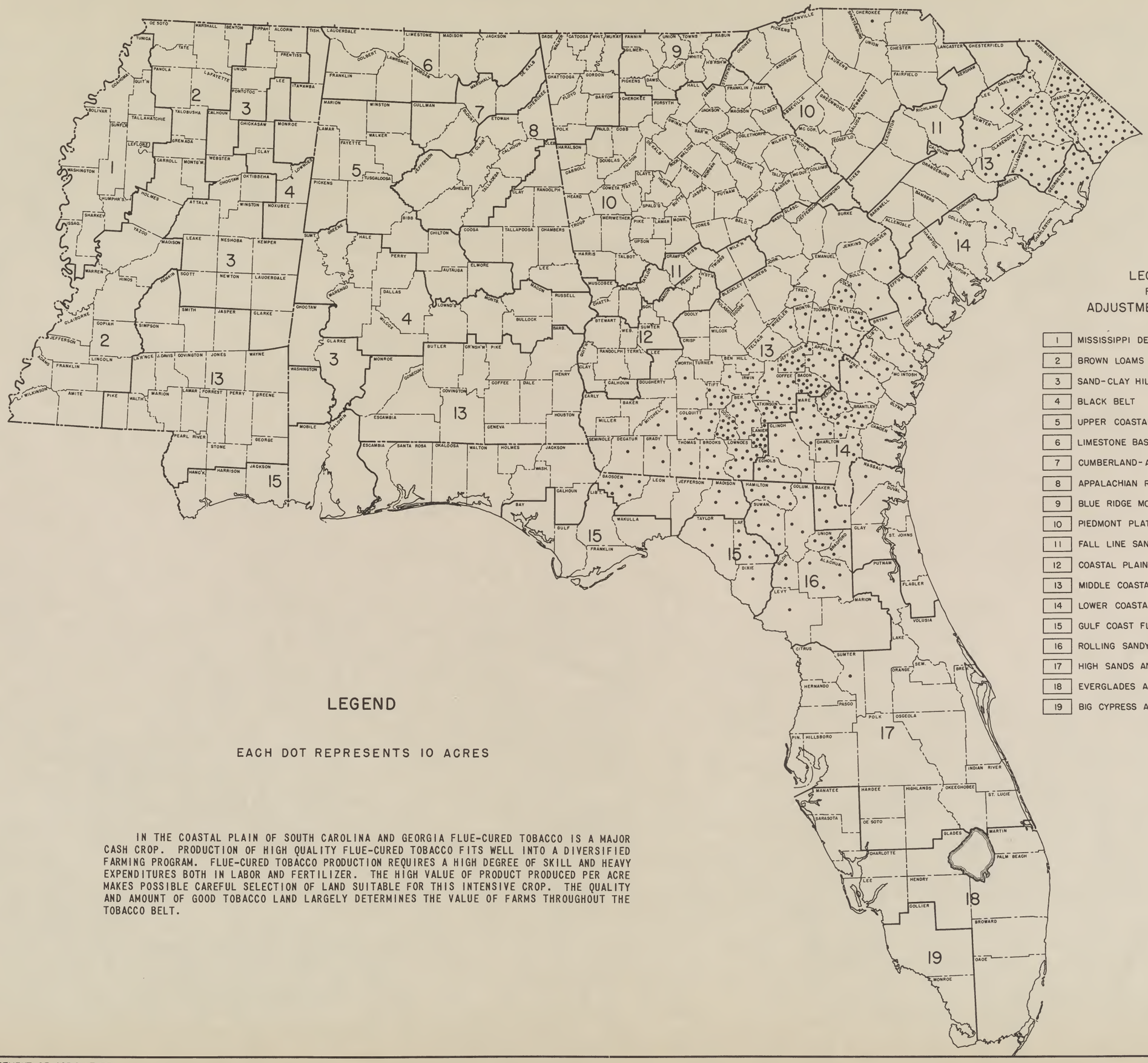
THE GEORGIA-ALABAMA PEANUT AREA IS ONE OF THREE CENTERS OF PEANUT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES. THERE IS AN AREA ALONG THE VIRGINIA-NORTH CAROLINA STATE LINE AND ONE LYING IN TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA. THERE HAVE BEEN GREAT WARTIME INCREASES IN ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PEANUTS FOR OIL. THE WARTIME CROP IN GEORGIA AND ALABAMA IS BEING USED LARGELY FOR OIL AND AS HOG FEED, BUT PEANUTS FOR HUMAN FOOD ARE ALSO OF INCREASING IMPORTANCE. A GREATER PROPORTION OF THE VIRGINIA-NORTH CAROLINA CROP IS USED FOR HUMAN FOOD THAN OF THE GEORGIA-ALABAMA CROP.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43038

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA-GA.
MAY - 1943

TOBACCO: ACREAGE PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 ACRES

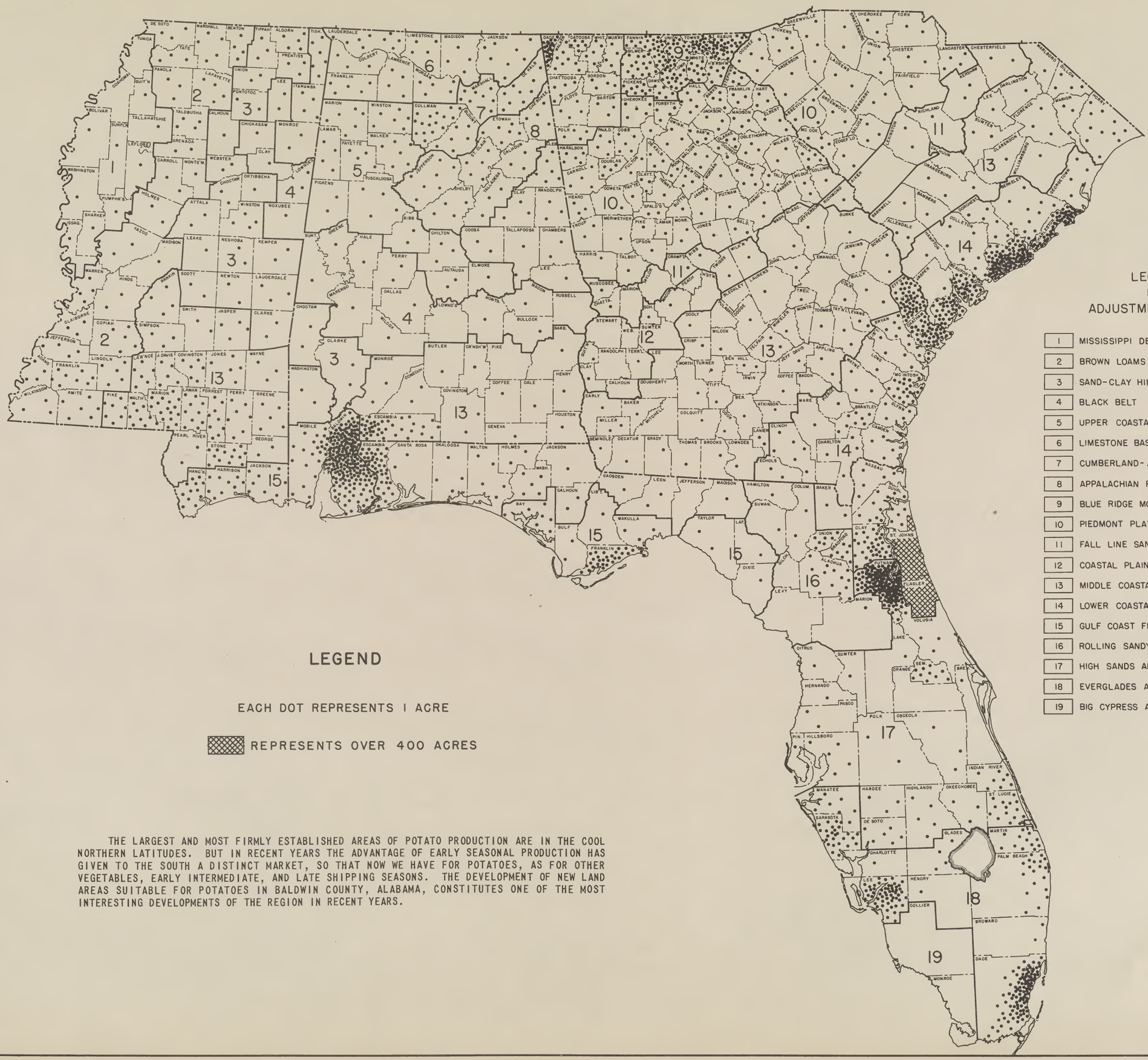
IN THE COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA FLUE-CURED TOBACCO IS A MAJOR CASH CROP. PRODUCTION OF HIGH QUALITY FLUE-CURED TOBACCO FITS WELL INTO A DIVERSIFIED FARMING PROGRAM. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION REQUIRES A HIGH DEGREE OF SKILL AND HEAVY EXPENDITURES BOTH IN LABOR AND FERTILIZER. THE HIGH VALUE OF PRODUCT PRODUCED PER ACRE MAKES POSSIBLE CAREFUL SELECTION OF LAND SUITABLE FOR THIS INTENSIVE CROP. THE QUALITY AND AMOUNT OF GOOD TOBACCO LAND LARGELY DETERMINES THE VALUE OF FARMS THROUGHOUT THE TOBACCO BELT.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43037

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA, GA.
MAY — 1943

POTATOES: ACREAGE PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 1 ACRE

REPRESENTS OVER 400 ACRES

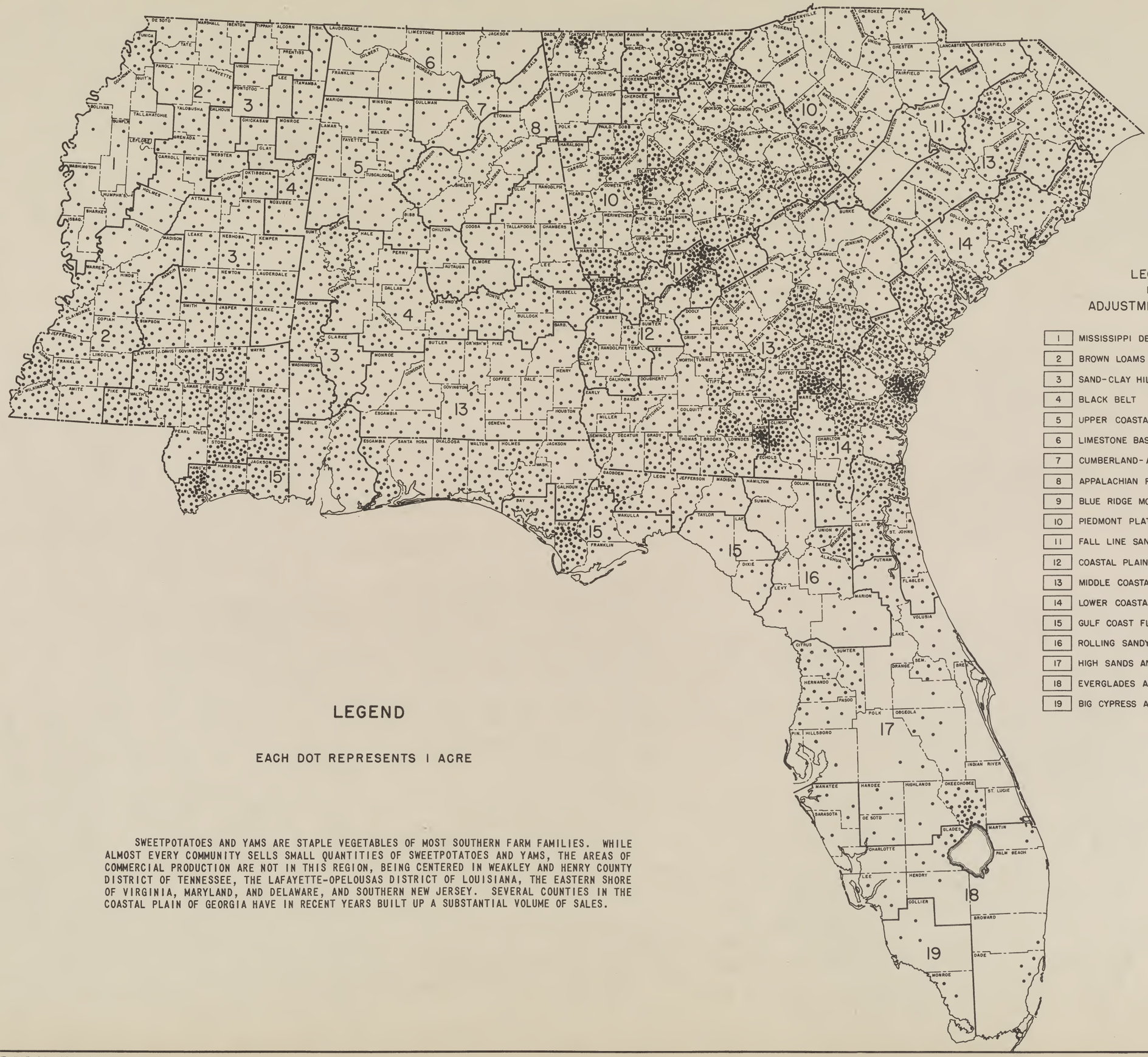
THE LARGEST AND MOST FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AREAS OF POTATO PRODUCTION ARE IN THE COOL NORTHERN LATITUDES. BUT IN RECENT YEARS THE ADVANTAGE OF EARLY SEASONAL PRODUCTION HAS GIVEN TO THE SOUTH A DISTINCT MARKET, SO THAT NOW WE HAVE FOR POTATOES, AS FOR OTHER VEGETABLES, EARLY INTERMEDIATE, AND LATE SHIPPING SEASONS. THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW LAND AREAS SUITABLE FOR POTATOES IN BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA, CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS OF THE REGION IN RECENT YEARS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43043

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA - GA.
MAY - 1943

SWEETPOTATOES AND YAMS: ACREAGE PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROPLAND, 1939



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10	PIEDMONT PLATEAU
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13	MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 1 ACRE

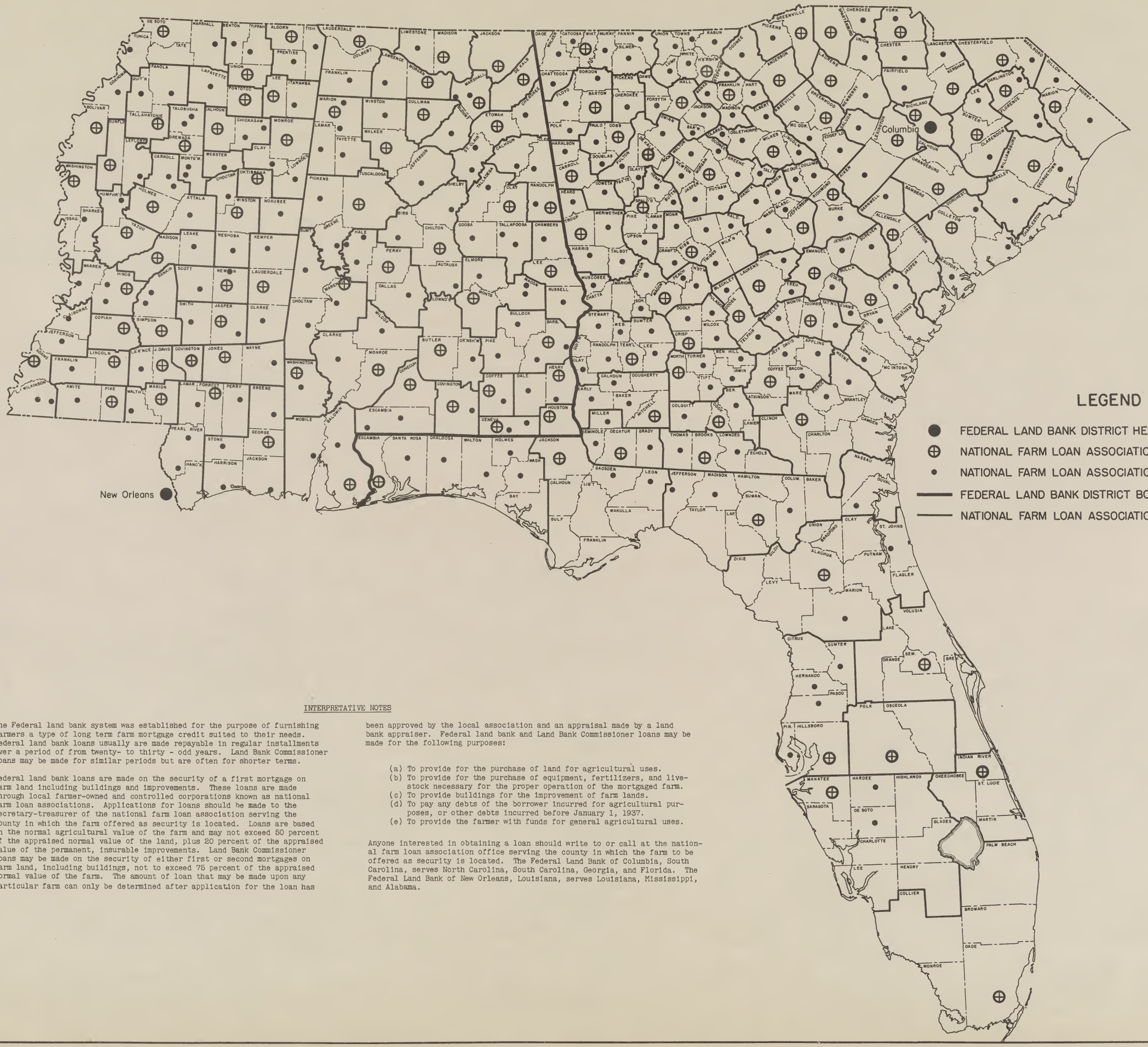
SWEETPOTATOES AND YAMS ARE STAPLE VEGETABLES OF MOST SOUTHERN FARM FAMILIES. WHILE ALMOST EVERY COMMUNITY SELLS SMALL QUANTITIES OF SWEETPOTATOES AND YAMS, THE AREAS OF COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ARE NOT IN THIS REGION, BEING CENTERED IN WEAKLEY AND HENRY COUNTY DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, THE LAFAYETTE-OPELOUSAS DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND DELAWARE, AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY. SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA HAVE IN RECENT YEARS BUILT UP A SUBSTANTIAL VOLUME OF SALES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

NEG. 43044

1940 CENSUS
B.A.E. ATLANTA - GA.
MAY - 1943

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK SYSTEM



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The Federal land bank system was established for the purpose of furnishing farmers a type of long term farm mortgage credit suited to their needs. Federal land bank loans usually are made repayable in regular installments over a period of from twenty- to thirty - odd years. Land Bank Commissioner loans may be made for similar periods but are often for shorter terms.

Federal land bank loans are made on the security of a first mortgage on farm land including buildings and improvements. These loans are made through local farmer-owned and controlled corporations known as national farm loan associations. Applications for loans should be made to the secretary-treasurer of the national farm loan association serving the county in which the farm offered as security is located. Loans are based on the normal agricultural value of the farm and may not exceed 50 percent of the appraised normal value of the land, plus 20 percent of the appraised value of the permanent, insurable improvements. Land Bank Commissioner loans may be made on the security of either first or second mortgages on farm land, including buildings, not to exceed 75 percent of the appraised normal value of the farm. The amount of loan that may be made upon any particular farm can only be determined after application for the loan has been approved by the local association and an appraisal made by a land bank appraiser. Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans may be made for the following purposes:

(a) To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses.
(b) To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers, and livestock necessary for the proper operation of the mortgaged farm.
(c) To provide buildings for the improvement of farm lands.
(d) To pay any debts of the borrower incurred for agricultural purposes, or other debts incurred before January 1, 1937.
(e) To provide the farmer with funds for general agricultural uses.

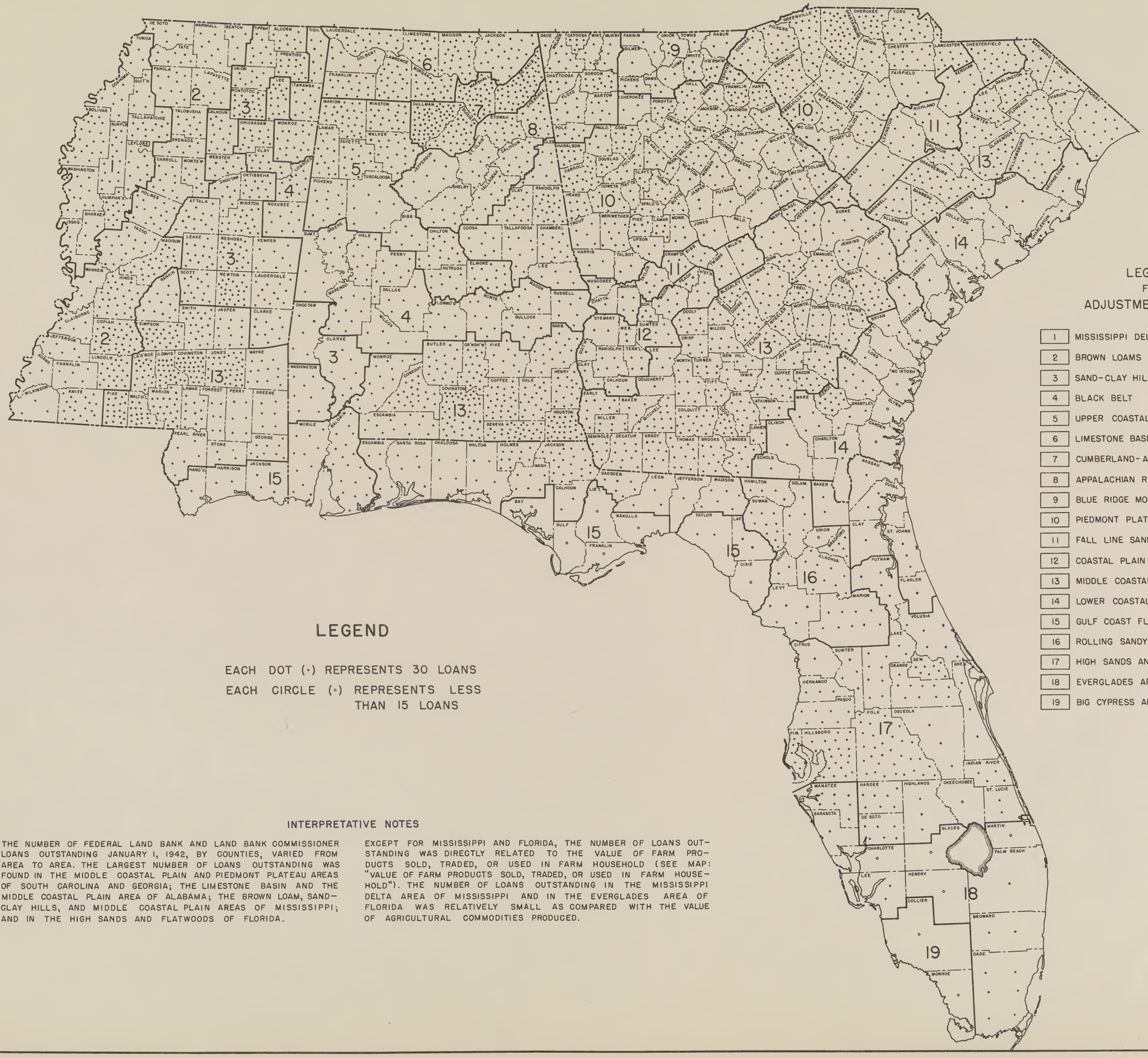
Anyone interested in obtaining a loan should write to or call at the national farm loan association office serving the county in which the farm to be offered as security is located. The Federal Land Bank of Columbia, South Carolina, serves North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, serves Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION—COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL 1, 1943

FEDERAL LAND BANK AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS

OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1942



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
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11	FALL LINE SAND HILLS
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15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

EACH DOT (·) REPRESENTS 30 LOANS

EACH CIRCLE (◦) REPRESENTS LESS THAN 15 LOANS

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL LAND BANK AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1942, BY COUNTIES, VARIED FROM AREA TO AREA. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF LOANS OUTSTANDING WAS FOUND IN THE MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN AND PIEDMONT PLATEAU AREAS OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA; THE LIMESTONE BASIN AND THE MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN AREA OF ALABAMA; THE BROWN LOAM, SAND-CLAY HILLS, AND MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN AREAS OF MISSISSIPPI; AND IN THE HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS OF FLORIDA.

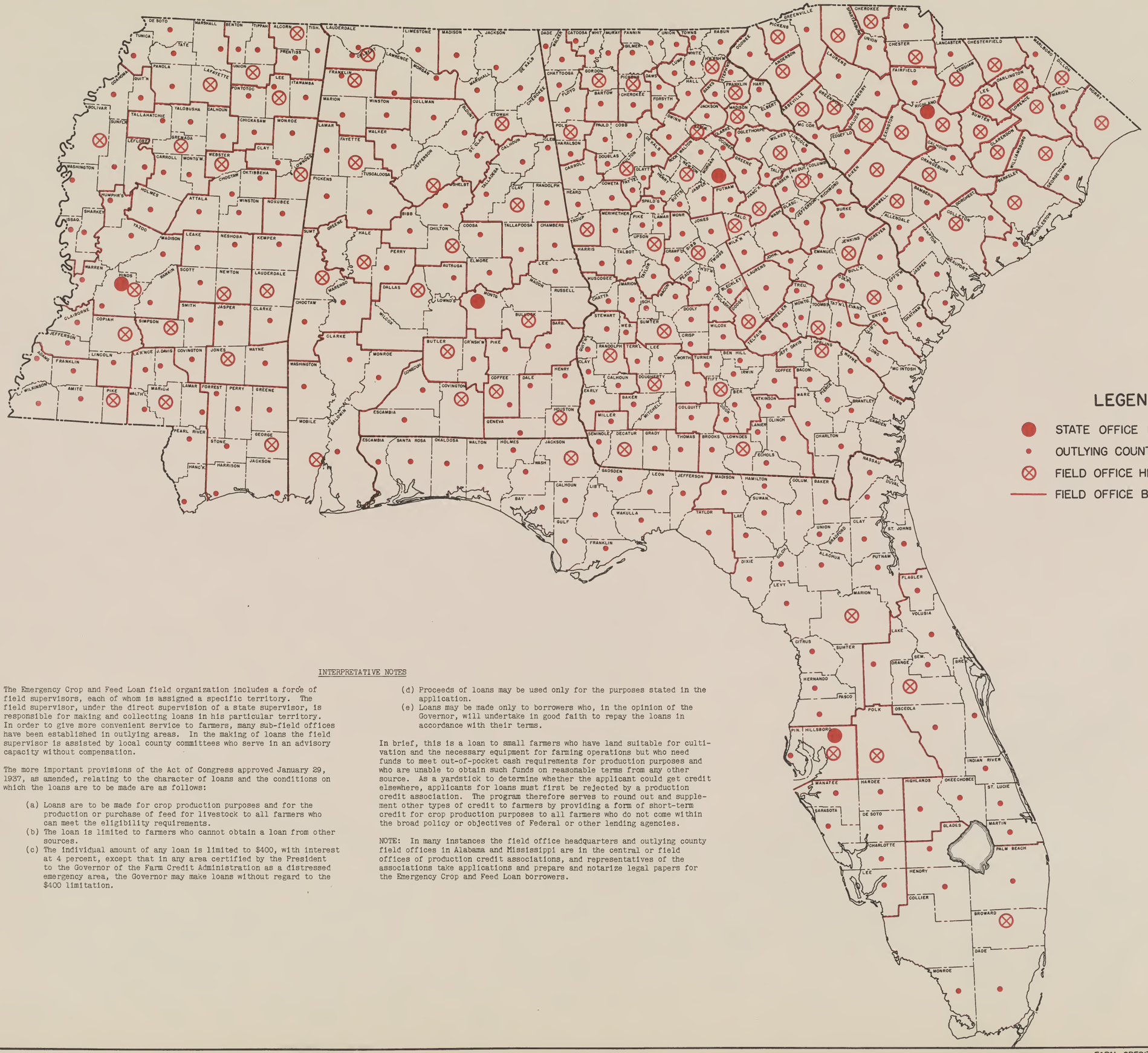
EXCEPT FOR MISSISSIPPI AND FLORIDA, THE NUMBER OF LOANS OUTSTANDING WAS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, TRADED, OR USED IN FARM HOUSEHOLD (SEE MAP: "VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, TRADED, OR USED IN FARM HOUSEHOLD"). THE NUMBER OF LOANS OUTSTANDING IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA AREA OF MISSISSIPPI AND IN THE EVERGLADES AREA OF FLORIDA WAS RELATIVELY SMALL AS COMPARED WITH THE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL, 1943

EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN OFFICES

BOUNDARIES OF TERRITORIES AND LOCATIONS OF HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD OFFICES



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The Emergency Crop and Feed Loan field organization includes a force of field supervisors, each of whom is assigned a specific territory. The field supervisor, under the direct supervision of a state supervisor, is responsible for making and collecting loans in his particular territory. In order to give more convenient service to farmers, many sub-field offices have been established in outlying areas. In the making of loans the field supervisor is assisted by local county committees who serve in an advisory capacity without compensation.

The more important provisions of the Act of Congress approved January 29, 1937, as amended, relating to the character of loans and the conditions on which the loans are to be made are as follows:

(a) Loans are to be made for crop production purposes and for the production or purchase of feed for livestock to all farmers who can meet the eligibility requirements.
(b) The loan is limited to farmers who cannot obtain a loan from other sources.
(c) The individual amount of any loan is limited to $400, with interest at 4 percent, except that in any area certified by the President to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration as a distressed emergency area, the Governor may make loans without regard to the $400 limitation.
(d) Proceeds of loans may be used only for the purposes stated in the application.
(e) Loans may be made only to borrowers who, in the opinion of the Governor, will undertake in good faith to repay the loans in accordance with their terms.

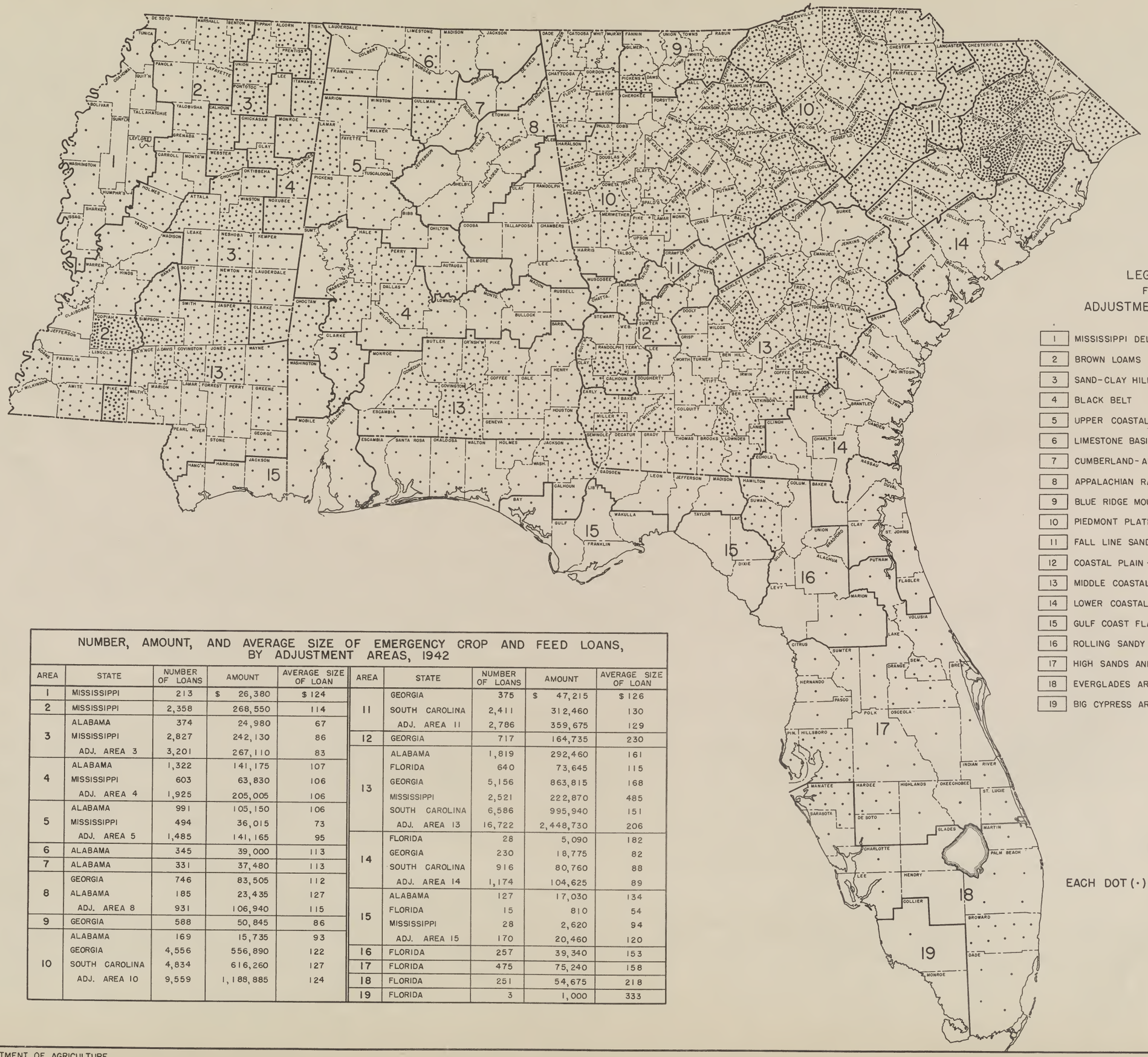
In brief, this is a loan to small farmers who have land suitable for cultivation and the necessary equipment for farming operations but who need funds to meet out-of-pocket cash requirements for production purposes and who are unable to obtain such funds on reasonable terms from any other source. As a yardstick to determine whether the applicant could get credit elsewhere, applicants for loans must first be rejected by a production credit association. The program therefore serves to round out and supplement other types of credit to farmers by providing a form of short-term credit for crop production purposes to all farmers who do not come within the broad policy or objectives of Federal or other lending agencies.

NOTE: In many instances the field office headquarters and outlying county field offices in Alabama and Mississippi are in the central or field offices of production credit associations, and representatives of the associations take applications and prepare and notarize legal papers for the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan borrowers.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL, 1943

NUMBER OF EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOANS, BY COUNTIES, MADE DURING 1942



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
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17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

EACH DOT (·) REPRESENTS 10 LOANS
OR FRACTION THEREOF

NUMBER, AMOUNT, AND AVERAGE SIZE OF EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOANS, BY ADJUSTMENT AREAS, 1942

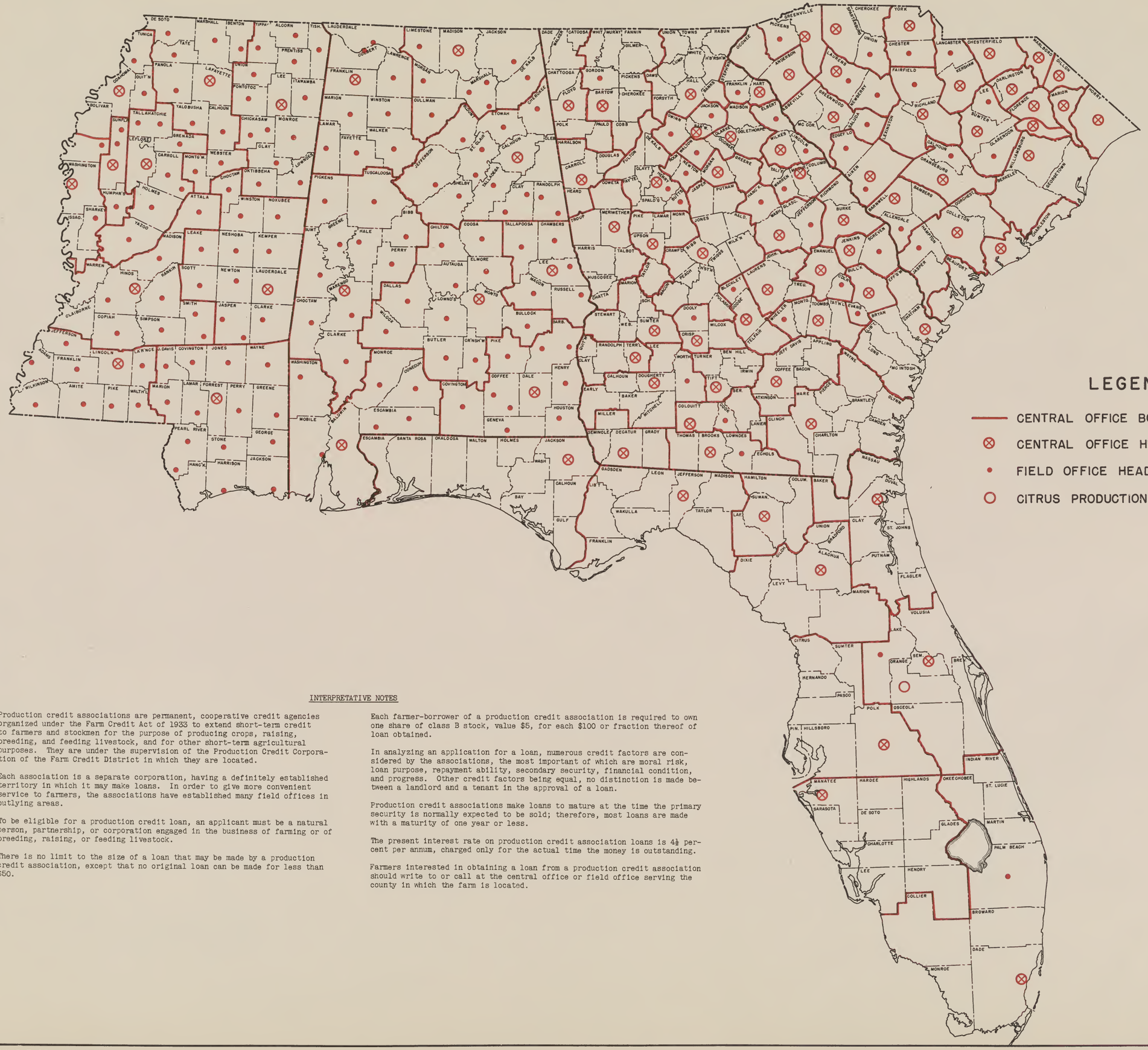
AREA	STATE	NUMBER OF LOANS	AMOUNT	AVERAGE SIZE OF LOAN
1	MISSISSIPPI	213	$ 26,380	$ 124
2	MISSISSIPPI	2,358	268,550	114
3	ALABAMA	374	24,980	67
	MISSISSIPPI	2,827	242,130	86
	ADJ. AREA 3	3,201	267,110	83
4	ALABAMA	1,322	141,175	107
	MISSISSIPPI	603	63,830	106
	ADJ. AREA 4	1,925	205,005	106
5	ALABAMA	991	105,150	106
	MISSISSIPPI	494	36,015	73
	ADJ. AREA 5	1,485	141,165	95
6	ALABAMA	345	39,000	113
7	ALABAMA	331	37,480	113
8	GEORGIA	746	83,505	112
	ALABAMA	185	23,435	127
	ADJ. AREA 8	931	106,940	115
9	GEORGIA	588	50,845	86
10	ALABAMA	169	15,735	93
	GEORGIA	4,556	556,890	122
	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,834	616,260	127
	ADJ. AREA 10	9,559	1,188,885	124
11	GEORGIA	375	$ 47,215	$ 126
	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,411	312,460	130
	ADJ. AREA 11	2,786	359,675	129
12	GEORGIA	717	164,735	230
13	ALABAMA	1,819	292,460	161
	FLORIDA	640	73,645	115
	GEORGIA	5,156	863,815	168
	MISSISSIPPI	2,521	222,870	485
	SOUTH CAROLINA	6,586	995,940	151
	ADJ. AREA 13	16,722	2,448,730	206
14	FLORIDA	28	5,090	182
	GEORGIA	230	18,775	82
	SOUTH CAROLINA	916	80,760	88
	ADJ. AREA 14	1,174	104,625	89
15	ALABAMA	127	17,030	134
	FLORIDA	15	810	54
	MISSISSIPPI	28	2,620	94
	ADJ. AREA 15	170	20,460	120
16	FLORIDA	257	39,340	153
17	FLORIDA	475	75,240	158
18	FLORIDA	251	54,675	218
19	FLORIDA	3	1,000	333

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL 1943

PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

BOUNDARIES OF TERRITORIES AND LOCATIONS OF HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD OFFICES



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Production credit associations are permanent, cooperative credit agencies organized under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to extend short-term credit to farmers and stockmen for the purpose of producing crops, raising, breeding, and feeding livestock, and for other short-term agricultural purposes. They are under the supervision of the Production Credit Corporation of the Farm Credit District in which they are located.

Each association is a separate corporation, having a definitely established territory in which it may make loans. In order to give more convenient service to farmers, the associations have established many field offices in outlying areas.

To be eligible for a production credit loan, an applicant must be a natural person, partnership, or corporation engaged in the business of farming or of breeding, raising, or feeding livestock.

There is no limit to the size of a loan that may be made by a production credit association, except that no original loan can be made for less than $50.

Each farmer-borrower of a production credit association is required to own one share of class B stock, value $5, for each $100 or fraction thereof of loan obtained.

In analyzing an application for a loan, numerous credit factors are considered by the associations, the most important of which are moral risk, loan purpose, repayment ability, secondary security, financial condition, and progress. Other credit factors being equal, no distinction is made between a landlord and a tenant in the approval of a loan.

Production credit associations make loans to mature at the time the primary security is normally expected to be sold; therefore, most loans are made with a maturity of one year or less.

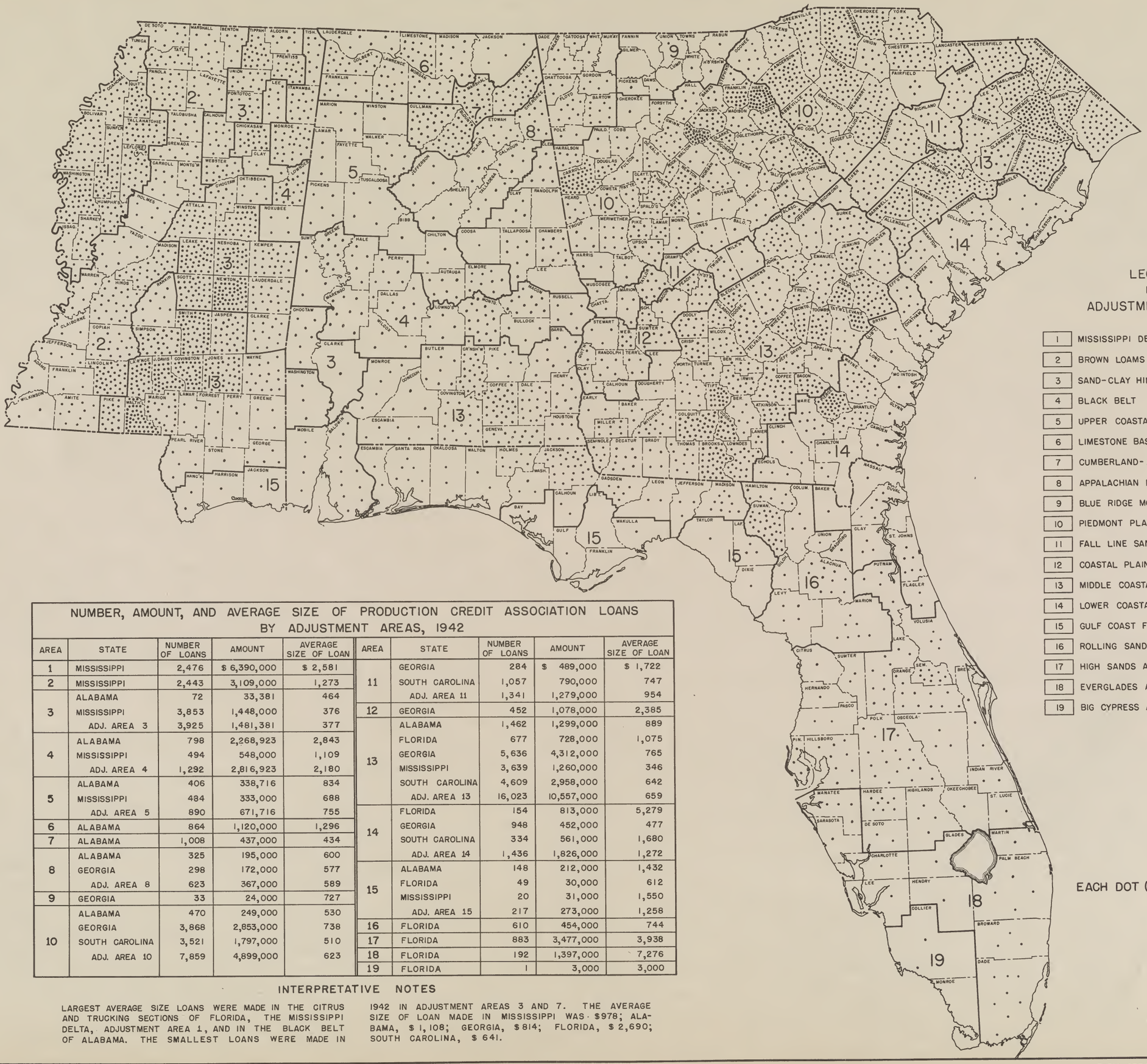
The present interest rate on production credit association loans is 4½ percent per annum, charged only for the actual time the money is outstanding.

Farmers interested in obtaining a loan from a production credit association should write to or call at the central office or field office serving the county in which the farm is located.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL, 1943

NUMBER OF PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION LOANS CLOSED BY COUNTIES, 1942



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
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18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

EACH DOT (•) REPRESENTS 10 LOANS
OR FRACTION THEREOF

NUMBER, AMOUNT, AND AVERAGE SIZE OF PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION LOANS BY ADJUSTMENT AREAS, 1942

AREA	STATE	NUMBER OF LOANS	AMOUNT	AVERAGE SIZE OF LOAN
1	MISSISSIPPI	2,476	$ 6,390,000	$ 2,581
2	MISSISSIPPI	2,443	3,109,000	1,273
3	ALABAMA	72	33,381	464
	MISSISSIPPI	3,853	1,448,000	376
	ADJ. AREA 3	3,925	1,481,381	377
4	ALABAMA	798	2,268,923	2,843
	MISSISSIPPI	494	548,000	1,109
	ADJ. AREA 4	1,292	2,816,923	2,180
5	ALABAMA	406	338,716	834
	MISSISSIPPI	484	333,000	688
	ADJ. AREA 5	890	671,716	755
6	ALABAMA	864	1,120,000	1,296
7	ALABAMA	1,008	437,000	434
8	ALABAMA	325	195,000	600
	GEORGIA	298	172,000	577
	ADJ. AREA 8	623	367,000	589
9	GEORGIA	33	24,000	727
10	ALABAMA	470	249,000	530
	GEORGIA	3,868	2,853,000	738
	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,521	1,797,000	510
	ADJ. AREA 10	7,859	4,899,000	623
11	GEORGIA	284	$ 489,000	$ 1,722
	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,057	790,000	747
	ADJ. AREA 11	1,341	1,279,000	954
12	GEORGIA	452	1,078,000	2,385
13	ALABAMA	1,462	1,299,000	889
	FLORIDA	677	728,000	1,075
	GEORGIA	5,636	4,312,000	765
	MISSISSIPPI	3,639	1,260,000	346
	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,609	2,958,000	642
	ADJ. AREA 13	16,023	10,557,000	659
14	FLORIDA	154	813,000	5,279
	GEORGIA	948	452,000	477
	SOUTH CAROLINA	334	561,000	1,680
	ADJ. AREA 14	1,436	1,826,000	1,272
15	ALABAMA	148	212,000	1,432
	FLORIDA	49	30,000	612
	MISSISSIPPI	20	31,000	1,550
	ADJ. AREA 15	217	273,000	1,258
16	FLORIDA	610	454,000	744
17	FLORIDA	883	3,477,000	3,938
18	FLORIDA	192	1,397,000	7,276
19	FLORIDA	1	3,000	3,000

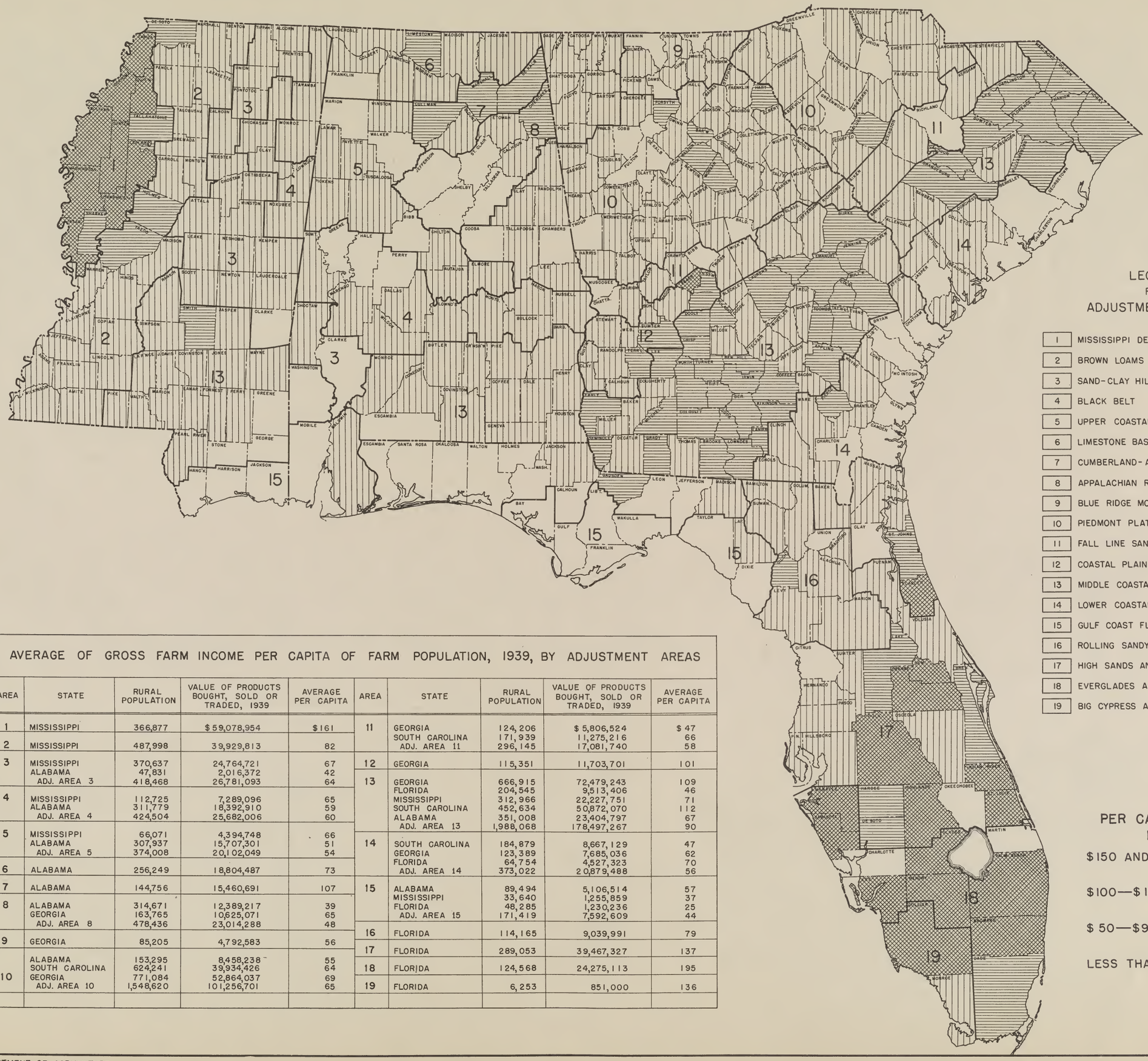
INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

LARGEST AVERAGE SIZE LOANS WERE MADE IN THE CITRUS AND TRUCKING SECTIONS OF FLORIDA, THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA, ADJUSTMENT AREA 1, AND IN THE BLACK BELT OF ALABAMA. THE SMALLEST LOANS WERE MADE IN 1942 IN ADJUSTMENT AREAS 3 AND 7. THE AVERAGE SIZE OF LOAN MADE IN MISSISSIPPI WAS $978; ALABAMA, $ 1,108; GEORGIA, $814; FLORIDA, $ 2,690; SOUTH CAROLINA, $ 641.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL 1943

GROSS FARM INCOME PER CAPITA OF FARM POPULATION, 1939



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

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LEGEND
PER CAPITA FARM INCOME
BY COUNTIES

- $150 AND ABOVE
- $100—$149
- $ 50—$99
- LESS THAN $ 50

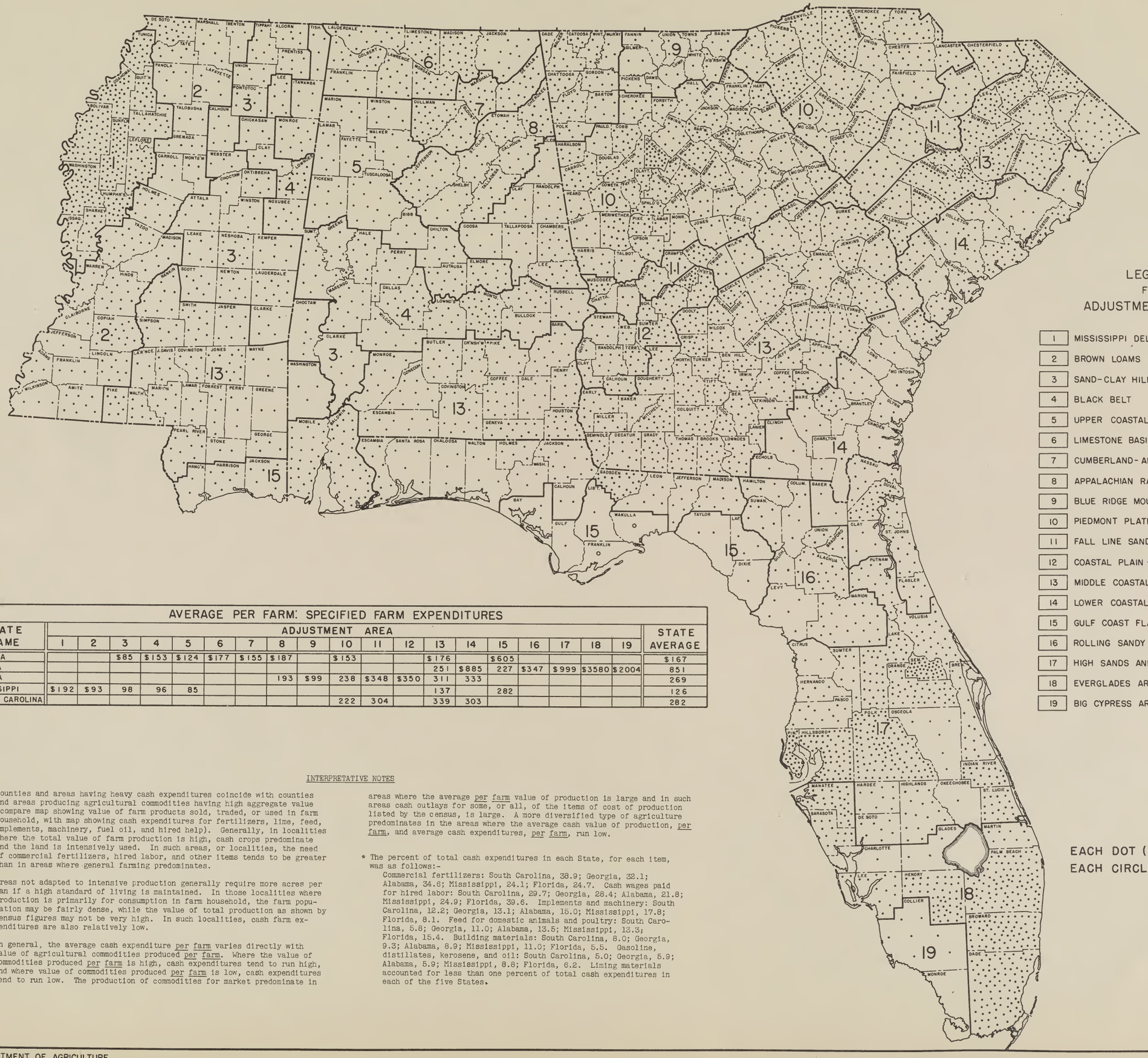
AVERAGE OF GROSS FARM INCOME PER CAPITA OF FARM POPULATION, 1939, BY ADJUSTMENT AREAS

AREA	STATE	RURAL POPULATION	VALUE OF PRODUCTS BOUGHT, SOLD OR TRADED, 1939	AVERAGE PER CAPITA
1	MISSISSIPPI	366,877	$ 59,078,954	$161
2	MISSISSIPPI	487,998	39,929,813	82
3	MISSISSIPPI	370,637	24,764,721	67
	ALABAMA	47,831	2,016,372	42
	ADJ. AREA 3	418,468	26,781,093	64
4	MISSISSIPPI	112,725	7,289,096	65
	ALABAMA	311,779	18,392,910	59
	ADJ. AREA 4	424,504	25,682,006	60
5	MISSISSIPPI	66,071	4,394,748	66
	ALABAMA	307,937	15,707,301	51
	ADJ. AREA 5	374,008	20,102,049	54
6	ALABAMA	256,249	18,804,487	73
7	ALABAMA	144,756	15,460,691	107
8	ALABAMA	314,671	12,389,217	39
	GEORGIA	163,765	10,625,071	65
	ADJ. AREA 8	478,436	23,014,288	48
9	GEORGIA	85,205	4,792,583	56
10	ALABAMA	153,295	8,458,238	55
	SOUTH CAROLINA	624,241	39,934,426	64
	GEORGIA	771,084	52,864,037	69
	ADJ. AREA 10	1,548,620	101,256,701	65
11	GEORGIA	124,206	$ 5,806,524	$ 47
	SOUTH CAROLINA	171,939	11,275,216	66
	ADJ. AREA 11	296,145	17,081,740	58
12	GEORGIA	115,351	11,703,701	101
13	GEORGIA	666,915	72,479,243	109
	FLORIDA	204,545	9,513,406	46
	MISSISSIPPI	312,966	22,227,751	71
	SOUTH CAROLINA	452,634	50,872,070	112
	ALABAMA	351,008	23,404,797	67
	ADJ. AREA 13	1,988,068	178,497,267	90
14	SOUTH CAROLINA	184,879	8,667,129	47
	GEORGIA	123,389	7,685,036	62
	FLORIDA	64,754	4,527,323	70
	ADJ. AREA 14	373,022	20,879,488	56
15	ALABAMA	89,494	5,106,514	57
	MISSISSIPPI	33,640	1,255,859	37
	FLORIDA	48,285	1,230,236	25
	ADJ. AREA 15	171,419	7,592,609	44
16	FLORIDA	114,165	9,039,991	79
17	FLORIDA	289,053	39,467,327	137
18	FLORIDA	124,568	24,275,113	195
19	FLORIDA	6,253	851,000	136

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

U. S. CENSUS REPORTS, 1940
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
APRIL, 1943

CASH FARM EXPENDITURES FOR FERTILIZER, LIME, FEED, IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, FUEL OIL, AND HIRED HELP, 1939



AVERAGE PER FARM: SPECIFIED FARM EXPENDITURES

STATE NAME	ADJUSTMENT AREA																		STATE AVERAGE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
ALABAMA			$85	$153	$124	$177	$155	$187		$153			$176		$605					$167
FLORIDA													251	$885	227	$347	$999	$3580	$2004	851
GEORGIA								193	$99	238	$348	$350	311	333						269
MISSISSIPPI	$192	$93	98	96	85								137		282					126
SOUTH CAROLINA										222	304		339	303						282

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Counties and areas having heavy cash expenditures coincide with counties and areas producing agricultural commodities having high aggregate value (compare map showing value of farm products sold, traded, or used in farm household, with map showing cash expenditures for fertilizers, lime, feed, implements, machinery, fuel oil, and hired help). Generally, in localities where the total value of farm production is high, cash crops predominate and the land is intensively used. In such areas, or localities, the need of commercial fertilizers, hired labor, and other items tends to be greater than in areas where general farming predominates.

Areas not adapted to intensive production generally require more acres per man if a high standard of living is maintained. In those localities where production is primarily for consumption in farm household, the farm population may be fairly dense, while the value of total production as shown by census figures may not be very high. In such localities, cash farm expenditures are also relatively low.

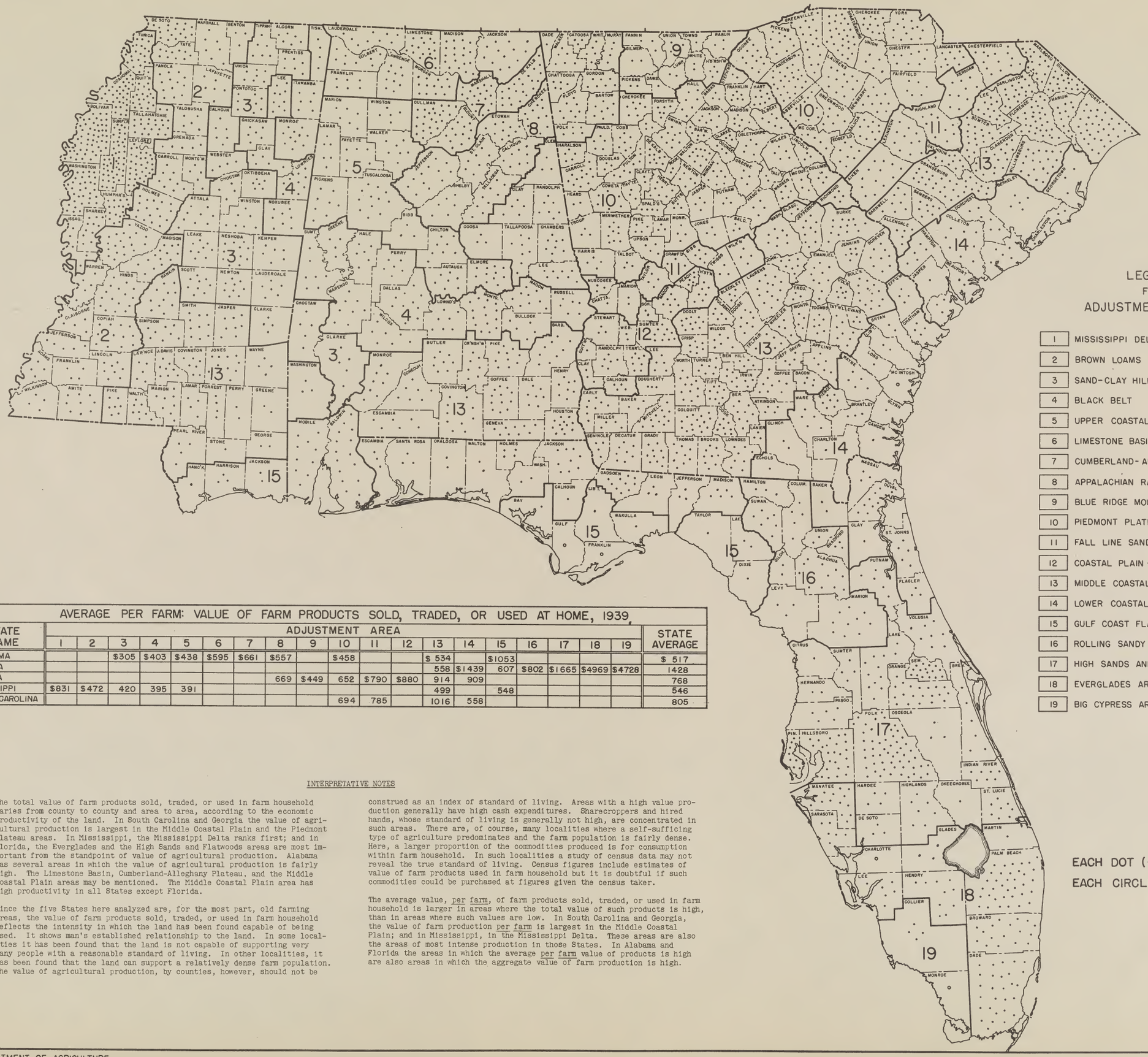
In general, the average cash expenditure per farm varies directly with value of agricultural commodities produced per farm. Where the value of commodities produced per farm is high, cash expenditures tend to run high, and where value of commodities produced per farm is low, cash expenditures tend to run low. The production of commodities for market predominate in areas where the average per farm value of production is large and in such areas cash outlays for some, or all, of the items of cost of production listed by the census, is large. A more diversified type of agriculture predominates in the areas where the average cash value of production, per farm, and average cash expenditures, per farm, run low.

* The percent of total cash expenditures in each State, for each item, was as follows:-
Commercial fertilizers: South Carolina, 38.9; Georgia, 32.1; Alabama, 34.6; Mississippi, 24.1; Florida, 24.7. Cash wages paid for hired labor: South Carolina, 29.7; Georgia, 28.4; Alabama, 21.8; Mississippi, 24.9; Florida, 39.6. Implements and machinery: South Carolina, 12.2; Georgia, 13.1; Alabama, 15.0; Mississippi, 17.8; Florida, 8.1. Feed for domestic animals and poultry: South Carolina, 5.8; Georgia, 11.0; Alabama, 13.5; Mississippi, 13.3; Florida, 15.4. Building materials: South Carolina, 8.0; Georgia, 9.3; Alabama, 8.9; Mississippi, 11.0; Florida, 5.5. Gasoline, distillates, kerosene, and oil: South Carolina, 5.0; Georgia, 5.9; Alabama, 5.9; Mississippi, 8.8; Florida, 6.2. Liming materials accounted for less than one percent of total cash expenditures in each of the five States.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

DATA FROM CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1940
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1943

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, TRADED, OR USED IN FARM HOUSEHOLD, 1939



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10	PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11	FALL LINE SAND HILLS
12	COASTAL PLAIN — RED BELT
13	MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

EACH DOT (·) REPRESENTS $200,000

EACH CIRCLE (○) REPRESENTS LESS THAN $ 100,000

AVERAGE PER FARM: VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, TRADED, OR USED AT HOME, 1939

STATE NAME	ADJUSTMENT AREA																			STATE AVERAGE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
ALABAMA			$305	$403	$438	$595	$661	$557		$458			$ 534		$1053					$ 517
FLORIDA													558	$1439	607	$802	$1665	$4969	$4728	1428
GEORGIA								669	$449	652	$790	$880	914	909						768
MISSISSIPPI	$831	$472	420	395	391								499		548					546
SOUTH CAROLINA										694	785		1016	558						805

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

The total value of farm products sold, traded, or used in farm household varies from county to county and area to area, according to the economic productivity of the land. In South Carolina and Georgia the value of agricultural production is largest in the Middle Coastal Plain and the Piedmont Plateau areas. In Mississippi, the Mississippi Delta ranks first; and in Florida, the Everglades and the High Sands and Flatwoods areas are most important from the standpoint of value of agricultural production. Alabama has several areas in which the value of agricultural production is fairly high. The Limestone Basin, Cumberland-Alleghany Plateau, and the Middle Coastal Plain areas may be mentioned. The Middle Coastal Plain area has high productivity in all States except Florida.

Since the five States here analyzed are, for the most part, old farming areas, the value of farm products sold, traded, or used in farm household reflects the intensity in which the land has been found capable of being used. It shows man's established relationship to the land. In some localities it has been found that the land is not capable of supporting very many people with a reasonable standard of living. In other localities, it has been found that the land can support a relatively dense farm population. The value of agricultural production, by counties, however, should not be construed as an index of standard of living. Areas with a high value production generally have high cash expenditures. Sharecroppers and hired hands, whose standard of living is generally not high, are concentrated in such areas. There are, of course, many localities where a self-sufficing type of agriculture predominates and the farm population is fairly dense. Here, a larger proportion of the commodities produced is for consumption within farm household. In such localities a study of census data may not reveal the true standard of living. Census figures include estimates of value of farm products used in farm household but it is doubtful if such commodities could be purchased at figures given the census taker.

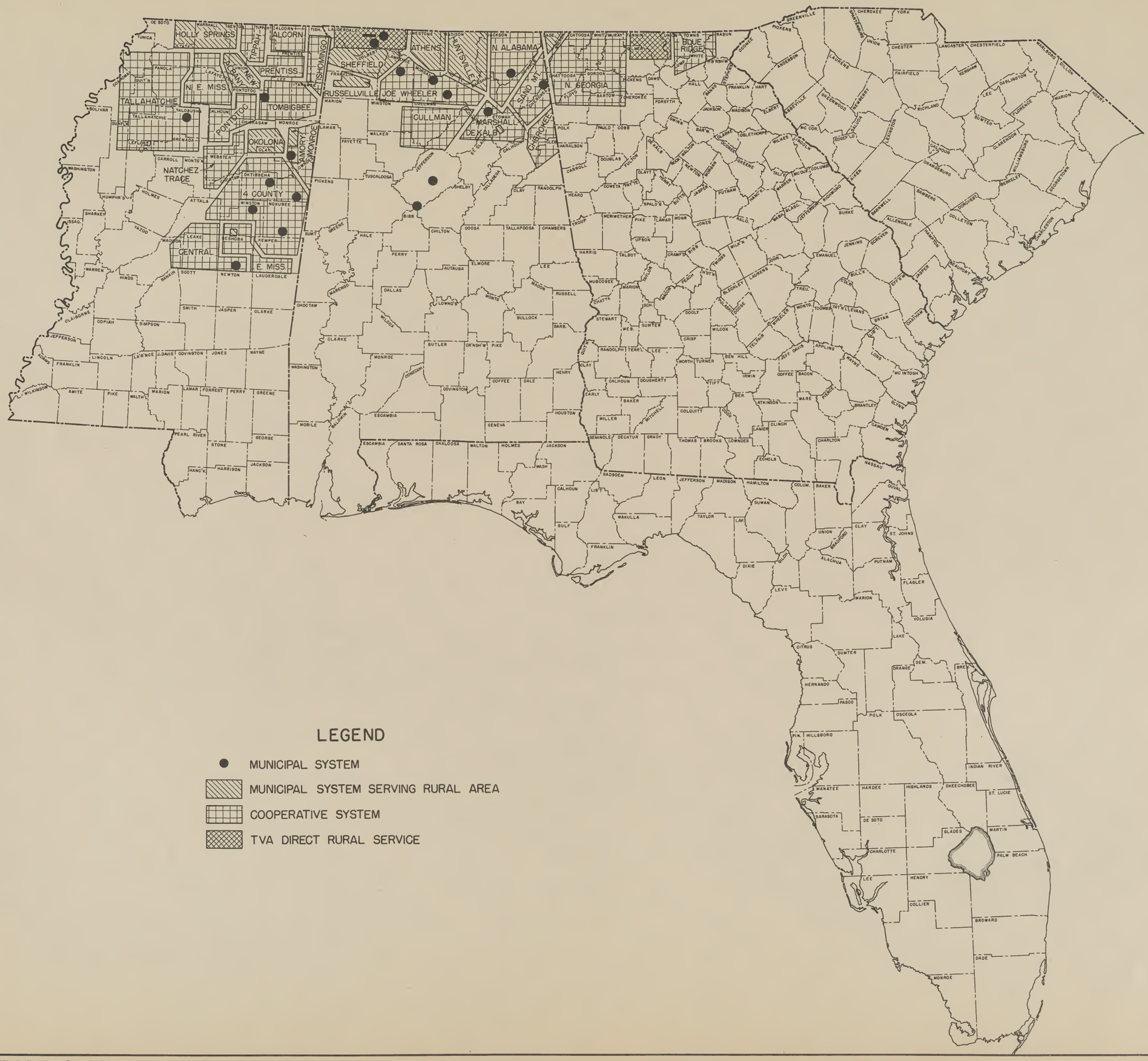
The average value, per farm, of farm products sold, traded, or used in farm household is larger in areas where the total value of such products is high, than in areas where such values are low. In South Carolina and Georgia, the value of farm production per farm is largest in the Middle Coastal Plain; and in Mississippi, in the Mississippi Delta. These areas are also the areas of most intense production in those States. In Alabama and Florida the areas in which the average per farm value of products is high are also areas in which the aggregate value of farm production is high.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

DATA FROM CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1940
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1943

AREAS SERVED BY DISTRIBUTORS OF TVA POWER

IN MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND GEORGIA

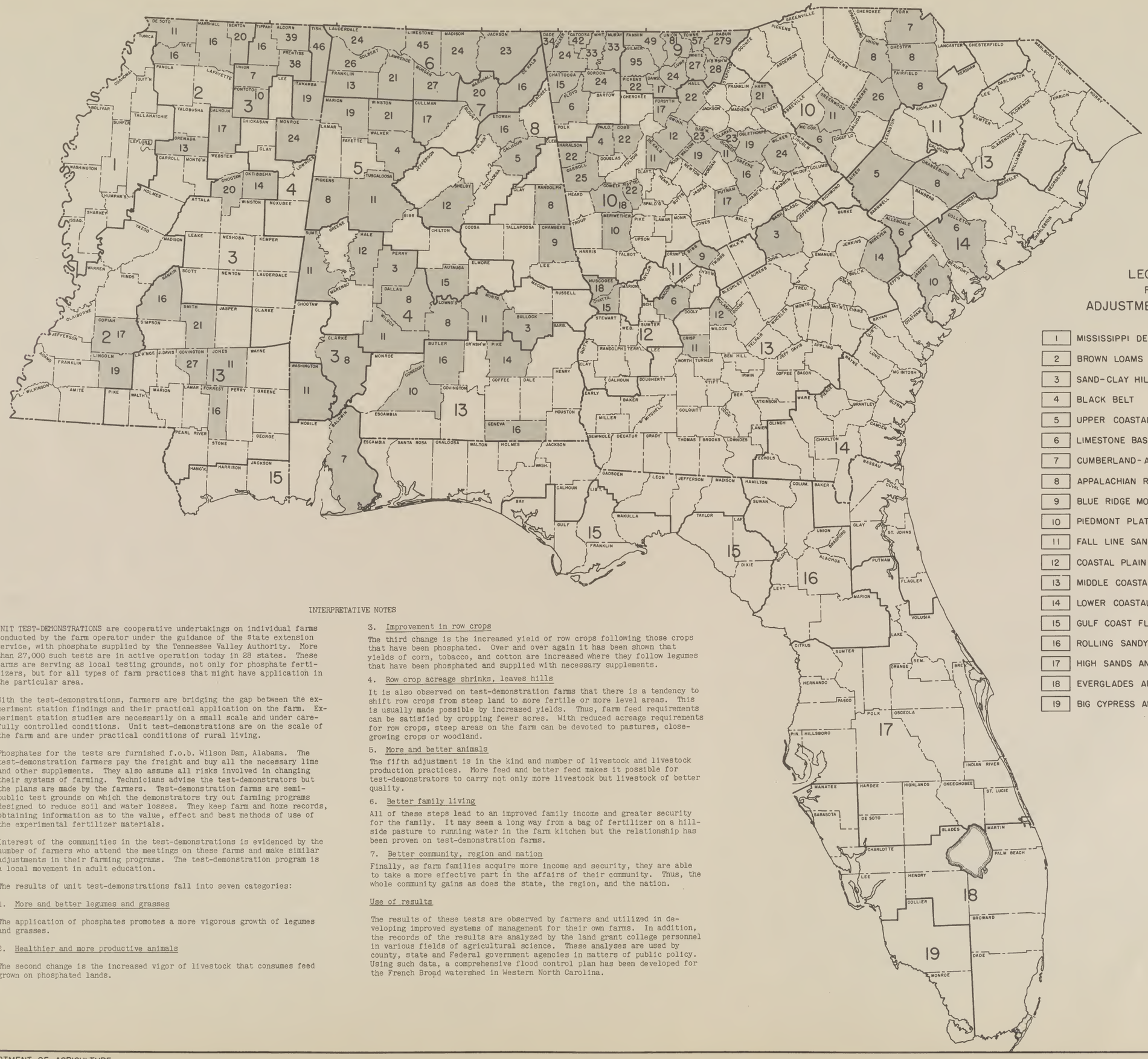


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
JULY 1, 1943

NUMBER OF UNIT TEST-DEMONSTRATIONS PER COUNTY

JANUARY, 1943



INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

UNIT TEST-DEMONSTRATIONS are cooperative undertakings on individual farms conducted by the farm operator under the guidance of the State extension service, with phosphate supplied by the Tennessee Valley Authority. More than 27,000 such tests are in active operation today in 28 states. These farms are serving as local testing grounds, not only for phosphate fertilizers, but for all types of farm practices that might have application in the particular area.

With the test-demonstrations, farmers are bridging the gap between the experiment station findings and their practical application on the farm. Experiment station studies are necessarily on a small scale and under carefully controlled conditions. Unit test-demonstrations are on the scale of the farm and are under practical conditions of rural living.

Phosphates for the tests are furnished f.o.b. Wilson Dam, Alabama. The test-demonstration farmers pay the freight and buy all the necessary lime and other supplements. They also assume all risks involved in changing their systems of farming. Technicians advise the test-demonstrators but the plans are made by the farmers. Test-demonstration farms are semi-public test grounds on which the demonstrators try out farming programs designed to reduce soil and water losses. They keep farm and home records, obtaining information as to the value, effect and best methods of use of the experimental fertilizer materials.

Interest of the communities in the test-demonstrations is evidenced by the number of farmers who attend the meetings on these farms and make similar adjustments in their farming programs. The test-demonstration program is a local movement in adult education.

The results of unit test-demonstrations fall into seven categories:

1. More and better legumes and grasses

The application of phosphates promotes a more vigorous growth of legumes and grasses.

2. Healthier and more productive animals

The second change is the increased vigor of livestock that consumes feed grown on phosphated lands.

3. Improvement in row crops

The third change is the increased yield of row crops following those crops that have been phosphated. Over and over again it has been shown that yields of corn, tobacco, and cotton are increased where they follow legumes that have been phosphated and supplied with necessary supplements.

4. Row crop acreage shrinks, leaves hills

It is also observed on test-demonstration farms that there is a tendency to shift row crops from steep land to more fertile or more level areas. This is usually made possible by increased yields. Thus, farm feed requirements can be satisfied by cropping fewer acres. With reduced acreage requirements for row crops, steep areas on the farm can be devoted to pastures, close-growing crops or woodland.

5. More and better animals

The fifth adjustment is in the kind and number of livestock and livestock production practices. More feed and better feed makes it possible for test-demonstrators to carry not only more livestock but livestock of better quality.

6. Better family living

All of these steps lead to an improved family income and greater security for the family. It may seem a long way from a bag of fertilizer on a hillside pasture to running water in the farm kitchen but the relationship has been proven on test-demonstration farms.

7. Better community, region and nation

Finally, as farm families acquire more income and security, they are able to take a more effective part in the affairs of their community. Thus, the whole community gains as does the state, the region, and the nation.

Use of results

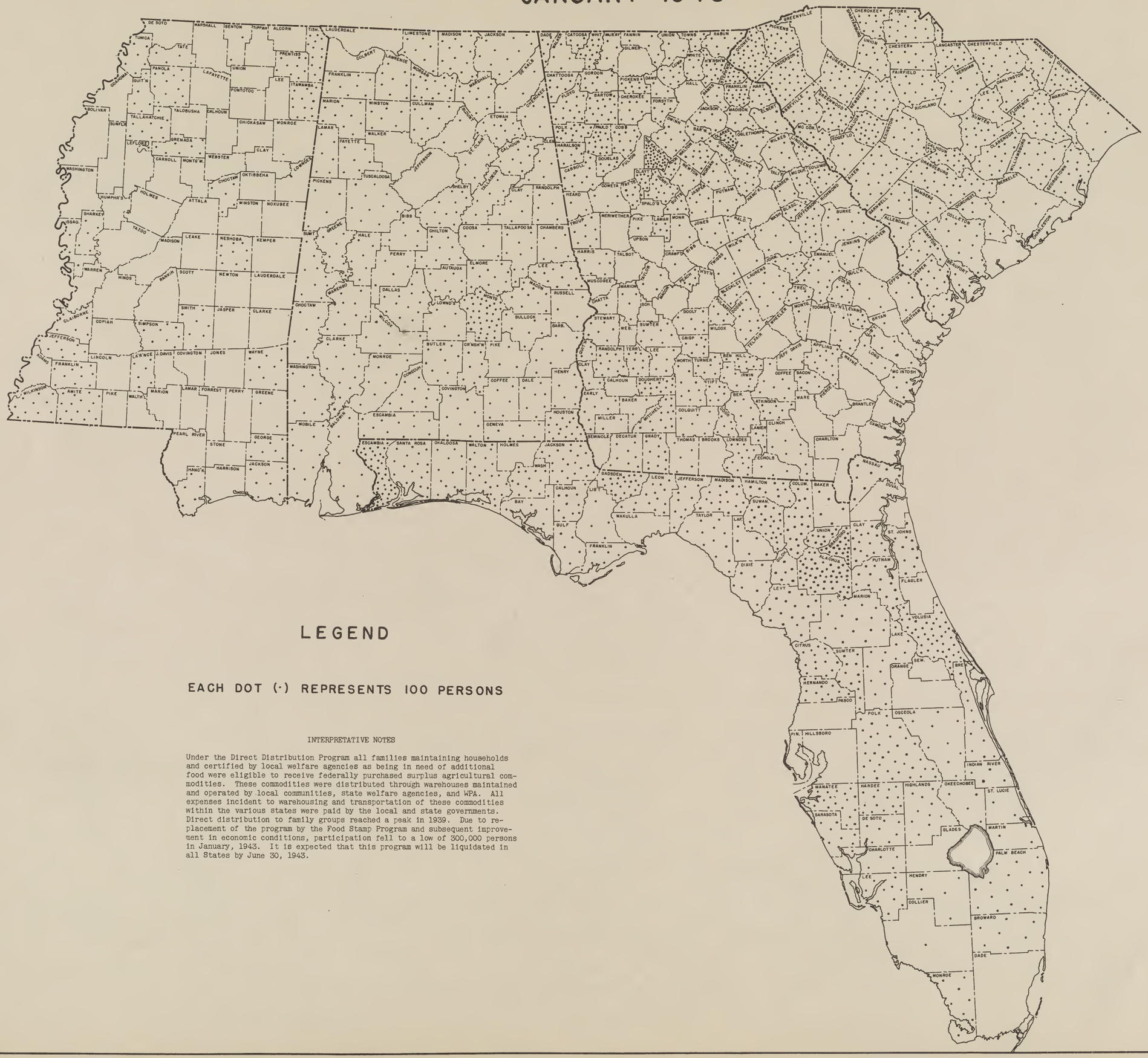
The results of these tests are observed by farmers and utilized in developing improved systems of management for their own farms. In addition, the records of the results are analyzed by the land grant college personnel in various fields of agricultural science. These analyses are used by county, state and Federal government agencies in matters of public policy. Using such data, a comprehensive flood control plan has been developed for the French Broad watershed in Western North Carolina.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
JUNE, 1943

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY GROUPS PARTICIPATING IN THE DIRECT FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM OF THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

JANUARY 1943



LEGEND

EACH DOT (·) REPRESENTS 100 PERSONS

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

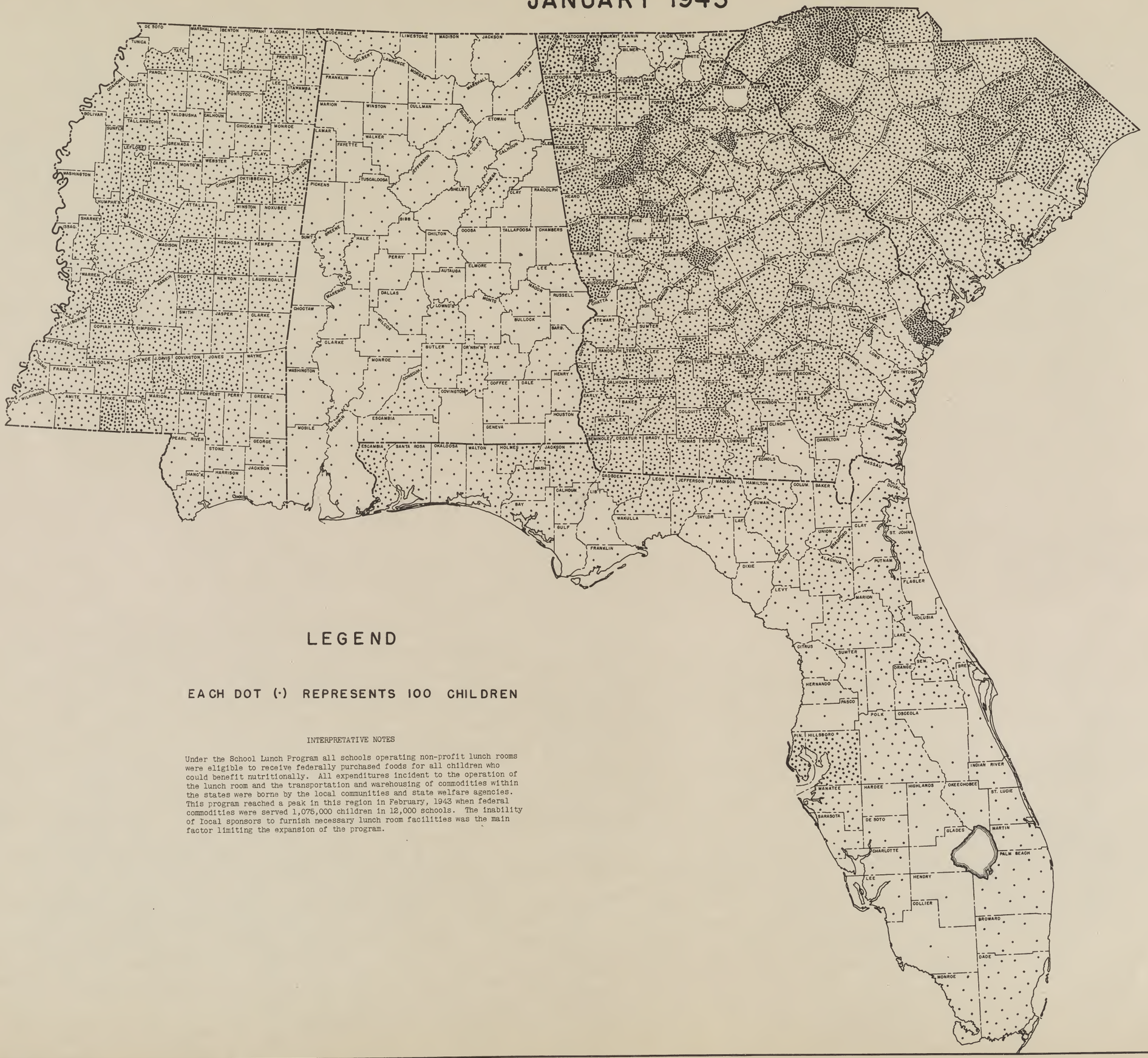
Under the Direct Distribution Program all families maintaining households and certified by local welfare agencies as being in need of additional food were eligible to receive federally purchased surplus agricultural commodities. These commodities were distributed through warehouses maintained and operated by local communities, state welfare agencies, and WPA. All expenses incident to warehousing and transportation of these commodities within the various states were paid by the local and state governments. Direct distribution to family groups reached a peak in 1939. Due to replacement of the program by the Food Stamp Program and subsequent improvement in economic conditions, participation fell to a low of 300,000 persons in January, 1943. It is expected that this program will be liquidated in all States by June 30, 1943.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION, USDA
APRIL 1943

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM OF THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

JANUARY 1943



LEGEND

EACH DOT (·) REPRESENTS 100 CHILDREN

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

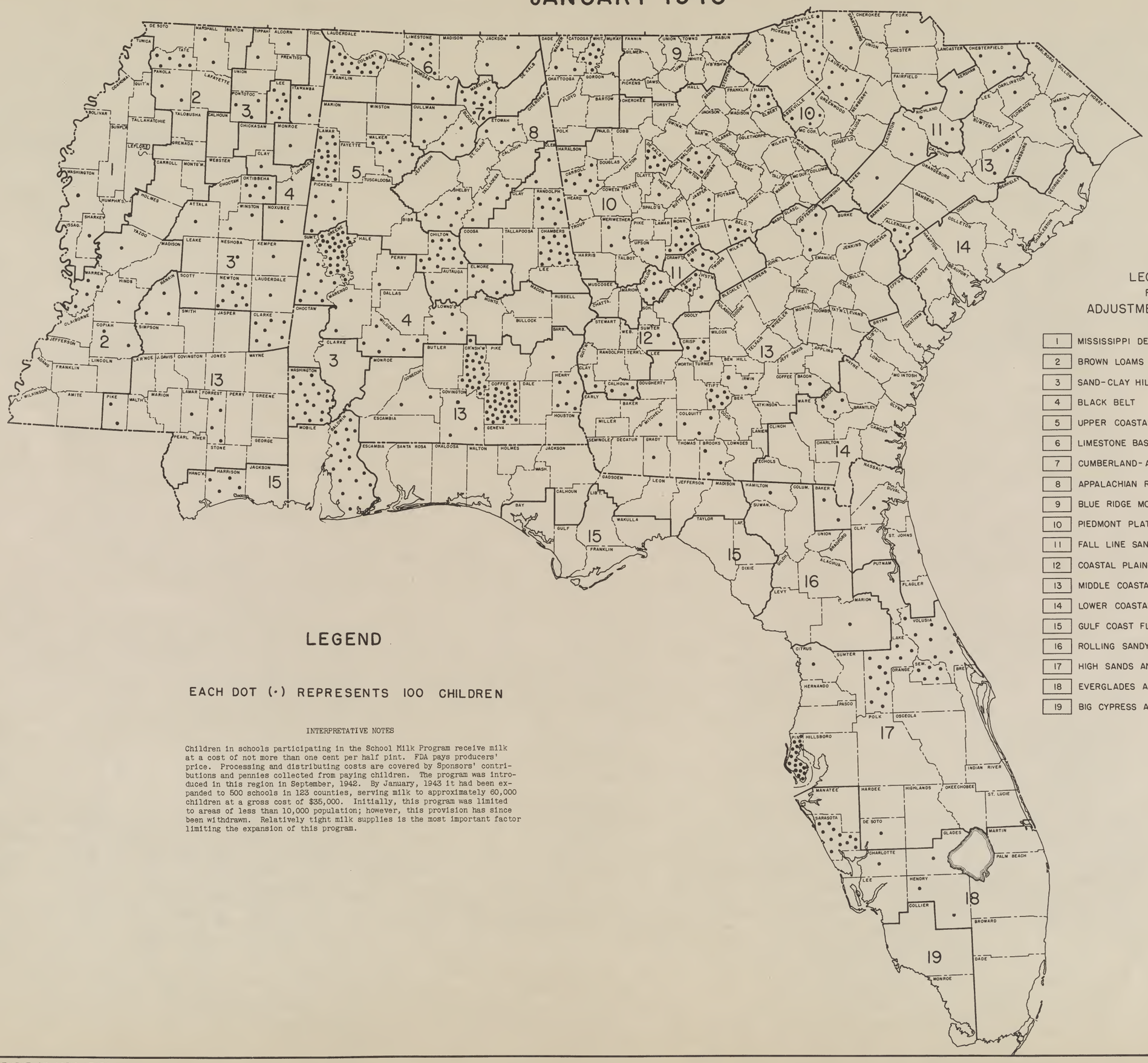
Under the School Lunch Program all schools operating non-profit lunch rooms were eligible to receive federally purchased foods for all children who could benefit nutritionally. All expenditures incident to the operation of the lunch room and the transportation and warehousing of commodities within the states were borne by the local communities and state welfare agencies. This program reached a peak in this region in February, 1943 when federal commodities were served 1,075,000 children in 12,000 schools. The inability of local sponsors to furnish necessary lunch room facilities was the main factor limiting the expansion of the program.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION, USDA
APRIL 1943

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN THE SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM OF THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

JANUARY 1943



LEGEND

EACH DOT (·) REPRESENTS 100 CHILDREN

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

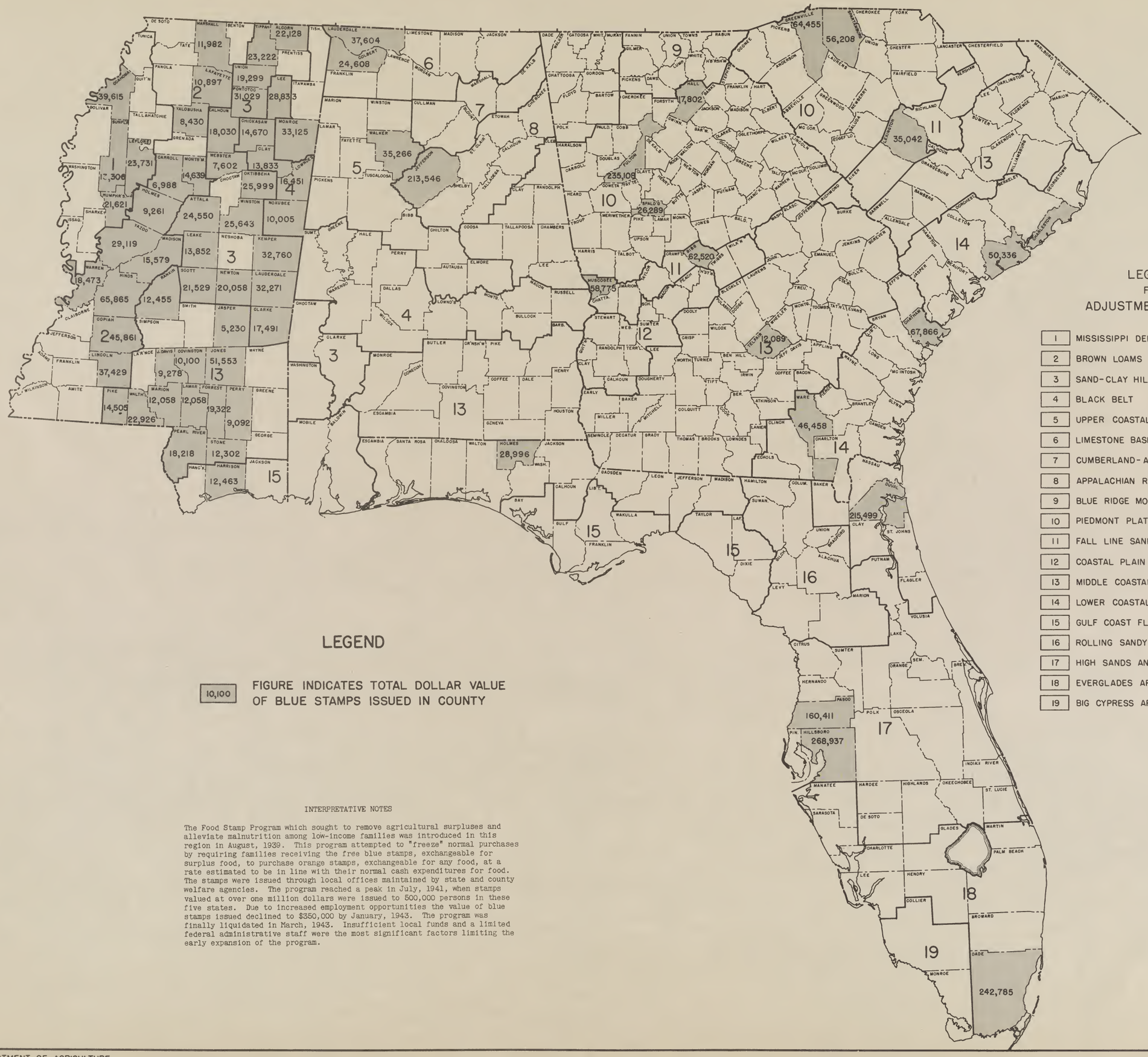
Children in schools participating in the School Milk Program receive milk at a cost of not more than one cent per half pint. FDA pays producers' price. Processing and distributing costs are covered by Sponsors' contributions and pennies collected from paying children. The program was introduced in this region in September, 1942. By January, 1943 it had been expanded to 500 schools in 123 counties, serving milk to approximately 60,000 children at a gross cost of $35,000. Initially, this program was limited to areas of less than 10,000 population; however, this provision has since been withdrawn. Relatively tight milk supplies is the most important factor limiting the expansion of this program.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION, USDA
APRIL 1943

BLUE STAMP ISSUANCE UNDER THE FOOD STAMP PLAN

FISCAL YEAR 1942-43



LEGEND

10,100 FIGURE INDICATES TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE OF BLUE STAMPS ISSUED IN COUNTY

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10	PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11	FALL LINE SAND HILLS
12	COASTAL PLAIN — RED BELT
13	MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

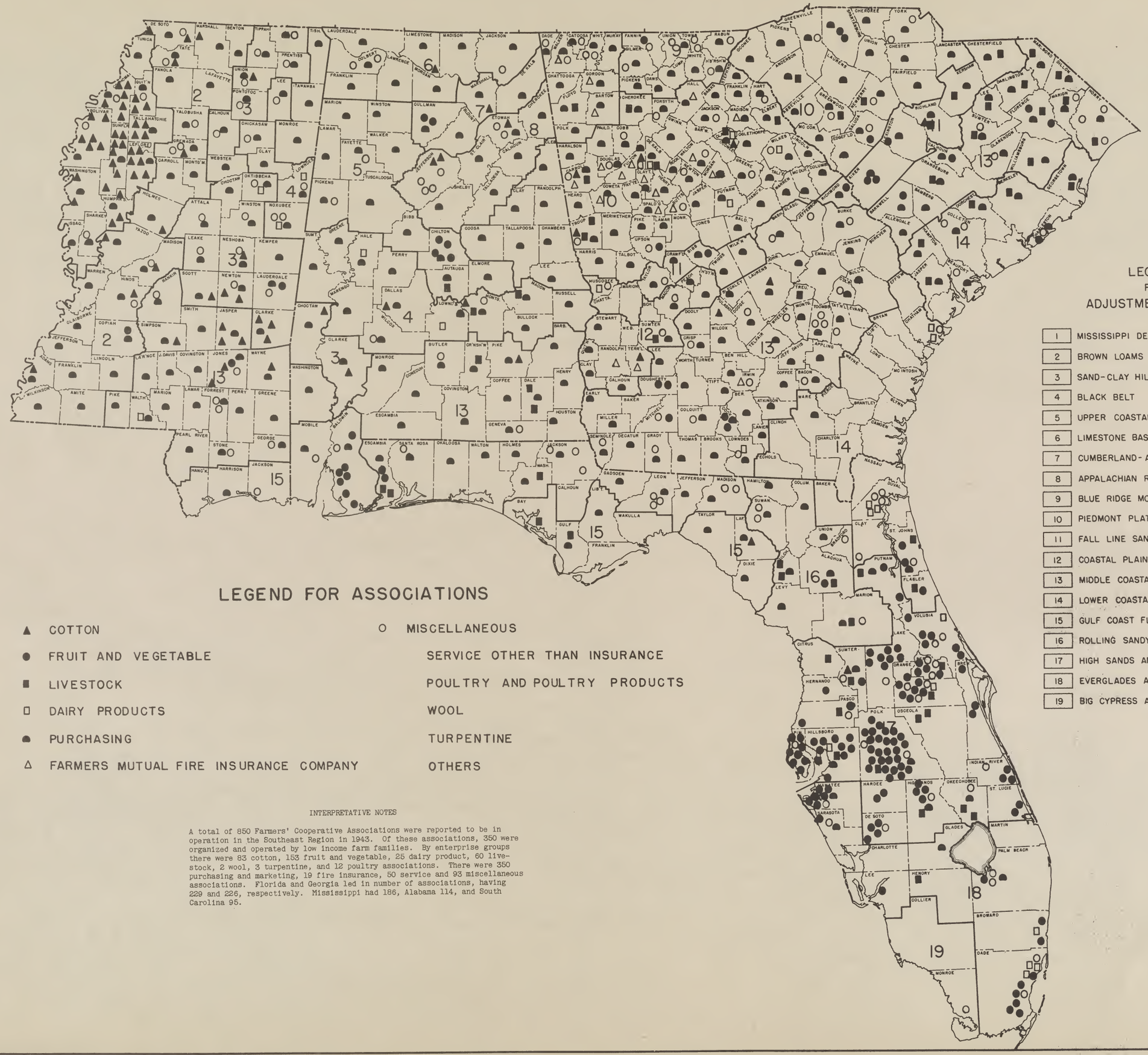
The Food Stamp Program which sought to remove agricultural surpluses and alleviate malnutrition among low-income families was introduced in this region in August, 1939. This program attempted to "freeze" normal purchases by requiring families receiving the free blue stamps, exchangeable for surplus food, to purchase orange stamps, exchangeable for any food, at a rate estimated to be in line with their normal cash expenditures for food. The stamps were issued through local offices maintained by state and county welfare agencies. The program reached a peak in July, 1941, when stamps valued at over one million dollars were issued to 500,000 persons in these five states. Due to increased employment opportunities the value of blue stamps issued declined to $350,000 by January, 1943. The program was finally liquidated in March, 1943. Insufficient local funds and a limited federal administrative staff were the most significant factors limiting the early expansion of the program.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION, U.S.D.A.
APRIL, 1943

FARMERS' MARKETING, PURCHASING, SERVICE, AND MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

REPORTED IN OPERATION, 1943



LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1. MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2. BROWN LOAMS
3. SAND-CLAY HILLS
4. BLACK BELT
5. UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6. LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7. CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8. APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9. BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10. PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11. FALL LINE SAND HILLS
12. COASTAL PLAIN — RED BELT
13. MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
14. LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15. GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16. ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17. HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18. EVERGLADES AREA
19. BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND FOR ASSOCIATIONS

- ▲ COTTON
- ● FRUIT AND VEGETABLE
- ■ LIVESTOCK
- □ DAIRY PRODUCTS
- ◓ PURCHASING
- △ FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
- ○ MISCELLANEOUS
- SERVICE OTHER THAN INSURANCE
- POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS
- WOOL
- TURPENTINE
- OTHERS

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

A total of 850 Farmers' Cooperative Associations were reported to be in operation in the Southeast Region in 1943. Of these associations, 350 were organized and operated by low income farm families. By enterprise groups there were 83 cotton, 153 fruit and vegetable, 25 dairy product, 60 livestock, 2 wool, 3 turpentine, and 12 poultry associations. There were 350 purchasing and marketing, 19 fire insurance, 50 service and 93 miscellaneous associations. Florida and Georgia led in number of associations, having 229 and 226, respectively. Mississippi had 186, Alabama 114, and South Carolina 95.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION, USDA
APRIL 1943

NET PILING SPACE OF REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSES, SOUTHEASTERN REGION, JUNE 16, 1941

Distribution By States and Temperature

STATE AND REGION	Plants Reporting		Net Piling Space											
					Temperature Fahrenheit									
					0° and below		1° to 10°		11° to 29°		30° to 44°		45° and above	
	Number	Percent of Regional Total	Total	Percent of Regional Total	thous.cu.ft.	Percent	thous.cu.ft.	Percent	thous.cu.ft.	Percent	thous.cu.ft.	Percent	thous.cu.ft.	Percent
ALABAMA.....	10	9.8	1851	19.6	280	34.9	362	26.9	13	2.9	1056	17.0	140	21.7
FLORIDA	21	20.6	1798	19.1	369	45.9	220	16.3	181	40.8	927	15.0	101	15.7
GEORGIA	58	56.9	5436	57.6	122	15.2	737	54.8	209	47.1	4012	64.7	356	55.3
MISSISSIPPI.....	7	6.8	203	2.1	16	2.0	11	.8	17	3.8	129	2.1	30	4.7
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	6	5.9	149	1.6	16	2.0	16	1.2	24	5.4	76	1.2	17	2.6
TOTAL FOR REGION..... 1/	102	100.0	9437	100.0	803	100.0	1346	100.0	444	100.0	6200	100.0	644	100.0

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Inter-Bureau Post-War Planning Committee
Southeast Region

Refrigerated Warehouse Survey, December, 1941
Food Distribution Administration
April, 1943

TYPE OF COLD STORAGE ESTABLISHMENTS	State and Total	Plants Reporting		Net Piling Space											
						Temperature Fahrenheit									
						0° and below		1° to 10°		11° to 29°		30° to 44°		45° and above	
		Number	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total	thous.cu.ft.	Percent	thous.cu.ft.	Percent	thous.cu.ft.	Percent	thous.cu.ft.	Percent	thous.cu.ft.	Percent
PUBLIC COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES ONLY	Alabama and Mississippi....	7		1373		250		359		16		721		27	
	Florida.....	19		1757		367		220		170		902		98	
	Georgia.....	51		3408		9		568		70		2738		23	
	South Carolina.....	3		18		-		2		8		8		-	
	Total.....	80	66.1	6556	62.2	626	68.7	1149	76.2	264	53.5	4369	63.6	148	19.4
PRIVATE COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES ONLY	Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi.....	8		716		104		157		13		442		-	
	North Carolina, and South Carolina.....	5		99		16		14		2		51		16	
	Total.....	13	10.7	815	7.7	120	13.2	171	11.3	15	3.0	493	7.2	16	2.1
PRIVATE COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES DOING SOME PUBLIC BUSINESS	Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.....	3		167		20		-		27		40		80	
	Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina.....	7		166		2		6		12		127		19	
	Total.....	10	8.3	333	3.1	22	2.4	6	0.4	39	7.9	167	2.4	99	12.9
MEAT PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDING THOSE DOING SOME PUBLIC STORAGE BUSINESS	Alabama.....	4		499		30		3		13		340		113	
	Florida and Georgia.....	7		2046		113		169		145		1283		336	
	Mississippi.....	3		122		-		7		1		84		30	
	North Carolina, South Carolina, & West Virginia .	4		177		-		4		17		134		22	
	Total.....	18	14.9	2841	27.0	143	15.7	183	12.1	176	35.6	1841	26.8	501	65.6
ALL TYPES	Grand Total..... 1/	121	100.0	10548	100.0	911	100.0	1509	100.0	494	100.0	6870	100.0	764	100.0

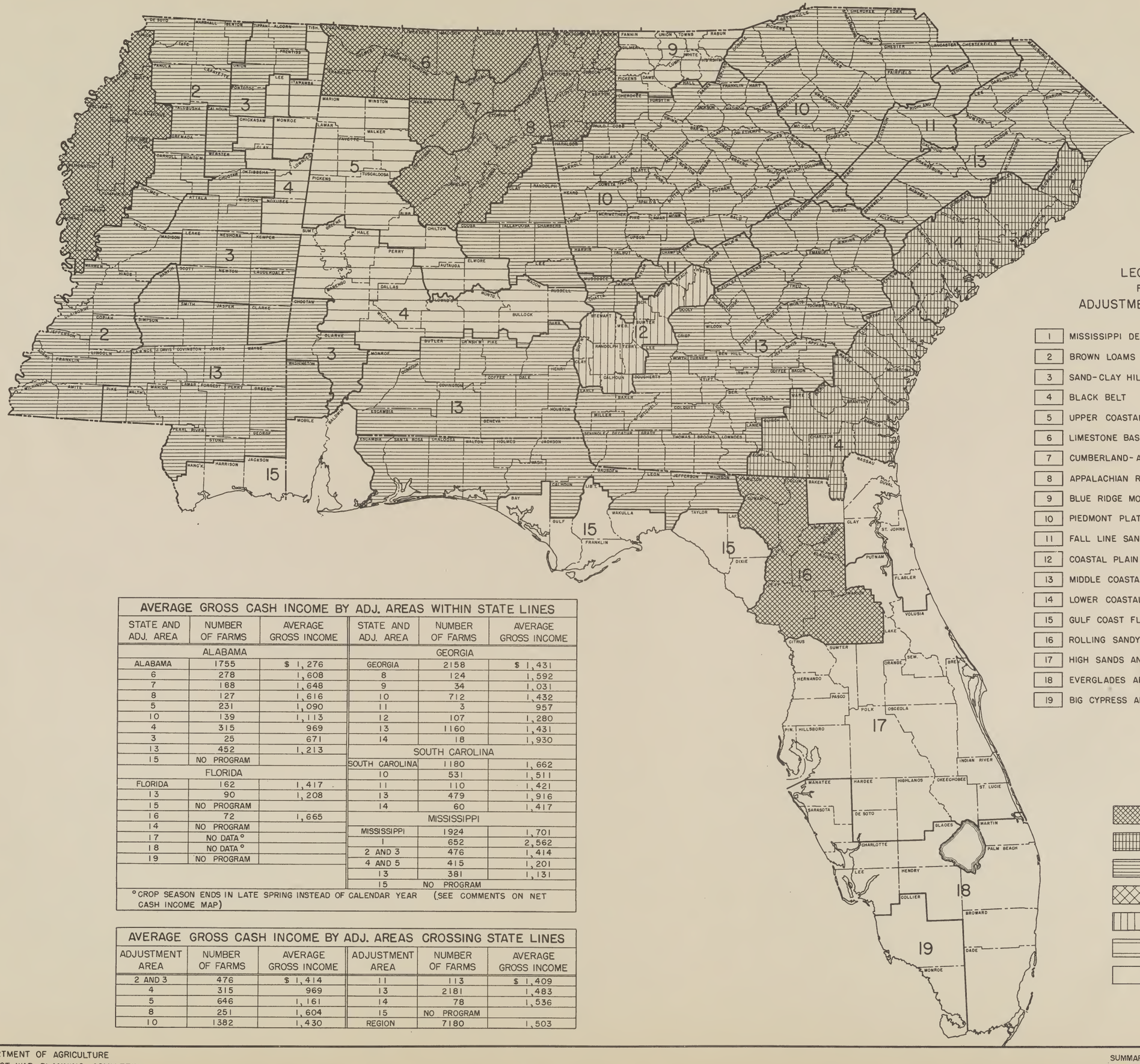
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

1/ The totals for the region in the tables on this page are not equal, due to the fact that in determining the net piling space of cold storage facilities by types, the figures for certain states cannot be separated from the 5 States comprising this region.

BASED ON REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE SURVEY, DECEMBER, 1941, A.M.S., USDA.
SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE OF F.D.A., USDA.
APRIL 1943

AVERAGE GROSS CASH INCOME OF FARM OWNERSHIP BORROWERS OF THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

CROP YEAR, 1942



AVERAGE GROSS CASH INCOME BY ADJ. AREAS WITHIN STATE LINES

STATE AND ADJ. AREA	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE GROSS INCOME
ALABAMA		
ALABAMA	1755	$ 1,276
6	278	1,608
7	188	1,648
8	127	1,616
5	231	1,090
10	139	1,113
4	315	969
3	25	671
13	452	1,213
15	NO PROGRAM	
FLORIDA		
FLORIDA	162	1,417
13	90	1,208
15	NO PROGRAM	
16	72	1,665
14	NO PROGRAM	
17	NO DATA°	
18	NO DATA°	
19	NO PROGRAM	

STATE AND ADJ. AREA	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE GROSS INCOME
GEORGIA		
GEORGIA	2158	$ 1,431
8	124	1,592
9	34	1,031
10	712	1,432
11	3	957
12	107	1,280
13	1160	1,431
14	18	1,930
SOUTH CAROLINA		
SOUTH CAROLINA	1180	1,662
10	531	1,511
11	110	1,421
13	479	1,916
14	60	1,417
MISSISSIPPI		
MISSISSIPPI	1924	1,701
1	652	2,562
2 AND 3	476	1,414
4 AND 5	415	1,201
13	381	1,131
15	NO PROGRAM	

°CROP SEASON ENDS IN LATE SPRING INSTEAD OF CALENDAR YEAR (SEE COMMENTS ON NET CASH INCOME MAP)

AVERAGE GROSS CASH INCOME BY ADJ. AREAS CROSSING STATE LINES

ADJUSTMENT AREA	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE GROSS INCOME
2 AND 3	476	$ 1,414
4	315	969
5	646	1,161
8	251	1,604
10	1382	1,430
11	113	$ 1,409
13	2181	1,483
14	78	1,536
15	NO PROGRAM	
REGION	7180	1,503

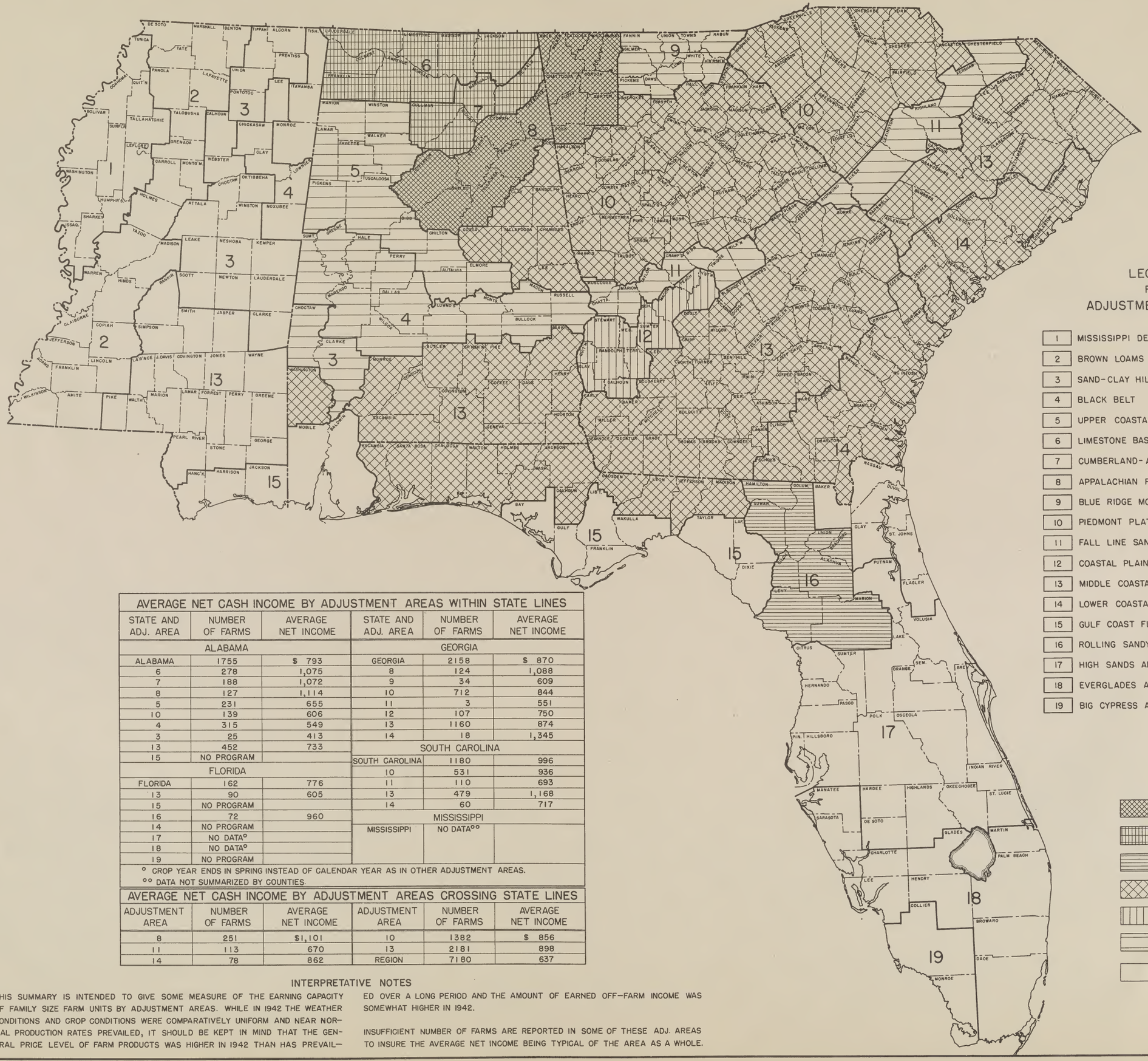
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SUMMARY OF F. S. A. 528 REPORTS
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MAY, 1943

AVERAGE NET CASH INCOME OF FARM OWNERSHIP BORROWERS OF THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

CROP YEAR, 1942

NET AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR CASH FAMILY LIVING EXPENSE AND PAYMENT OF DEBTS



AVERAGE NET CASH INCOME BY ADJUSTMENT AREAS WITHIN STATE LINES

STATE AND ADJ. AREA	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE NET INCOME	STATE AND ADJ. AREA	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE NET INCOME
ALABAMA			GEORGIA		
ALABAMA	1755	$ 793	GEORGIA	2158	$ 870
6	278	1,075	8	124	1,088
7	188	1,072	9	34	609
8	127	1,114	10	712	844
5	231	655	11	3	551
10	139	606	12	107	750
4	315	549	13	1160	874
3	25	413	14	18	1,345
13	452	733	SOUTH CAROLINA		
15	NO PROGRAM		SOUTH CAROLINA	1180	996
FLORIDA			10	531	936
FLORIDA	162	776	11	110	693
13	90	605	13	479	1,168
15	NO PROGRAM		14	60	717
16	72	960	MISSISSIPPI		
14	NO PROGRAM		MISSISSIPPI	NO DATA°°	
17	NO DATA°				
18	NO DATA°				
19	NO PROGRAM				

° CROP YEAR ENDS IN SPRING INSTEAD OF CALENDAR YEAR AS IN OTHER ADJUSTMENT AREAS.
°° DATA NOT SUMMARIZED BY COUNTIES.

AVERAGE NET CASH INCOME BY ADJUSTMENT AREAS CROSSING STATE LINES

ADJUSTMENT AREA	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE NET INCOME	ADJUSTMENT AREA	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE NET INCOME
8	251	$1,101	10	1382	$ 856
11	113	670	13	2181	898
14	78	862	REGION	7180	637

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

THIS SUMMARY IS INTENDED TO GIVE SOME MEASURE OF THE EARNING CAPACITY OF FAMILY SIZE FARM UNITS BY ADJUSTMENT AREAS. WHILE IN 1942 THE WEATHER CONDITIONS AND CROP CONDITIONS WERE COMPARATIVELY UNIFORM AND NEAR NORMAL PRODUCTION RATES PREVAILED, IT SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND THAT THE GENERAL PRICE LEVEL OF FARM PRODUCTS WAS HIGHER IN 1942 THAN HAS PREVAILED OVER A LONG PERIOD AND THE AMOUNT OF EARNED OFF-FARM INCOME WAS SOMEWHAT HIGHER IN 1942.

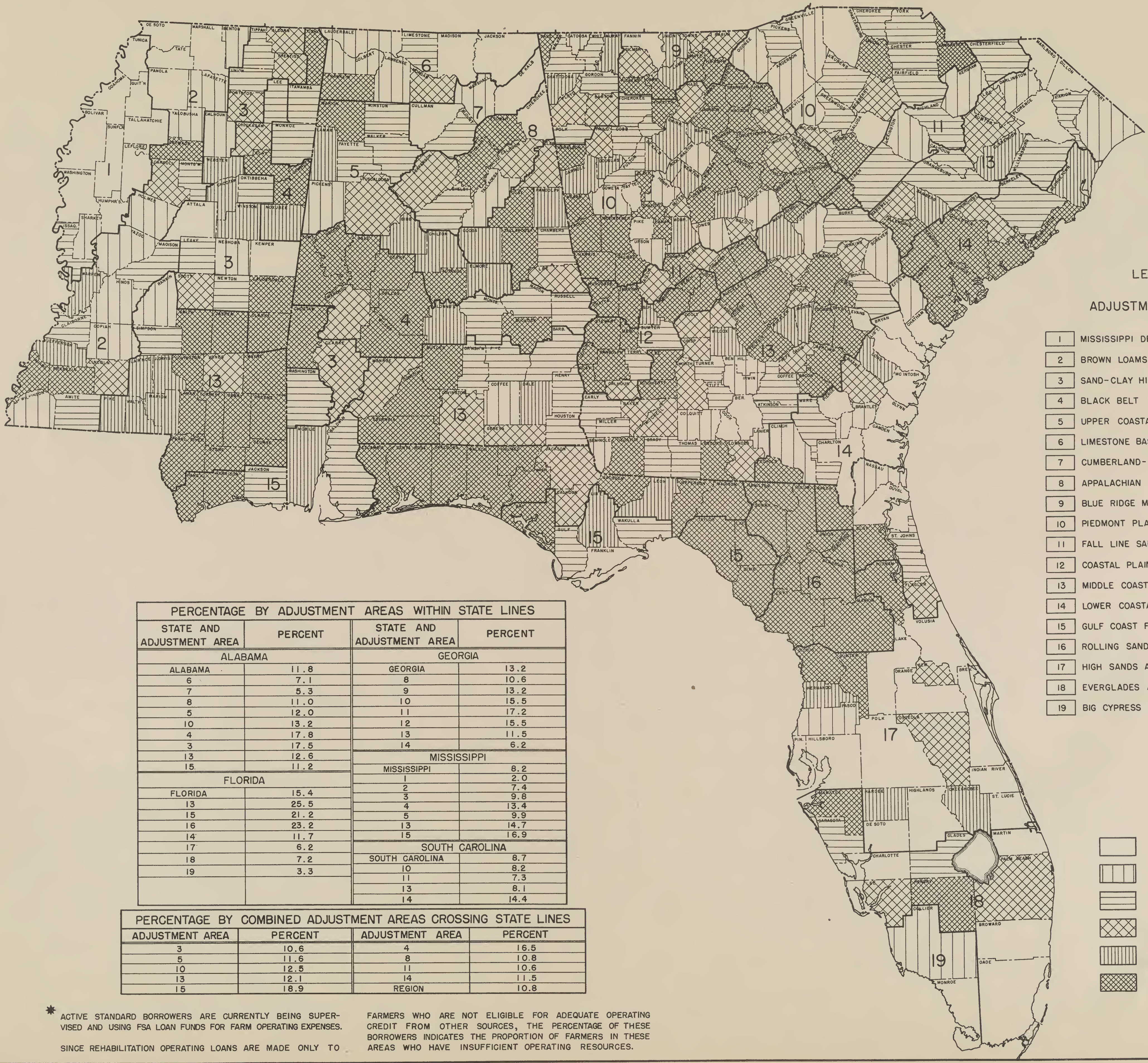
INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF FARMS ARE REPORTED IN SOME OF THESE ADJ. AREAS TO INSURE THE AVERAGE NET INCOME BEING TYPICAL OF THE AREA AS A WHOLE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

SUMMARY OF FSA 528 REPORTS
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MAY, 1943

PERCENTAGE OF ALL FARMERS WHO ARE ACTIVE STANDARD BORROWERS OF THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

FEBRUARY, 1943



LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10	PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11	FALL LINE SAND HILLS
12	COASTAL PLAIN — RED BELT
13	MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
14	LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15	GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

- UNDER 5.0 PERCENT
- 5.0 - 7.4 PERCENT
- 7.5 - 9.9 PERCENT
- 10.0 - 12.4 PERCENT
- 12.5 - 14.9 PERCENT
- 15 PERCENT AND OVER

PERCENTAGE BY ADJUSTMENT AREAS WITHIN STATE LINES

STATE AND ADJUSTMENT AREA	PERCENT
ALABAMA	
ALABAMA	11.8
6	7.1
7	5.3
8	11.0
5	12.0
10	13.2
4	17.8
3	17.5
13	12.6
15	11.2
FLORIDA	
FLORIDA	15.4
13	25.5
15	21.2
16	23.2
14	11.7
17	6.2
18	7.2
19	3.3

STATE AND ADJUSTMENT AREA	PERCENT
GEORGIA	
GEORGIA	13.2
8	10.6
9	13.2
10	15.5
11	17.2
12	15.5
13	11.5
14	6.2
MISSISSIPPI	
MISSISSIPPI	8.2
1	2.0
2	7.4
3	9.8
4	13.4
5	9.9
13	14.7
15	16.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	
SOUTH CAROLINA	8.7
10	8.2
11	7.3
13	8.1
14	14.4

PERCENTAGE BY COMBINED ADJUSTMENT AREAS CROSSING STATE LINES

ADJUSTMENT AREA	PERCENT	ADJUSTMENT AREA	PERCENT
3	10.6	4	16.5
5	11.6	8	10.8
10	12.5	11	10.6
13	12.1	14	11.5
15	18.9	REGION	10.8

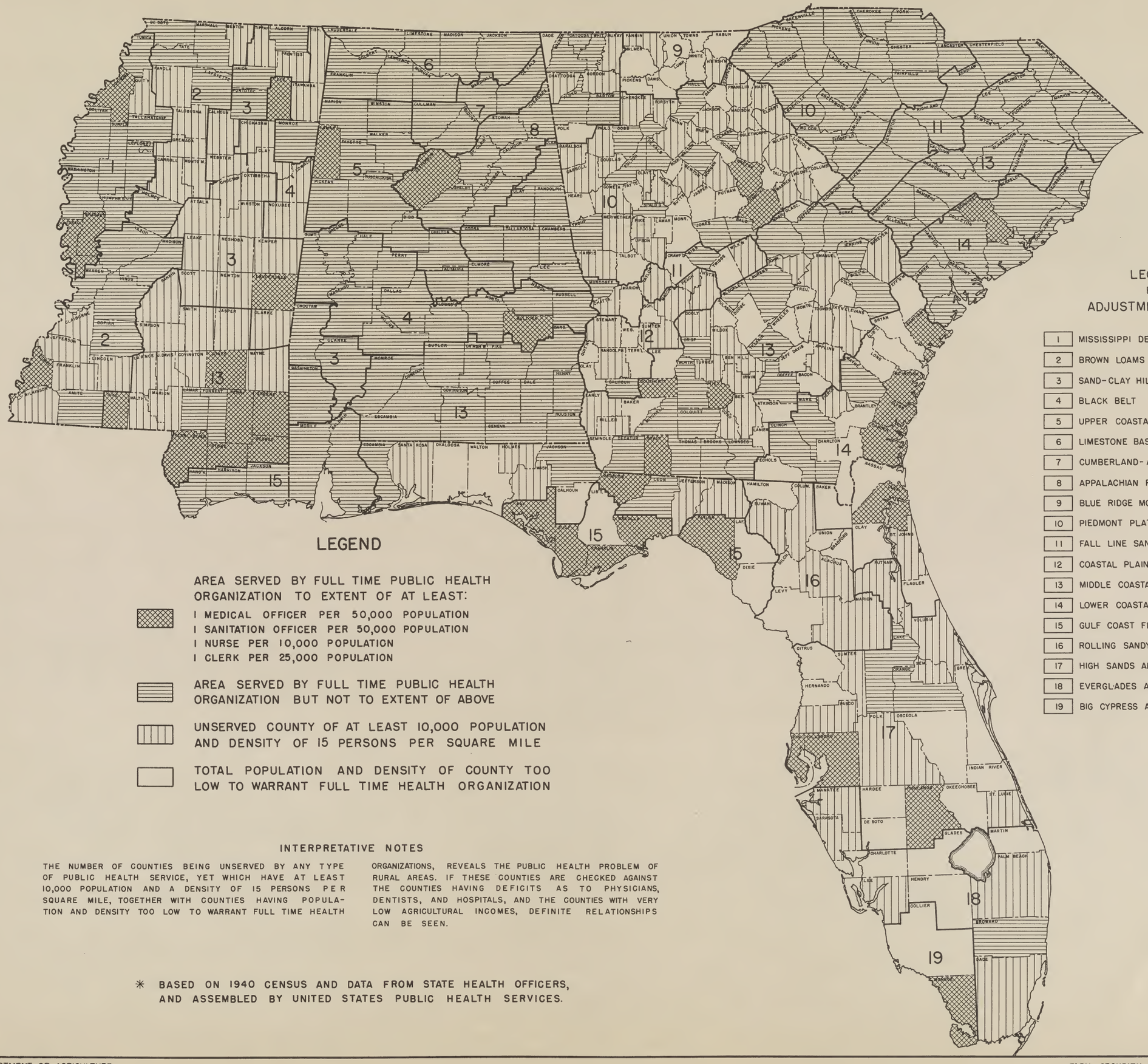
* ACTIVE STANDARD BORROWERS ARE CURRENTLY BEING SUPERVISED AND USING FSA LOAN FUNDS FOR FARM OPERATING EXPENSES.

SINCE REHABILITATION OPERATING LOANS ARE MADE ONLY TO FARMERS WHO ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ADEQUATE OPERATING CREDIT FROM OTHER SOURCES, THE PERCENTAGE OF THESE BORROWERS INDICATES THE PROPORTION OF FARMERS IN THESE AREAS WHO HAVE INSUFFICIENT OPERATING RESOURCES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

U.S CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1940
FSA REPORT, FEBRUARY 28, 1943
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MAY. 1943

FULL TIME PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL IN RELATION TO COUNTY POPULATION-1940



LEGEND

AREA SERVED BY FULL TIME PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO EXTENT OF AT LEAST:
- 1 MEDICAL OFFICER PER 50,000 POPULATION
- 1 SANITATION OFFICER PER 50,000 POPULATION
- 1 NURSE PER 10,000 POPULATION
- 1 CLERK PER 25,000 POPULATION

AREA SERVED BY FULL TIME PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUT NOT TO EXTENT OF ABOVE

UNSERVED COUNTY OF AT LEAST 10,000 POPULATION AND DENSITY OF 15 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY OF COUNTY TOO LOW TO WARRANT FULL TIME HEALTH ORGANIZATION

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8	APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9	BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
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16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

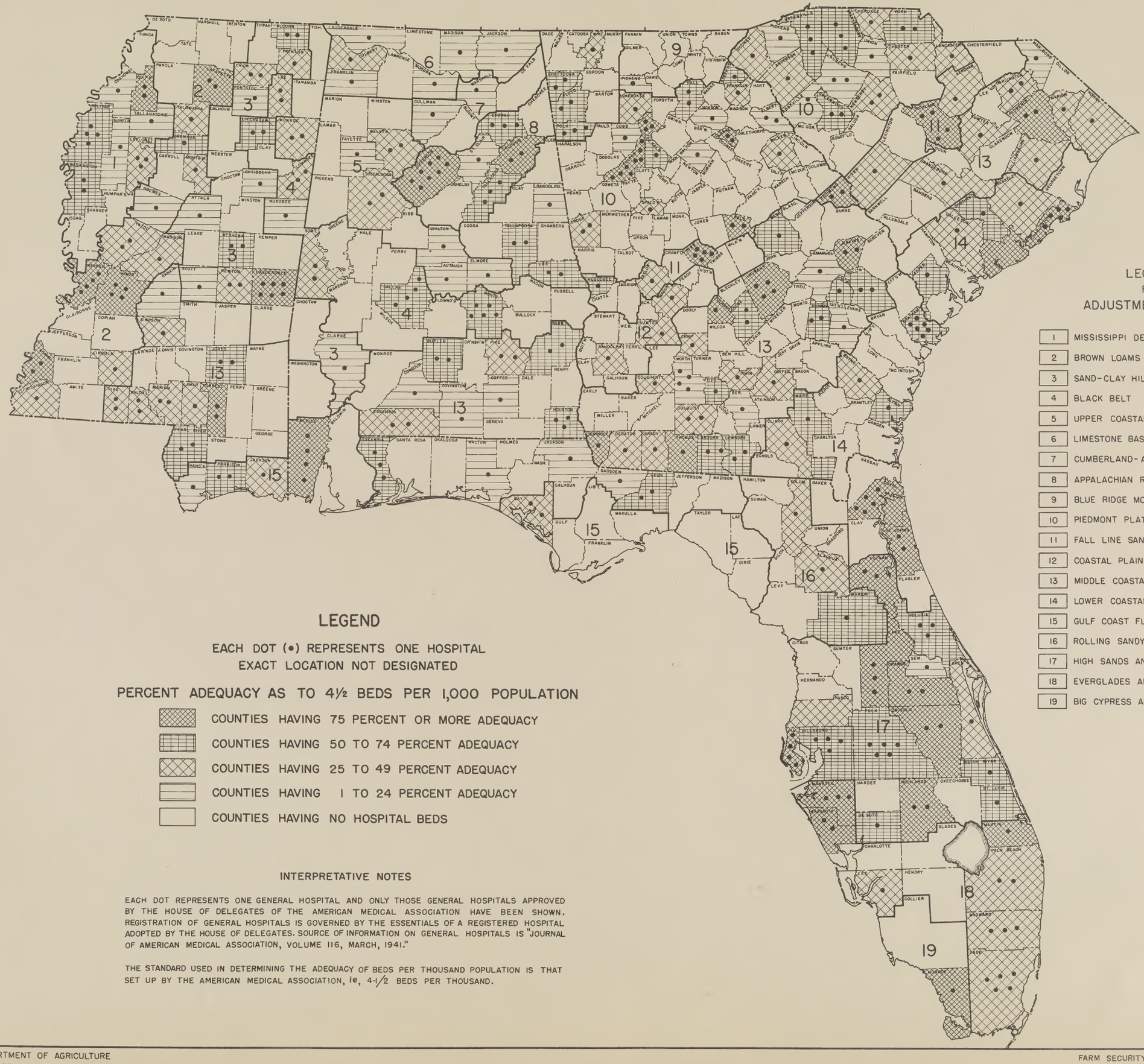
THE NUMBER OF COUNTIES BEING UNSERVED BY ANY TYPE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, YET WHICH HAVE AT LEAST 10,000 POPULATION AND A DENSITY OF 15 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, TOGETHER WITH COUNTIES HAVING POPULATION AND DENSITY TOO LOW TO WARRANT FULL TIME HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS, REVEALS THE PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM OF RURAL AREAS. IF THESE COUNTIES ARE CHECKED AGAINST THE COUNTIES HAVING DEFICITS AS TO PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND HOSPITALS, AND THE COUNTIES WITH VERY LOW AGRICULTURAL INCOMES, DEFINITE RELATIONSHIPS CAN BE SEEN.

* BASED ON 1940 CENSUS AND DATA FROM STATE HEALTH OFFICERS, AND ASSEMBLED BY UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL, 1943

NUMBER OF GENERAL HOSPITALS BY COUNTIES AS OF MARCH, 1941
PERCENT ADEQUACY OF BEDS PER THOUSAND POPULATION



LEGEND

EACH DOT (•) REPRESENTS ONE HOSPITAL
EXACT LOCATION NOT DESIGNATED

PERCENT ADEQUACY AS TO 4½ BEDS PER 1,000 POPULATION

- COUNTIES HAVING 75 PERCENT OR MORE ADEQUACY
- COUNTIES HAVING 50 TO 74 PERCENT ADEQUACY
- COUNTIES HAVING 25 TO 49 PERCENT ADEQUACY
- COUNTIES HAVING 1 TO 24 PERCENT ADEQUACY
- COUNTIES HAVING NO HOSPITAL BEDS

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1	MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2	BROWN LOAMS
3	SAND-CLAY HILLS
4	BLACK BELT
5	UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6	LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7	CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
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16	ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17	HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18	EVERGLADES AREA
19	BIG CYPRESS AREA

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

EACH DOT REPRESENTS ONE GENERAL HOSPITAL AND ONLY THOSE GENERAL HOSPITALS APPROVED BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HAVE BEEN SHOWN. REGISTRATION OF GENERAL HOSPITALS IS GOVERNED BY THE ESSENTIALS OF A REGISTERED HOSPITAL ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON GENERAL HOSPITALS IS "JOURNAL OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, VOLUME 116, MARCH, 1941."

THE STANDARD USED IN DETERMINING THE ADEQUACY OF BEDS PER THOUSAND POPULATION IS THAT SET UP BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, ie, 4-1/2 BEDS PER THOUSAND.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL, 1943

HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES (DOCTORS, DENTISTS, HOSPITAL BEDS) (1)

Showing Total Need, Number Available 1941, Percent Adequacy, Additional Number Needed

AREA CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER NEEDED			NUMBER AVAILABLE 1941 (2)			PERCENT ADEQUACY (3)			ADDITIONAL NUMBER NEEDED		
		DOCTORS	DENTISTS	HOSPITAL BEDS	DOCTORS	DENTISTS	HOSPITAL BEDS	DOCTORS	DENTISTS	HOSPITAL BEDS	DOCTORS	DENTISTS	HOSPITAL BEDS
SOUTHEAST REGION	11,895,667	11,848	6,665	53,441	9,370	2,585	21,216	79	39	40	2,750	4,080	32,225
Alabama	2,836,574	2,837	1,890	12,764	1,878	595	5,184	66	31	41	959	1,295	7,580
Florida	1,897,290	1,930	1,264	8,537	2,202	781	4,215	114	62	49	(5)	483	4,322
Georgia	3,104,328	3,106	2,072	13,963	2,710	839	5,047	87	40	36	396	1,233	8,916
Mississippi	2,157,663	2,160	1,439	9,624	1,360	370	3,320	63	26	35	800	1,069	6,304
South Carolina	1,899,812	1,900	(4)	8,553	1,263	(4)	3,450	66	(4)	40	637	(4)	5,103
Mississippi Delta	403,811	403	270	1,817	242	54	564	60	20	31	161	216	1,253
Mississippi Delta	403,811	403	270	1,817	242	54	564	60	20	31	161	216	1,253
Brown Loams	641,407	643	428	2,890	426	113	1,153	66	26	40	217	315	1,737
Mississippi Brown Loams	641,407	643	428	2,890	426	113	1,153	66	26	40	217	315	1,737
Sandy-Clay Hills	484,507	486	322	2,089	292	74	669	60	23	32	194	248	1,420
Alabama Sandy-Clay Hills	47,831	48	31	215	25	5	16	52	16	7	23	26	199
Mississippi Sandy-Clay Hills	436,676	438	291	1,874	267	69	653	61	24	35	171	222	1,221
Black Belt	576,438	577	384	2,595	378	103	722	66	27	28	199	281	1,873
Alabama Black Belt	436,229	437	291	1,963	277	79	527	63	27	27	160	212	1,436
Mississippi Black Belt	140,209	140	93	632	101	24	195	72	26	31	39	69	437
Upper Coastal Plains	434,968	437	288	1,957	247	63	436	57	22	22	190	225	1,521
Alabama Upper Coastal Plains	360,424	362	239	1,622	215	53	376	59	22	23	147	186	1,246
Mississippi Upper Coastal Plains	74,544	75	49	335	32	10	60	43	20	18	43	39	275
Limestone Basin of Alabama	327,664	328	219	1,473	175	53	268	53	24	18	153	166	1,205
Alabama Limestone Basin	327,664	328	219	1,473	175	53	268	53	24	18	153	166	1,205
Cumberland-Alleghany Plateau	162,303	161	109	731	71	22	64	44	20	9	90	87	667
Alabama Cumberland-Alleghany Plateau	162,303	161	109	731	71	22	64	44	20	9	90	87	667
Appalachian Ranges & Limestone Valleys	937,672	937	623	4,221	827	277	2,955	88	44	70	110	346	1,266
Ala. App. Ranges & Limestone Valleys	723,887	724	482	3,258	676	227	2,702	93	47	83	48	255	556
Ga. App. Ranges & Limestone Valleys	213,785	213	141	963	151	50	253	71	35	26	62	91	710
Blue Ridge Mountains	85,207	85	56	383	43	10	9	51	18	2	42	46	374
Georgia Blue Ridge Mountains	85,207	85	56	383	43	10	9	51	18	2	42	46	374
Piedmont Plateau	2,307,147	2,307	988	10,380	1,939	476	3,841	84	48	37	395	512	6,539
Alabama Piedmont Plateau	183,383	183	122	826	87	27	196	48	22	24	96	95	630
Georgia Piedmont Plateau	1,297,248	1,297	866	5,834	1,324	449	2,242	102	52	38	(5)	417	3,592
South Carolina Piedmont Plateau	826,516	827	(4)	3,720	528	(4)	1,403	64	(4)	38	299	(4)	2,317
Fall Line Sand Hills	560,899	561	201	2,524	564	95	1,542	100	47	61	86	106	982
Georgia Fall Line Sand Hills	301,270	301	201	1,355	328	95	902	109	47	67	(5)	106	453
South Carolina Fall Line Sand Hills	259,629	260	(4)	1,169	236	(4)	640	91	(4)	55	86	(4)	529
Coastal Plain-Red Belt	136,758	137	91	616	101	23	85	74	25	14	36	68	531
Georgia Coastal Plain-Red Belt	136,758	137	91	616	101	23	85	74	25	14	36	68	531
Middle Coastal Plain	2,437,533	2,439	1,263	10,966	1,444	359	3,178	59	28	29	995	904	7,788
Alabama Middle Coastal Plain	420,555	420	280	1,892	221	74	519	53	26	27	199	206	1,373
Florida Middle Coastal Plain	280,333	279	186	1,261	186	74	317	67	40	25	93	112	944
Georgia Middle Coastal Plain	815,974	819	545	3,668	522	136	1,049	64	25	29	297	409	2,619
Mississippi Middle Coastal Plain	378,288	378	252	1,703	226	75	526	60	30	31	152	177	1,177
South Carolina Middle Coastal Plain	542,383	543	(4)	2,442	289	(4)	767	53	(4)	69	254	(4)	1,675
Lower Coastal Plain	782,337	780	342	3,523	712	175	1,991	91	51	57	73	167	1,532
Florida Lower Coastal Plain	256,967	256	170	1,157	261	99	844	102	58	73	(5)	71	313
Georgia Lower Coastal Plain	254,086	254	172	1,144	241	76	507	95	44	44	13	96	637
South Carolina Lower Coastal Plain	271,284	270	(4)	1,222	210	(4)	640	78	(4)	52	60	(4)	582
Gulf Coast Flatwoods	322,857	357	219	1,454	242	93	718	68	42	49	115	126	736
Alabama Gulf Coast Flatwoods	174,298	174	117	784	131	55	516	75	47	66	43	62	268
Florida Gulf Coast Flatwoods	65,831	100	46	297	45	13	33	45	28	11	55	33	264
Mississippi Gulf Coast Flatwoods	82,728	83	56	373	66	25	169	79	45	45	17	31	204
Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods	146,171	147	98	658	98	38	187	67	39	28	49	60	471
Florida Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods	146,171	147	98	658	98	38	187	67	39	28	49	60	471
High Sands and Flatwoods	663,600	664	442	2,986	886	290	1,950	133	66	65	(5)	152	1,036
Florida High Sands and Flatwoods	663,600	664	442	2,986	886	290	1,950	133	66	65	(5)	152	1,036
Everglades Area	465,208	465	310	2,092	713	258	819	153	83	39	(5)	52	1,273
Florida Everglades Area	465,208	465	310	2,092	713	258	819	153	83	39	(5)	52	1,273
Big Cypress Area	19,180	19	12	86	13	9	65	68	75	76	6	3	21
Florida Big Cypress Area	19,180	19	12	86	13	9	65	68	75	76	6	3	21

INTERPRETATIVE SUMMARY

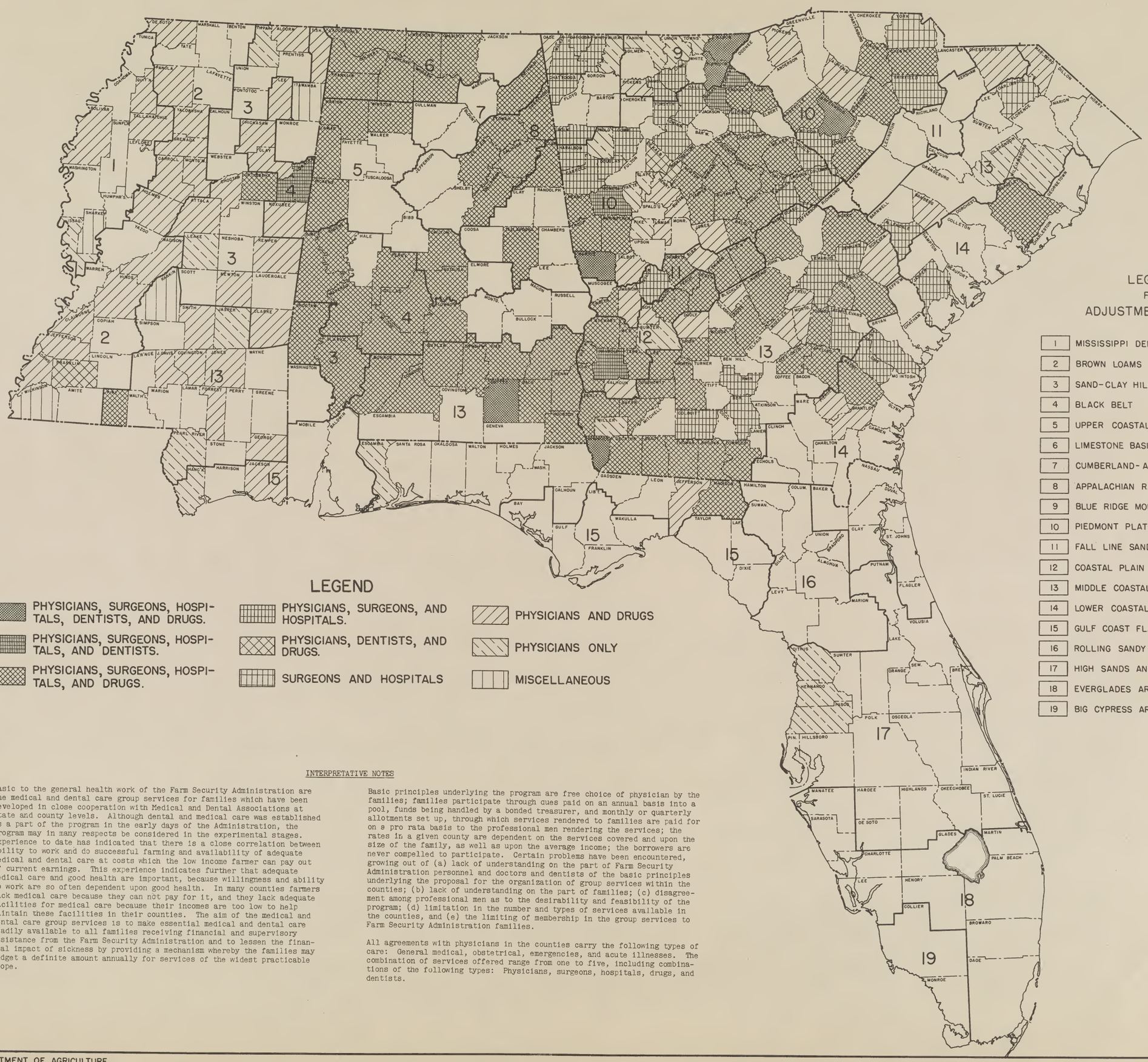
(1) Based on total population; data for rural population is not available. Deficits as to services in rural areas and counties should be studied in relation to the farm incomes in these areas; (2) Data for number of physicians available is taken from AMA Directory 1940, and compiled by U. S. Public Health Service, excludes physicians Federally employed; for dentists, data is taken from Report of Committee on Economics 1941, American Dental Association; for hospital beds, Journal of American Medical Association, Volume 116, March, 1941, includes general hospitals only; (3) Standards used in determining percentage of adequacy are: (a) 1 physician per 1,000 population, AMA standard; (b) 1 dentist per 1,500 population, ADA standard; and (c) 4-1/2 hospital beds per 1,000 population, AMA standard; (4) Data on dentists not available for South Carolina; (5) There is a surplus for the area as a whole, but definite deficiencies by counties exist within the area. The surplus will be found in those counties which have metropolitan and industrial cities within them, and which have concentrations of wealth.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL, 1943

MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE GROUP SERVICES BY COUNTIES FOR F. S. A. BORROWERS

AS OF JUNE 30, 1941



LEGEND

- PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, HOSPITALS, DENTISTS, AND DRUGS.
- PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, HOSPITALS, AND DENTISTS.
- PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, HOSPITALS, AND DRUGS.
- PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND HOSPITALS.
- PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND DRUGS.
- SURGEONS AND HOSPITALS
- PHYSICIANS AND DRUGS
- PHYSICIANS ONLY
- MISCELLANEOUS

LEGEND FOR ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1. MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2. BROWN LOAMS
3. SAND-CLAY HILLS
4. BLACK BELT
5. UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6. LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7. CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8. APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9. BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10. PIEDMONT PLATEAU
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15. GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16. ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND FLATWOODS
17. HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18. EVERGLADES AREA
19. BIG CYPRESS AREA

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

Basic to the general health work of the Farm Security Administration are the medical and dental care group services for families which have been developed in close cooperation with Medical and Dental Associations at state and county levels. Although dental and medical care was established as a part of the program in the early days of the Administration, the program may in many respects be considered in the experimental stages. Experience to date has indicated that there is a close correlation between ability to work and do successful farming and availability of adequate medical and dental care at costs which the low income farmer can pay out of current earnings. This experience indicates further that adequate medical care and good health are important, because willingness and ability to work are so often dependent upon good health. In many counties farmers lack medical care because they can not pay for it, and they lack adequate facilities for medical care because their incomes are too low to help maintain these facilities in their counties. The aim of the medical and dental care group services is to make essential medical and dental care readily available to all families receiving financial and supervisory assistance from the Farm Security Administration and to lessen the financial impact of sickness by providing a mechanism whereby the families may budget a definite amount annually for services of the widest practicable scope.

Basic principles underlying the program are free choice of physician by the families; families participate through dues paid on an annual basis into a pool, funds being handled by a bonded treasurer, and monthly or quarterly allotments set up, through which services rendered to families are paid for on a pro rata basis to the professional men rendering the services; the rates in a given county are dependent on the services covered and upon the size of the family, as well as upon the average income; the borrowers are never compelled to participate. Certain problems have been encountered, growing out of (a) lack of understanding on the part of Farm Security Administration personnel and doctors and dentists of the basic principles underlying the proposal for the organization of group services within the counties; (b) lack of understanding on the part of families; (c) disagreement among professional men as to the desirability and feasibility of the program; (d) limitation in the number and types of services available in the counties, and (e) the limiting of membership in the group services to Farm Security Administration families.

All agreements with physicians in the counties carry the following types of care: General medical, obstetrical, emergencies, and acute illnesses. The combination of services offered range from one to five, including combinations of the following types: Physicians, surgeons, hospitals, drugs, and dentists.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM SECURITY ADMINSTRATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL, 1943

ESTIMATED NEEDS FOR NEW AND REPAIR DWELLINGS, INCLUDING WATER SUPPLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (1)

(NUMBER AND COST)

AREA CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL NO. (2) ADJUSTED FARMS EXCLUSIVE OF TENANT PURCHASE	NEW DWELLINGS	REPAIR DWELLINGS	WATER SUPPLY	SANITARY UNITS		AVERAGE COST PER UNIT (4)				TOTAL COST				TOTAL COST
		PERCENT (3)	PERCENT (3)	PERCENT (3)	NUMBER	PERCENT(3)	NEW DWELLINGS Dollars	REPAIR DWELLINGS Dollars	WATER SUPPLY Dollars	SANITARY UNITS Dollars	NEW DWELLINGS Dollars	REPAIR DWELLINGS Dollars	WATER SUPPLY Dollars	SANITARY UNITS Dollars	ALL ITEMS Dollars
SOUTHEAST REGION	470,598	83	17	88	381,004	81	1,800	712	95	32	624,762,510	55,378,566	39,513,674	12,252,371	731,907,121
Alabama	123,226	87	12	96	107,466	87	1,383	591	95	35	148,646,757	8,902,041	11,233,761	3,782,849	172,565,408
Florida	25,346	92	8	88	21,171	84	1,618	580	102	35	37,697,294	1,127,971	2,271,610	749,257	41,846,132
Georgia	126,268	77	22	92	103,209	82	1,454	713	101	29	141,268,290	19,731,479	11,775,876	3,039,353	175,814,998
Mississippi	131,869	87	13	77	101,400	77	1,980	750	95	35	227,068,380	12,753,750	9,633,000	3,549,000	253,004,130
South Carolina	63,889	75	25	92	47,758	75	1,468	800	78	24	70,081,789	12,863,325	4,599,427	1,131,912	88,676,453
Mississippi Delta	21,740	87	13	77	16,740	77	1,980	750	95	35	37,447,740	2,120,250	1,590,300	585,900	41,744,190
Mississippi Delta	21,740	87	13	77	16,740	77	1,980	750	95	35	37,447,740	2,120,250	1,590,300	585,900	41,744,190
Brown Loams	37,388	87	13	77	28,789	77	1,980	750	95	35	64,405,440	3,645,000	2,734,955	1,007,615	71,793,010
Mississippi Brown Loams	37,388	87	13	77	28,789	77	1,980	750	95	35	64,405,440	3,645,000	2,734,955	1,007,615	71,793,010
Sandy-Clay Hills	36,727	88	12	79	28,847	79	1,935	750	96	35	62,451,708	3,340,500	2,779,889	1,009,645	69,581,742
Alabama Sandy-Clay Hills	2,464	100	-	100	2,464	100	1,392	-	111	35	3,429,888	-	273,504	86,240	3,789,632
Mississippi Sandy-Clay Hills	34,263	87	13	77	26,383	77	1,980	750	95	35	59,021,820	3,340,500	2,506,385	923,405	65,792,110
Black Belt	23,615	96	4	89	20,824	88	1,582	750	104	35	35,584,974	772,500	2,217,443	714,116	39,289,033
Alabama Black Belt	15,693	100	-	96	14,724	94	1,398	-	109	34	21,938,814	-	1,637,943	500,616	24,077,373
Mississippi Black Belt	7,922	87	13	77	6,100	77	1,980	750	95	35	13,646,160	772,500	579,500	213,500	15,211,660
Upper Coastal Plains	26,939	86	14	87	18,382	68	1,499	441	74	34	35,384,227	1,455,973	1,734,198	621,376	39,195,774
Alabama Upper Coastal Plains	20,382	88	12	90	13,333	65	1,346	328	69	33	24,090,307	816,223	1,254,543	444,661	26,605,734
Mississippi Upper Coastal Plains	6,557	87	13	77	5,049	77	1,980	750	95	35	11,293,920	639,750	479,655	176,715	12,590,040
Limestone Basin of Alabama	19,096	94	6	99	18,209	95	1,461	670	116	37	24,087,441	567,345	2,201,213	670,309	27,526,308
Alabama Limestone Basin of Alabama	19,096	94	6	99	18,209	95	1,461	670	116	37	24,087,441	567,345	2,201,213	670,309	27,526,308
Cumberland-Alleghany Plateau	14,562	88	11	97	13,436	92	1,431	620	85	36	18,336,315	967,179	1,195,867	491,102	20,990,463
Alabama Cumberland-Alleghany Plateau	14,562	88	11	97	13,436	92	1,431	620	85	36	18,336,315	967,179	1,195,867	491,102	20,990,463
Appalachian Ranges & Limestone Valleys	21,000	75	25	97	17,525	83	1,443	615	95	34	22,852,400	3,191,320	1,944,690	602,810	28,591,220
Alabama Appalachian Ranges & Limestone Valleys	12,113	83	17	100	9,583	79	1,448	519	98	42	14,536,630	1,078,860	1,186,070	402,430	17,203,990
Georgia Appalachian Ranges & Limestone Valleys	8,887	65	35	94	7,942	89	1,434	679	91	25	8,315,770	2,112,460	758,620	200,380	11,387,230
Blue Ridge Mountains	5,980	68	32	95	4,748	79	1,422	662	98	27	5,813,327	1,215,258	547,329	129,890	7,705,804
Georgia Blue Ridge Mountains	5,980	68	32	95	4,748	79	1,422	662	98	27	5,813,327	1,215,258	547,329	129,890	7,705,804
Piedmont Plateau	88,610	72	28	90	70,844	80	1,438	745	102	29	91,909,915	18,358,549	8,178,540	2,046,613	120,493,617
Alabama Piedmont Plateau	11,609	77	23	84	9,865	85	1,385	688	78	35	12,357,222	1,848,465	763,666	348,505	15,317,858
Georgia Piedmont Plateau	48,604	69	31	91	40,772	84	1,426	720	113	30	48,075,074	10,731,894	4,959,591	1,214,200	64,980,759
S. C. Piedmont Plateau	28,397	75	25	92	20,207	71	1,479	820	95	24	31,477,619	5,778,190	2,455,283	483,908	40,195,000
Fall Line Sand Hills	12,938	79	21	86	10,465	81	1,447	810	111	26	14,878,930	2,184,400	1,232,000	262,630	18,557,960
Georgia Fall Line Sand Hills	5,137	67	33	80	3,850	75	1,414	768	111	27	4,872,110	1,299,460	455,480	112,110	6,739,160
S. C. Fall Line Sand Hills	7,801	87	13	90	6,615	85	1,480	858	111	23	10,006,820	884,940	776,520	150,520	11,818,800
Coastal Plain-Red Belt	7,345	86	14	90	5,040	69	1,411	595	93	30	8,890,000	622,170	618,170	149,730	10,280,070
Georgia Coastal Plain-Red Belt	7,345	86	14	90	5,040	69	1,411	595	93	30	8,890,000	622,170	618,170	149,730	10,280,070
Middle Coastal Plain	124,463	83	15	90	101,810	82	1,558	750	90	31	160,787,394	14,347,207	10,142,980	3,116,490	188,394,071
Alabama Middle Coastal Plain	25,225	80	18	99	23,895	95	1,366	710	100	32	27,651,756	3,298,789	2,516,955	776,362	34,243,862
Florida Middle Coastal Plain	8,385	91	9	76	5,754	69	1,466	551	75	33	11,304,400	380,085	706,620	182,698	12,573,803
Georgia Middle Coastal Plain	45,427	86	11	94	36,457	80	1,498	745	97	30	58,686,456	3,558,428	4,136,353	1,105,609	67,486,846
Mississippi Middle Coastal Plain	23,075	87	12	76	17,630	76	1,980	750	95	35	39,659,400	2,150,250	1,674,850	617,050	44,101,550
South Carolina Middle Coastal Plain	22,351	72	28	93	18,074	81	1,447	817	59	24	23,485,382	4,959,655	1,108,202	434,771	29,988,010
Lower Coastal Plain	11,283	82	18	93	8,317	74	1,467	718	63	28	13,610,321	1,432,349	665,255	232,347	15,940,272
Florida Lower Coastal Plain	1,055	99	-	100	1,055	100	1,800	-	100	40	1,882,800	-	105,500	42,200	2,030,500
Georgia Lower Coastal Plain	4,888	95	5	95	4,400	90	1,422	786	65	29	6,615,553	191,809	300,333	127,434	7,235,129
South Carolina Lower Coastal Plain	5,340	67	33	90	2,862	54	1,430	708	57	23	5,111,968	1,240,540	259,422	62,713	6,674,643
Gulf Coast Flatwoods	4,284	85	15	86	3,559	83	1,535	701	92	33	5,589,078	447,046	343,055	116,908	6,496,087
Alabama Gulf Coast Flatwoods	2,082	78	22	98	1,957	94	1,366	710	100	32	2,218,384	325,180	204,000	62,624	2,810,188
Florida Gulf Coast Flatwoods	1,278	95	5	75	893	70	1,466	551	75	33	1,776,794	36,366	71,700	29,469	1,914,329
Mississippi Gulf Coast Flatwoods	924	87	12	77	709	77	1,980	750	95	35	1,593,900	85,500	67,355	24,815	1,771,570
Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods	5,694	80	20	87	4,538	80	1,498	619	99	30	6,808,700	711,520	494,690	137,650	8,152,560
Florida Rolling Sandy Lands and Flatwoods	5,694	80	20	87	4,538	80	1,498	619	99	30	6,808,700	711,520	494,690	137,650	8,152,560
High Sands and Flatwoods	7,338	99	-	100	7,338	100	1,800	-	100	40	13,077,000	-	733,800	293,520	14,104,320
Florida High Sands and Flatwoods	7,338	99	-	100	7,338	100	1,800	-	100	40	13,077,000	-	733,800	293,520	14,104,320
Everglades Area	1,533	99	-	100	1,530	100	1,800	-	100	40	2,734,200	-	153,000	61,200	2,948,400
Florida Everglades Area	1,533	99	-	100	1,530	100	1,800	-	100	40	2,734,200	-	153,000	61,200	2,948,400
Big Cypress Area	63	100	-	100	63	100	1,800	-	100	40	113,400	-	6,300	2,520	122,220
Florida Big Cypress Area	63	100	-	100	63	100	1,800	-	100	40	113,400	-	6,300	2,520	122,220

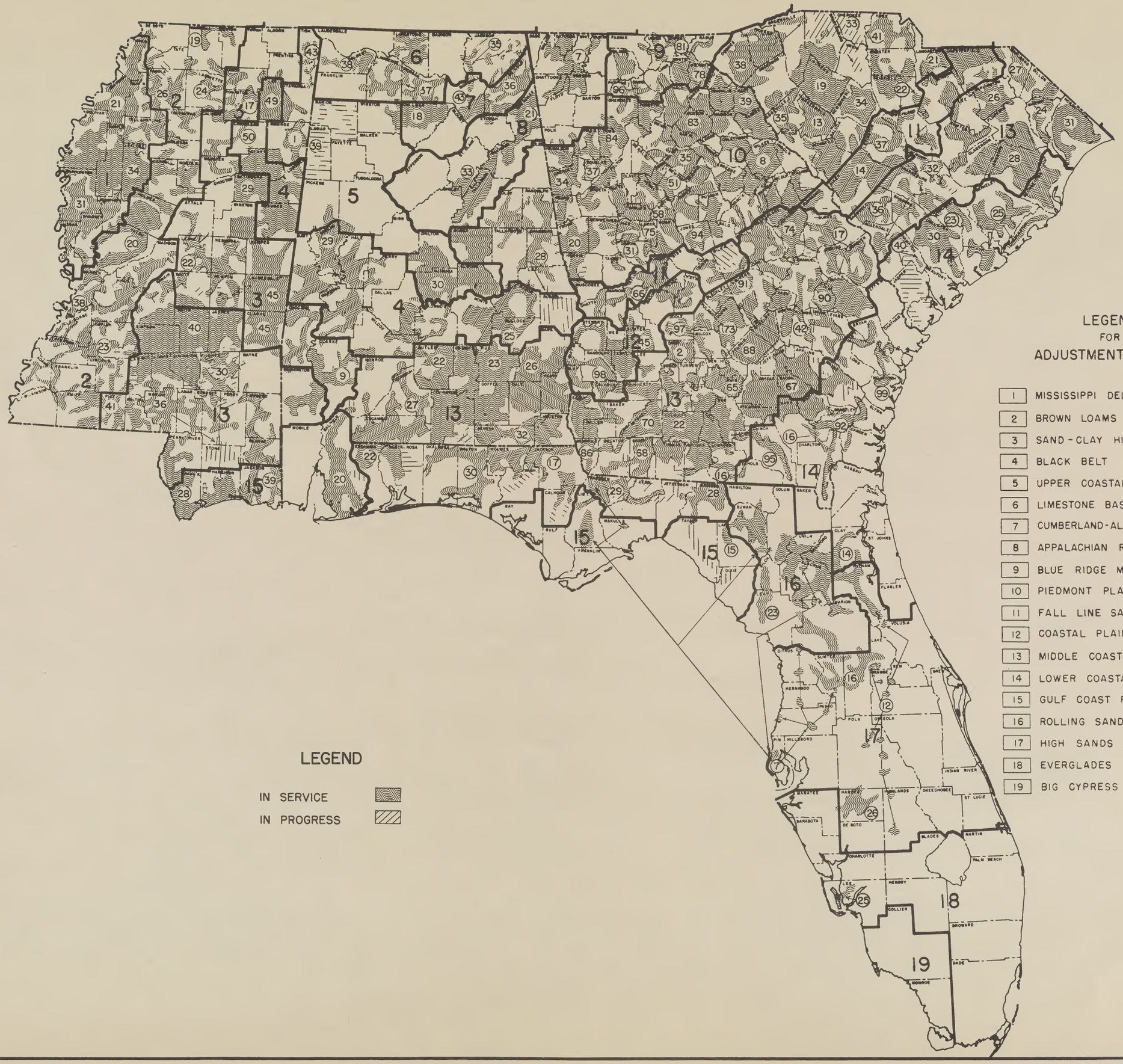
INTERPRETATIVE SUMMARY

(1) All computations were based on county data, except for Mississippi, where only state figures were available; (2) These calculations are based on the assumption that the average size of Tenant Purchase farms represents the smallest economic unit for an adjustment area. All farms below the average size of Tenant Purchase farms reported in the 1940 Census were adjusted to the average size of Tenant Purchase farms, and all those reported as larger than the average size Tenant Purchase farm were added to this adjustment figure (the average size includes good land, submarginal land, etc., since data was not available for deducting undesirable crop land). This adjusted figure was used as the basis for calculating the number of farmsteads in need of new dwellings, repair dwellings, improved water supply, and sanitary units. Field experience in connection with the purchase and development of Tenant Purchase farms provided the basis for calculating the total number of farms needing improvements. Although the Tenant Purchase experience was not supplemented by an actual count, it is believed the figures shown are fairly representative. They call for fewer improvements than are indicated as necessary in the 1940 census; (3) Percent of (2) needing improvements; (4) Calculation based on actual cost of fiscal year 1941-42 in Tenant Purchase program. The average house comprises 900 square feet of floor space, is of frame construction, has concrete footing, brick piers, double floors, and is supported by ample joists and sills. It has a 15-year roof, three coats of paint, and contains not less than five rooms, three of which are bedrooms. This house, with proper maintenance, will be serviceable 40 years. The unit includes an improved well, with concrete slab and closed spout pump, plus a sanitary privy based on State Health Department standards.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL, 1943

SERVICE AREAS OF R.E.A. FINANCED SYSTEMS
SOUTHEAST REGION



LEGEND
FOR
ADJUSTMENT AREAS

1. MISSISSIPPI DELTA
2. BROWN LOAMS
3. SAND - CLAY HILLS
4. BLACK BELT
5. UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
6. LIMESTONE BASIN OF ALABAMA
7. CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHANY PLATEAU
8. APPALACHIAN RANGES & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
9. BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
10. PIEDMONT PLATEAU
11. FALL LINE SAND HILLS
12. COASTAL PLAIN - RED BELT
13. MIDDLE COASTAL PLAIN
14. LOWER COASTAL PLAIN
15. GULF COAST FLATWOODS
16. ROLLING SANDY LANDS AND. FLATWOODS
17. HIGH SANDS AND FLATWOODS
18. EVERGLADES AREA
19. BIG CYPRESS AREA

LEGEND

IN SERVICE

IN PROGRESS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MAY, 1943

SOUTHEAST REGION
U.S.D.A. POST WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SURVEY OF THE USE OF ELECTRICITY *
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

States	Total No. Farms	Farms With Cen. Sta. Service	% Farms Elec. With Cen. Sta. Service	Home Plants	No. Total Farms With Elec.	Total RFDU 1/	No. RFDU With Elec. Service	No. RFDU Without Elec. Serv.	% RFDU With Elec. Service	Total Rural Non-FDU 2/	No. R-Non FDU With Elec. Serv.	No. R-Non FDU Without Elec. Serv.	% R-Non FDU Elec.	Total R Farm & Non Farm Dwelling Units Without Elec. Serv.
Alabama	231,746	33,907	14.6	1,818	12,917	311,075	38,869	265,298	12.8	164,531	86,913	77,618	53.8	345,735
Florida	62,348	15,476	24.9	996	16,472	78,744	17,431	60,062	22.5	174,213	92,527	81,686	54.0	141,748
Georgia	216,033	42,409	19.6	1,549	43,958	321,019	50,502	263,204	17.5	179,371	99,810	79,561	56.5	342,765
Mississippi	291,092	26,078	.09	1,592	15,470	335,012	27,889	300,204	.85	99,130	44,090	55,040	45.3	354,353
So. Carolina	137,558	27,568	20.0	1,196	28,764	199,974	32,731	163,789	16.7	132,422	82,327	50,095	63.1	218,883
Totals	938,677	145,438	15.48	7,151	117,581	1,245,824	167,422	1,052,556	84.48	749,667	405,667	344,000	54.11	1,398,484
ALABAMA (Counties)														
Autauga	2,253	243	10.8	12	255	3,697	281	3,303	7.8	963	295	668	32.4	3,971
Baldwin	2,618	911	34.8	12	923	3,500	1,042	2,366	30.6	5,401	2,359	3,042	44.8	5,408
Barbour	3,388	314	9.5	8	322	4,698	323	4,219	7.1	1,580	636	944	41.8	5,163
Bibb	1,831	192	10.5	4	196	2,537	203	2,296	8.1	2,500	1,489	1,011	60.3	3,307
Blount	4,482	708	15.8	85	793	5,387	797	4,477	15.1	1,709	880	829	52.2	5,306
Bullock	2,561	228	8.9	8	236	3,500	211	3,172	6.2	553	186	367	35.0	3,539
Butler	3,316	508	15.3	1	509	4,526	479	3,855	11.1	1,946	725	1,221	38.8	5,076
Calhoun	2,707	667	24.6	14	681	3,771	858	2,865	23.	3,110	1,715	1,395	55 6	4,260
Chambers	3,073	584	19.0	5	589	4,679	591	3,983	12.9	4,442	3,113	1,329	71.0	5,312
Cherokee	2,879	1,377	47.8	63	1,440	3,908	1,625	2,240	42.	731	448	283	62.2	2,523
Chilton	3,628	584	16.1	10	594	4,463	598	3,769	13.7	1,475	590	885	41.3	4,654
Choctaw	3,108	59	1.9	12	71	3,667	66	3,505	1.8	1,252	205	1,047	16.5	4,552
Clarke	3,510	151	4.3	21	172	4,105	192	3,863	4.7	2,608	896	1,712	34.7	5,575
Clay	2,624	456	17.4	117	573	3,246	485	2,674	15.4	1,028	599	429	60.4	2,725
Cleburne	1,869	152	8.1	17	169	2,551	186	2,329	7.4	731	335	396	47.4	5,226
Coffee	3,733	515	13.8	7	522	5,304	526	4,684	10.1	1,167	625	542	54.9	3,374
Colbert	2,267	482	21.3	7	489	3,037	509	2,465	17.1	1,801	892	909	50.1	5,090
Conecuh	3,246	138	4.3	16	154	4,388	143	4,137	3.3	1,554	596	958	39.0	5,095
Coosa	1,676	282	16.8	8	290	2,321	322	1,975	14.	1,023	410	613	41.2	2,388
Covington	3,975	448	11.3	151	599	5,479	534	4,798	10.	1,407	490	917	35.5	5,717
Crenshaw	2,814	380	13.5	2	382	4,362	452	3,524	10.4	1,712	782	930	46.9	4,454
Cullman	6,877	2,074	30.2	45	2,119	8,396	2,371	5,932	28.6	1,165	695	470	60.8	6,402
Dale	2,438	241	9.9	14	255	3,890	295	3,534	7.7	820	387	433	48.0	3,967
Dallas	5,713	310	5.4	23	333	7,831	423	7,267	5.5	1,157	549	608	48.0	7,875
DeKalb	6,526	1,381	21.2	30	1,411	7,655	1,650	5,897	21.9	1,389	835	554	61.0	6,451
Elmore	3,361	735	20.6	19	754	5,252	957	4,160	18.7	2,323	1,369	954	60.5	5,114
Escambia	2,077	252	12.1	6	258	2,750	308	2,390	11.4	2,679	716	1,963	27.4	4,353
Etowah	3,444	1,256	36.5	7	1,263	4,582	1,496	3,042	33.	2,272	1,316	956	58.6	3,998
Fayette	3,037	410	13.5	10	420	3,988	477	3,470	12.1	534	379	155	72.5	3,625
Franklin	3,117	251	8.1	21	272	4,251	380	3,822	9.	1,279	659	620	51.8	4,442
Geneva	3,333	267	8.0	263	330	4,597	149	4,314	3.3	1,643	757	886	48.4	5,200
Greene	3,327	127	3.8	7	134	4,226	141	4,007	3.4	873	317	556	37.0	4,563
Hale	3,850	294	7.6	6	300	5,072	319	4,652	6.4	1,268	598	670	47.8	5,322
Henry	2,632	325	12.3	2	327	3,963	335	3,528	8.7	1,259	632	627	51.3	4,155
Houston	4,134	401	9.7	18	419	5,801	359	5,282	6.4	1,338	531	807	40.6	6,089
Jackson	4,683	267	5.7	167	434	6,120	337	5,622	5.7	2,646	957	1,689	37.5	7,311
Jefferson	4,455	2,193	49.2	16	2,209	5,837	2,873	2,863	50.1	29,688	20,392	9,296	69.7	12,159
Lamar	3,137	317	10.0	8	325	3,665	320	3,310	8.8	1,052	632	420	61.2	3,730
Lauderdale	4,098	679	16.6	12	691	5,335	857	4,412	16.3	1,739	722	1,017	42.7	5,429
Lawrence	3,489	378	10.8	28	406	4,999	446	4,431	9.1	1,550	571	979	37.7	5,410
Lee	2,715	344	12.7	13	357	4,481	432	3,915	9.9	1,201	535	666	45.5	4,581
Limestone	4,767	617	12.9	95	712	6,258	726	5,461	11.7	814	275	539	34.5	6,000
Lowndes	3,508	310	8.8	9	319	4,963	203	4,640	4.2	813	261	552	32.8	5,192
Macon	3,374	415	12.3	4	419	5,205	445	4,624	8.8	793	412	381	55.2	5,005
Madison	5,187	691	13.3	14	705	7,126	751	6,248	10.7	5,197	3,372	1,825	65.5	8,113
Marengo	5,389	276	5.1	15	291	6,747	294	6,278	4.5	1,384	462	922	34.4	7,200
Marion	3,629	261	7.2	13	284	4,655	317	4,268	6.9	1,869	1,235	634	67.1	4,902
Marshall	5,505	1,017	18.5	14	1,031	6,837	1,250	5,497	18.5	1,139	830	309	73.6	5,806
Mobile	2,233	578	25.9	29	607	2,784	698	2,062	25.3	11,654	5,773	5,881	50.1	7,943
Monroe	3,939	128	3.2	36	164	4,978	209	4,665	4.3	2,023	732	1,291	37.2	5,976
Montgomery	3,772	744	19.7	6	750	6,170	859	5,143	14.3	2,073	1,069	1,004	52.7	6,147
Morgan	3,990	630	15.8	6	636	5,407	723	4,600	13.6	1,387	697	690	51.0	5,290
Perry	3,799	101	2.7	20	121	4,709	123	4,210	2.8	1,680	712	968	43.1	5,178
Pickens	3,984	364	9.1	11	375	4,943	421	4,449	8.6	1,636	832	804	51.8	5,253
Pike	3,198	449	14.0	7	456	5,050	509	4,334	10.5	1,153	520	633	46.5	4,967
Randolph	3,524	705	20.0	118	823	4,425	772	3,597	17.7	702	388	314	57.1	4,911
Russell	2,540	162	6.4	10	172	3,779	146	3,441	4.1	1,220	495	725	41.5	4,166
St. Clair	2,588	596	23.0	6	602	3,267	651	2,544	20.4	3,432	2,311	1,121	68.3	3,655
Shelby	2,181	623	28.6	8	631	3,200	748	2,402	23.7	3,981	2,182	1,799	55.5	4,201
Sumter	3,821	260	6.8	9	269	4,945	241	4,623	5.0	1,973	756	1,217	39.4	5,840
Talladega	3,232	530	16.4	31	561	4,846	537	4,231	11.3	3,319	2,025	1,294	61.8	5,525
Tallapoosa	2,981	568	19.1	4	572	4,304	659	3,540	15.7	2,757	1,920	837	71.9	4,377
Tuscaloosa	4,559	672	14.7	21	693	6,012	840	5,032	14.3	4,769	2,034	2,735	43.1	7,767
Walker	3,943	767	19.5	6	773	4,678	771	3,861	16.6	7,894	4,298	3,596	55.3	7,457
Washington	1,574	80	5.1	18	98	2,055	117	1,929	5.7	1,699	309	1,390	18.3	3,319
Wilcox	4,011	264	6.6	11	275	4,943	210	4,658	4.3	1,412	430	982	30.9	5,640
Winston	2,317	218	9.4	2	220	2,972	301	2,612	10.3	1,190	768	422	65.0	3,034
Totals	231,746	33,907	14.6	1,818	12,917	311,075	38,869	265,298	12.8	164,531	86,913	77,618	53.8	345,735

* Source, 1940 Census
1/Rural Farm Dwelling Units
2/Non Farm Dwelling Units

(Continued)

SOUTHEAST REGION
U.S.D.A. POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SURVEY OF THE USE OF ELECTRICITY *
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

States	Total No. Farms	Farms With Cen. Sta. Service	% Farms Elec. With Cen. Sta. Service	Home Plants	No. Total Farms with Elec.	Total RFDU 1/	No. RFDU With Elec. Service	No. RFDU Without Elec. Serv.	% RFDU With Elec. Service	Total Rural Non-FDU 2/	No. R-Non FDU With Elec. Serv.	No. R-Non FDU Without Elec. Serv.	% R-Non FDU Elec.	Total R Farm & Non-Farm Dwelling Units With Elec.Serv.
FLORIDA (Counties)														
Alachua	2,108	512	24.3	23	535	2,911	422	2,443	14.7	3,684	1,519	2,165	41.7	4,608
Baker	434	16	3.4	6	22	510	19	480	3.8	1,041	232	809	22.7	1,289
Bay	162	25	15.4	13	38	188	43	143	23.1	2,674	1,395	1,279	53.3	1,422
Bradford	901	218	24.2	12	230	1,257	177	1,028	14.7	988	437	551	44.7	1,579
Brevard	764	302	39.5	21	323	873	382	479	44.4	2,881	1,654	1,227	58.4	1,706
Broward	946	221	23.4	5	226	766	160	590	21.3	2,484	1,303	1,181	53.3	1,771
Calhoun	518	51	9.8	6	57	708	85	619	12.1	1,384	396	988	28.8	1,607
Charlotte	102	37	36.2	2	39	95	26	64	28.9	1,317	793	524	62.1	588
Citrus	2,217	43	19.8	—	43	247	50	194	20.5	1,665	644	1,021	39.3	1,215
Clay	290	65	22.4	6	71	344	55	284	16.2	1,627	694	933	43.5	1,217
Collier	86	3	3.5	10	13	305	26	279	8.5	1,686	552	1,134	32.9	1,413
Columbia	1,383	107	7.7	14	121	1,765	92	1,650	5.3	1,208	132	1,076	11.0	2,726
Dade	1,439	788	54.8	24	812	1,680	996	632	61.2	15,523	11,955	3,568	79.3	4,200
DeSoto	604	165	27.3	10	175	533	119	400	22.9	613	190	423	31.5	823
Dixie	194	11	5.7	4	15	133	10	122	7.6	1,832	901	931	49.5	1,053
Duval	1,436	707	49.2	34	741	1,500	708	776	47.7	7,949	4,788	3,161	61.1	3,937
Escambia	1,164	326	28.0	131	457	1,496	398	1,075	27.0	7,006	4,027	2,979	58.6	4,054
Flagler	107	9	8.4	18	27	244	32	212	13.1	712	220	492	31.0	704
Franklin	16	3	18.8	1	4	24	4	19	17.4	1,030	312	718	31.4	737
Gadsden	1,466	125	8.5	13	138	3,545	213	3,261	6.1	1,601	400	1,201	25.3	4,462
Gilchrist	529	6	1.1	2	8	718	11	703	1.5	369	115	254	31.4	957
Glades	159	2	1.3	13	15	274	25	246	9.2	631	173	458	28.2	704
Gulf	85	15	17.7	4	19	96	18	75	19.3	1,955	936	1,019	48.9	1,094
Hamilton	928	32	3.4	8	40	1,379	30	1,339	2.2	1,215	411	804	34.1	2,143
Hardee	1,132	132	11.7	20	152	1,341	141	1,184	10.6	640	199	441	31.8	1,625
Hendry	156	27	17.3	8	35	218	37	175	17.5	1,646	816	830	50.2	1,005
Hernando	546	124	22.7	6	130	581	141	433	24.6	1,181	653	528	56.3	961
Highlands	389	77	19.8	26	103	360	97	261	27.1	527	236	291	45.2	552
Hillsborough	3,630	1,994	54.9	22	2,016	5,981	2,425	3,520	40.8	13,636	10,142	3,494	74.9	7,014
Holmes	1,672	106	6.3	7	113	2,265	151	2,057	6.8	1,310	393	917	31.1	2,974
Indian River	742	225	30.3	18	243	592	253	329	43.5	1,213	455	758	38.3	1,087
Jackson	3,585	329	9.3	5	334	4,934	422	4428	8.7	2,339	666	1,673	28.8	6,101
Jefferson	1,288	55	4.3	15	70	1,729	92	1,595	5.5	1,338	389	949	30.9	2,544
Lafayette	548	87	15.9	6	93	728	52	675	7.2	434	116	318	26.9	993
Lake	2,017	729	36.1	25	754	1,390	677	695	49.3	5,081	2,782	2,299	55.4	2,994
Lee	291	93	32.0	14	107	470	130	321	28.8	1,949	1,150	799	60.6	1,120
Leon	1,443	139	9.6	17	156	1,973	168	1,758	8.7	1,904	461	1,443	24.9	2,201
Levy	851	81	9.5	9	90	1,136	89	1,017	8.0	2,433	709	1,724	29.9	2,741
Liberty	253	10	4.0	3	13	281	30	250	10.7	673	75	598	11.3	848
Madison	1,499	137	9.1	17	154	2,599	179	2,376	7.0	942	159	783	17.2	3,159
Manatee	676	277	40.9	8	285	1,297	319	904	26.1	2,627	1,718	909	66.4	1,813
Marion	2,146	595	27.7	16	611	2,711	688	2,007	25.5	3,774	1,615	2,159	43.0	4,166
Martin	117	26	22.2	6	32	206	45	157	22.3	2,305	1,594	711	69.4	868
Monroe	94	6	6.4	8	14	117	23	93	19.8	609	362	247	60.0	340
Nassau	531	75	14.1	27	102	571	93	466	16.6	1,254	403	851	32.3	1,317
Okaloosa	898	12	1.3	16	28	1,078	38	1,020	3.6	2,550	1,166	1,384	46.6	2,404
Okeechobee	174	39	22.4	--	39	200	42	158	21.0	703	296	409	42.2	567
Orange	2,399	876	36.8	49	925	1,884	1,036	841	55.2	6,501	4,193	2,308	64.9	3,149
Osceola	442	82	18.6	17	99	488	123	364	25.3	2,147	1,502	645	70.3	1,009
Palm Beach	808	285	35.3	43	328	2,169	743	1,410	34.5	5,479	2,786	2,693	51.2	4,103
Pasco	1,107	418	37.8	16	434	1,350	518	804	39.2	2,689	1,551	1,138	59.3	1,942
Pinellas	732	516	70.5	14	530	870	559	292	65.7	6,723	5,766	957	87.5	1,249
Polk	4,273	1,375	32.2	22	1,397	3,185	1,246	1,878	40.0	8,432	4,948	3,484	60.1	5,362
Putnam	850	346	40.7	13	359	1,004	353	641	35.5	2,726	995	1,731	36.8	2,372
St. Johns	348	89	25.6	25	114	452	136	315	30.2	1,941	520	1,421	27.1	1,736
St. Lucie	598	225	37.6	12	237	785	284	492	36.6	508	261	247	52.2	739
Santa Rosa	1,222	132	10.8	3	135	1,368	165	1,170	12.4	2,632	663	1,969	25.9	3,139
Sarasota	191	64	33.5	4	68	248	94	147	39.0	1,694	1,098	596	66.3	743
Seminole	760	457	60.1	10	467	971	439	526	45.5	2,782	1,043	1,739	37.7	2,265
Sumter	804	283	35.2	6	289	1,171	287	868	24.8	1,863	787	1,076	43.2	1,944
Suwannee	1,877	284	15.1	12	296	2,527	160	2,340	6.4	995	246	749	25.1	3,089
Taylor	483	17	3.5	7	24	540	10	520	1.9	2,090	379	1,711	18.6	2,231
Union	547	87	15.9	5	92	696	47	642	6.8	701	244	457	35.2	1,099
Volusia	1,518	688	45.3	47	735	1,462	709	747	48.7	5,933	3,830	2,103	64.8	2,850
Wakulla	286	22	7.7	2	24	278	6	270	2.2	1,166	275	891	23.8	1,161
Walton	1,028	27	2.6	3	30	1,443	31	1,366	2.2	1,417	212	1,205	15.5	2,571
Washington	1,259	39	3.1	7	46	1,504	52	1,437	3.5	1,649	494	1,155	30.3	2,592
Total	62,248	15,476	24.9	996	16,472	78,744	17,431	60,062	22.5	174,213	92,527	81,686	54.0	141,748
GEORGIA (Counties)														
Appling	1,459	178	12.2	5	183	1,962	187	1,766	9.6	465	89	376	19.3	2,142
Atkinson	662	152	23.0	-	152	958	163	790	17.1	701	255	446	36.8	1,236
Bacon	994	177	56.2	15	192	1,132	206	921	18.3	697	331	366	47.7	1,287
Baker	1,093	55	5.0	12	67	1,516	83	1,411	5.6	280	93	187	33.5	1,598
Baldwin	805	51	6.3	5	56	1,472	121	1,300	8.5	902	634	268	70.5	1,568
Banks	1,370	243	17.7	4	247	1,777	257	1,480	14.8	385	156	229	40.8	1,709
Barrow	1,458	381	26.1	-	381	1,767	386	1,367	22.0	390	233	157	60.1	1,524
Bartow	1,861	239	12.8	13	252	2,829	443	2,309	16.1	1,636	971	665	60.8	2,974

* Source, 1940 Census
1/ Rural Farm Dwelling Units
2/ Non Farm Dwelling Units

(Continued)

SOUTHEAST REGION
U.S.D.A. POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SURVEY OF THE USE OF ELECTRICITY *
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

States	Total No. Farms	Farms With Cen. Sta. Service	% Farms Elec. With Cen. Sta. Service	Home Plants	No. Total Farms With Elec.	Total RFDU 1/	No. RFDU With Elec. Service	No. RFDU Without Elec. Serv.	% RFDU With Elec. Service	Total Rural Non-FDU 2/	No. R-Non FDU With Elec. Serv.	No. R-Non FDU Without Elec. Serv.	% R-Non FDU Elec.	Total R Farm & Non Farm Dwelling Units Without Elec. Serv.
GEORGIA, Contd.														
Ben Hill	900	226	25.1	3	229	1,416	280	1,120	20.0	219	132	87	60.3	1,207
Berrien	1,739	51	2.9	11	62	2,394	71	2,294	3.0	1,289	574	715	44.7	3,009
Bibb	829	375	45.2	11	386	1,495	515	904	36.3	3,286	3,320	1,966	63.5	2,870
Bleckley	916	122	13.3	3	125	1,745	162	1,499	9.8	767	352	415	46.4	1,914
Brantley	679	30	4.4	8	38	834	39	788	4.7	728	185	543	26.0	1,331
Brooks	2,236	256	11.4	13	269	3,297	297	2,895	9.3	467	153	314	34.4	3,209
Bryan	378	22	5.8	4	26	427	30	385	7.2	1,067	222	845	21.3	1,230
Bulloch	2,842	794	27.9	10	804	4,003	838	3,121	21.2	947	363	584	39.2	3,705
Burke	2,360	188	7.9	8	196	5,374	276	4,965	5.3	1,054	385	669	37.4	5,634
Butts	950	264	27.8	1	265	1,456	279	1,132	19.8	1,081	737	344	68.9	1,476
Calhoun	1,347	169	12.5	3	172	1,948	191	1,723	10.0	955	408	547	43.2	2,270
Camden	308	17	5.5	6	23	430	26	399	6.1	1,260	366	894	29.2	1,293
Candler	1,141	294	23.8	1	295	1,572	368	1,196	23.5	643	341	302	53.3	1,498
Carroll	4,377	1,181	27.0	10	1,191	5,507	1,369	4,039	25.3	1,485	1,076	409	73.9	4,448
Catoosa	1,306	764	58.5	2	766	1,547	852	684	55.5	1,136	939	197	83.2	881
Charlton	297	20	6.7	-	20	333	17	313	5.2	957	259	698	27.3	1,011
Chatham	496	254	51.2	2	256	680	326	352	49.1	5,348	3,190	2,158	60.1	2,510
Chattahoochee	269	52	19.3	-	52	467	76	386	16.5	123	49	74	40.8	460
Chattooga	1,234	276	11.8	6	282	1,695	328	1,323	19.9	1,873	1,208	665	65.3	1,988
Cherokee	2,435	508	20.9	69	577	2,926	577	2,307	20.0	1,283	846	437	66.6	2,744
Clarke	757	211	27.9	4	215	1,048	273	737	27.0	804	536	268	67.7	1,005
Clay	989	105	10.6	15	120	1,246	140	1,097	11.3	628	236	392	37.8	1,489
Clayton	1,023	371	36.3	7	378	1,486	513	956	34.9	1,439	985	454	69.9	1,410
Clinch	268	10	3.7	4	14	279	9	260	3.3	1,497	325	1,172	23.6	1,432
Cobb	2,826	1,382	54.7	6	1,388	3,697	1,682	1,867	47.4	3,712	2,690	1,022	77.7	2,889
Coffee	2,087	352	16.8	3	355	2,851	402	2,422	14.2	920	289	631	31.6	3,053
Colquitt	2,880	644	22.4	4	648	3,759	730	2,964	19.8	1,259	551	708	44.7	3,672
Columbia	1,200	222	18.5	6	228	1,769	230	1,492	13.4	651	308	343	47.9	1,835
Cook	1,326	167	12.6	5	172	1,589	227	1,336	14.5	1,242	494	748	40.5	2,084
Coweta	1,853	300	16.2	17	318	3,200	409	2,614	13.5	1,940	1,353	587	70.4	3,201
Crawford	741	85	11.5	6	91	1,308	107	1,180	8.3	385	132	253	35.5	1,433
Crisp	1,226	490	40.0	-	490	2,139	641	1,482	30.2	255	132	123	52.8	1,605
Dade	577	85	14.7	6	91	821	121	690	14.9	466	177	289	48.1	979
Dawson	614	8	1.3	6	14	890	34	831	3.9	92	55	37	59.8	868
Decatur	1,563	216	13.8	8	224	2,712	210	2,450	7.9	1,152	348	804	30.8	3,254
DeKalb	1,957	1,123	57.4	14	1,137	2,649	1,396	1,213	53.5	8,171	6,018	2,153	74.5	3,366
Dodge	2,033	346	17.1	7	353	3,392	367	2,949	11.1	769	294	475	38.4	3,424
Dooly	1,680	79	47.0	15	94	3,223	121	3,052	3.8	1,155	549	606	47.7	3,558
Dougherty	666	126	75.9	4	130	1,458	251	1,162	17.8	1,145	630	515	56.9	1,677
Douglas	1,135	326	28.7	4	330	1,550	416	1,085	27.7	297	154	143	52.7	1,228
Early	2,232	479	21.5	6	485	3,300	395	2,776	12.5	462	150	312	32.8	3,088
Echols	230	29	12.6	1	30	327	24	303	7.3	532	38	494	7.1	797
Effingham	827	129	15.6	12	141	1,396	145	1,223	10.6	1,072	327	745	31.2	1,968
Elbert	1,893	447	23.6	11	458	2,644	537	2,043	20.8	504	267	237	53.7	2,280
Emanuel	2,444	307	12.6	25	332	3,857	358	3,411	9.5	1,053	411	642	39.5	4,053
Evans	707	147	20.8	3	150	1,062	156	878	15.1	821	389	432	48.1	1,310
Fannin	1,649	148	9.0	18	166	2,052	231	1,809	11.3	1,159	801	358	69.6	2,167
Fayette	1,132	172	15.2	6	178	1,716	198	1,505	11.6	451	198	253	44.0	1,758
Floyd	2,085	690	33.1	75	715	3,235	947	2,207	30.0	3,767	2,853	914	77.9	3,121
Forsyth	2,009	642	32.0	5	647	2,407	662	1,723	27.8	302	221	81	77.0	1,804
Franklin	2,139	503	23.5	1	504	2,691	563	2,075	21.3	991	639	352	67.1	2,427
Fulton	2,952	1,467	49.7	15	1,482	3,881	1,463	2,375	38.1	17,129	13,330	3,799	78.4	6,174
Gilmer	1,226	25	2.0	8	33	1,503	30	1,449	2.0	591	316	275	53.7	1,724
Glascock	561	98	17.5	2	100	756	132	616	17.6	279	118	161	43.9	777
Glynn	170	33	19.4	4	37	407	65	340	16.0	1,784	1,136	648	64.5	988
Gordon	2,158	547	25.3	12	559	2,521	664	1,813	26.8	1,097	756	341	69.6	2,154
Grady	1,923	432	27.7	3	435	2,930	431	2,452	14.9	546	166	380	30.5	2,832
Greene	1,337	182	18.6	5	187	2,058	256	1,760	12.7	1,507	834	673	56.2	2,433
Gwinnett	3,309	718	21.7	15	733	4,422	944	3,424	21.6	1,738	1,112	626	64.7	4,050
Habersham	1,386	361	26.0	38	399	1,738	459	1,266	26.6	1,794	1,205	589	67.4	1,855
Hall	2,405	373	15.5	11	384	3,015	410	2,533	13.9	2,604	1,934	670	74.7	3,203
Hancock	1,679	140	8.3	4	144	2,580	153	2,375	6.1	702	279	423	41.3	2,798
Haralson	1,629	260	16.0	80	340	2,251	275	1,939	12.4	1,417	1,025	392	73.9	2,331
Harris	1,212	282	23.3	4	286	2,056	393	1,632	19.4	760	334	426	44.3	2,058
Hart	2,308	434	18.8	7	441	2,940	593	2,287	20.6	701	472	229	68.8	2,516
Heard	1,324	192	14.5	8	200	1,934	255	1,645	13.4	239	128	111	54.9	1,756
Henry	1,893	404	21.4	5	409	2,896	457	2,374	16.1	947	640	307	69.2	2,681
Houston	1,008	206	20.4	7	213	2,140	270	1,832	12.8	834	426	408	51.4	2,240
Irwin	1,586	345	21.8	-	345	2,034	433	1,579	21.5	861	387	474	45.3	2,053
Jackson	2,223	306	13.8	5	311	2,938	424	2,457	14.7	1,032	578	454	56.7	2,911
Jasper	802	207	25.8	1	208	1,703	217	1,406	13.4	801	415	386	55.9	1,792
Jeff Davis	961	164	17.4	2	169	1,342	174	1,164	13.0	644	285	359	44.3	1,523
Jefferson	1,936	445	23.0	-	445	3,643	413	3,054	11.9	1,638	797	841	49.7	3,895
Jenkins	1,243	120	9.7	13	133	2,476	163	2,285	6.6	144	40	104	28.0	2,389
Johnson	1,586	169	10.7	6	175	2,255	178	2,059	8.0	872	428	444	49.5	2,503
Jones	740	73	9.9	23	96	1,467	124	1,303	8.7	629	296	333	48.8	1,636
Lamar	742	194	26.1	5	199	1,269	258	967	12.9	364	251	113	69.9	1,080
Lanier	580	7	1.2	18	25	747	24	719	3.2	491	170	321	34.8	1,040
Laurens	3,569	380	10.6	18	398	5,504	502	4,846	9.4	667	302	365	46.8	5,211
Lee	946	61	6.4	9	70	1,841	49	1,767	2.7	454	172	282	38.2	2,049

* Source, 1940 Census
1/ Rural Farm Dwelling Units
2/ Non Farm Dwelling Units

(Continued)

SOUTHEAST REGION
U.S.D.A. POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SURVEY OF THE USE OF ELECTRICITY *
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

States	Total No. Farms	Farms With Cen. Sta. Service	% Farms Elec. With Cen. Sta. Service	Home Plants	Total No. Farms With Elec.	Total RFDU 1/	No. RFDU With Elec. Service	No. RFDU Without Elec. Serv.	% RFDU With Elec. Service	Total Rural Non-FDU 2/	No. R-Non FDU With Elec. Serv.	No. R-Non FDU Without Elec. Serv.	% R-Non FDU Elec.	Total R Farm & Non-Farm Dwelling Units With Elec. Serv.
GEORGIA (Cont'd)														
Liberty	917	86	9.4	6	92	1,042	106	912	10.4	1,064	353	711	34.2	1,623
Lincoln	1,032	78	4.3	19	97	1,495	100	1,116	8.2	253	161	92	63.9	1,208
Long	400	6	1.5	7	13	493	14	474	2.9	513	105	408	22.5	882
Lowndes	1,852	200	10.8	7	207	2,522	208	2,267	8.4	1,241	490	751	40.1	3,018
Lumpkin	841	60	7.1	7	67	1,006	33	958	3.3	473	260	213	55.3	1,171
McDuffie	995	97	9.7	6	103	1,594	73	1,479	4.7	247	121	126	49.6	1,605
McIntosh	130	7	5.4	2	9	209	48	158	23.3	1,379	331	1,048	24.5	1,206
Macon	1,349	316	24.2	7	323	2,685	375	2,273	14.2	1,524	711	813	46.8	3,086
Madison	1,876	302	16.1	3	305	2,624	413	2,113	16.3	669	372	297	57.9	2,410
Marion	792	47	5.9	4	51	1,217	77	1,106	6.5	529	171	358	33.0	1,464
Meriwether	1,856	330	17.7	17	347	3,393	346	2,846	10.8	1,297	702	595	55.2	3,441
Miller	1,400	120	8.6	-	120	1,777	106	1,658	6.0	467	207	260	45.8	1,918
Mitchell	2,862	704	24.6	6	710	3,853	737	3,046	19.5	423	133	290	31.9	3,336
Monroe	975	219	22.5	2	221	1,661	237	1,384	14.6	1,213	631	582	52.5	1,966
Montgomery	1,085	157	14.5	-	157	1,323	164	1,122	12.8	845	271	574	32.7	1,696
Morgan	1,333	284	21.3	41	325	2,366	283	2,016	12.3	1,066	493	573	47.7	2,589
Murray	1,258	271	21.5	9	280	1,758	392	1,353	22.5	658	385	273	60.0	1,626
Muscogee	538	188	32.9	3	191	1,142	345	785	30.5	4,446	3,081	1,365	70.5	2,150
Newton	1,198	357	30.0	6	363	2,110	463	1,604	22.4	817	453	364	57.1	1,968
Oconee	924	376	24.6	2	378	1,551	360	1,185	23.3	342	229	113	67.4	1,298
Oglethorpe	1,593	261	16.4	5	265	2,338	295	1,952	13.1	613	279	334	46.3	2,286
Paulding	1,788	337	18.8	99	436	2,299	320	1,941	14.1	611	351	260	58.3	2,201
Peach	433	127	29.3	7	134	1,190	165	1,012	14.0	242	83	159	34.3	1,171
Pickens	939	86	9.2	10	94	1,398	152	1,231	11.0	864	650	214	75.5	1,445
Pierce	1,375	410	29.8	4	414	1,729	392	1,322	22.9	948	424	524	45.3	1,846
Pike	1,159	287	24.8	3	290	2,073	423	1,629	20.6	542	303	239	56.8	1,868
Polk	1,493	156	10.4	15	171	1,929	182	1,701	9.7	1,499	627	872	42.3	2,573
Pulaski	944	68	8.1	8	76	1,634	99	1,511	6.1	120	17	103	14.4	1,614
Putnam	833	11	1.3	14	25	1,637	37	1,539	2.3	784	425	359	54.4	1,898
Quitman	365	7	1.9	4	11	686	16	656	2.4	197	54	143	27.7	799
Rabun	1,037	156	15.0	5	161	1,152	211	921	18.6	1,042	565	477	55.6	1,398
Randolph	1,952	148	7.6	14	162	2,758	178	2,518	6.6	596	191	405	32.5	2,923
Richmond	920	290	31.5	9	299	1,681	441	1,210	26.7	2,191	1,353	838	63.3	2,048
Rockdale	809	210	26.0	7	217	1,133	285	840	25.3	815	554	261	68.3	1,101
Schley	629	43	6.8	4	47	925	76	838	8.3	313	166	147	53.2	985
Screven	2,320	175	7.5	22	197	3,650	203	3,387	5.7	861	198	663	23.4	4,050
Seminole	950	236	24.8	3	239	1,340	264	1,049	20.1	643	265	378	41.6	1,427
Spalding	850	307	36.1	4	311	1,865	550	1,305	29.6	1,951	1,582	369	81.5	1,674
Stephens	895	139	15.5	5	144	1,288	213	1,065	16.7	402	190	212	47.6	1,277
Stewart	1,082	124	11.5	4	128	1,770	127	1,507	7.8	928	341	587	37.9	2,094
Sumter	1,567	334	21.3	5	339	3,651	377	3,228	10.4	570	253	317	44.9	3,545
Talbot	831	107	12.9	8	115	1,361	76	1,260	5.7	821	244	577	30.0	1,837
Taliaferro	807	119	14.7	3	122	1,171	114	1,028	10.0	435	185	250	43.0	1,278
Tattnall	1,696	332	19.6	10	342	2,364	327	1,882	14.8	1,326	647	679	49.7	2,561
Taylor	1,157	183	15.8	7	190	1,858	242	1,588	13.2	877	388	489	44.9	2,077
Telfair	1,413	182	12.9	5	187	1,960	233	1,722	11.9	1,732	667	1,065	38.8	2,787
Terrell	2,003	281	14.0	4	285	2,881	279	2,537	9.9	376	167	209	46.5	2,746
Thomas	2,065	573	27.7	3	576	3,293	707	2,505	22.0	1,273	613	660	49.1	3,165
Tift	1,344	422	31.4	4	426	1,992	503	1,458	25.6	1,297	353	944	27.8	2,402
Toombs	1,563	168	10.7	6	174	1,963	161	1,764	8.4	797	312	485	39.6	2,249
Towns	741	107	14.4	4	111	855	131	712	15.5	222	115	107	52.5	819
Treutlen	857	152	17.7	-	152	1,160	162	942	14.7	590	192	398	33.2	1,340
Troup	1,235	238	19.3	3	241	2,248	323	1,895	14.6	1,036	436	600	42.7	2,495
Turner	1,321	203	15.4	11	214	1,883	156	1,682	8.5	981	554	427	56.9	2,109
Twiggs	1,014	67	6.6	11	78	1,817	86	1,615	5.1	341	126	215	41.9	1,830
Union	1,325	111	8.4	10	121	1,565	155	1,400	10.0	222	113	109	51.6	1,509
Upson	921	322	35.0	8	330	1,545	365	1,134	24.3	1,010	490	520	49.1	1,654
Walker	2,332	923	39.6	87	1,010	2,937	1,111	1,721	39.2	2,902	2,000	902	69.8	2,623
Walton	2,286	869	38.0	21	890	3,040	898	2,027	30.7	914	566	348	62.8	2,375
Ware	1,029	284	27.6	6	290	1,387	299	1,083	21.6	1,329	431	898	32.7	1,981
Warren	1,235	87	7.0	8	95	1,866	113	1,739	6.1	710	326	384	46.4	2,123
Washington	2,506	396	15.8	11	407	4,120	410	3,543	10.4	1,112	445	667	41.1	4,210
Wayne	950	146	15.4	5	151	1,609	141	1,461	8.8	926	163	763	17.7	2,224
Webster	576	79	13.7	3	82	916	104	794	11.6	179	61	118	35.1	912
Wheeler	989	215	21.7	1	216	1,387	222	1,081	17.0	559	192	367	35.0	1,448
White	924	115	12.4	7	122	1,047	169	846	16.6	413	205	208	50.6	1,054
Whitfield	1,586	552	34.8	6	558	2,221	821	1,373	37.4	1,343	1,021	322	76.7	1,695
Wilcox	1,385	68	49.1	10	78	2,224	98	2,098	4.5	863	393	470	46.3	2,568
Wilkes	1,757	162	9.2	55	217	2,817	187	2,497	7.0	232	98	134	45.0	2,631
Wilkinson	1,092	95	8.7	14	109	1,562	78	1,376	5.4	1,292	443	849	35.0	2,225
Worth	2,664	429	16.1	6	435	4,064	478	3,545	11.9	1,280	584	696	46.3	4,241
Total	216,033	42,409	19.6	1,549	43,958	321,019	50,502	263,204	17.5	179,371	99,810	79,561	56.5	342,765
MISSISSIPPI (Counties)														
Adams	1,641	103	6.3	11	114	1,930	92	1,764	5.0	1,090	370	720	34.2	2,484
Alcorn	2,835	457	16.1	3	460	3,516	542	2,936	15.5	1,088	698	390	65.4	3,326
Amite	3,868	65	1.7	18	83	4,335	84	4,205	2.0	1,055	467	588	44.7	4,793
Attala	4,518	197	4.4	27	224	4,973	179	4,645	3.7	1,048	487	561	47.7	5,206
Benton	1,746	71	4.1	224	295	2,176	108	1,920	5.3	308	150	158	50.2	2,078
Bolivar	12,005	865	7.2	35	900	14,129	903	12,888	6.5	3,940	1,665	2,275	42.7	15,163
Calhoun	3,237	266	8.2	5	271	3,591	208	3,311	5.9	1,499	716	783	49.1	4,094
Carroll	3,745	223	6.0	195	418	4,129	257	3,765	6.4	764	397	367	53.6	4,132
Chickasaw	3,177	206	6.5	6	212	3,457	256	3,153	7.5	1,817	1,006	811	56.4	3,964

* Source, 1940 Census
1/ Rural Farm Dwelling Units
2/ Non-Farm Dwelling Units

(Continued)

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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

States	Total No. Farms	Farms With Cen. Sta. Service	% Farms Elec. With Cen. Sta. Service	Home Plants	Total No. Farms With Elec.	Total RFDU 1/	No. RFDU With Elec. Service	No. RFDU Without Elec. Serv.	% RFDU With Elec. Service	Total Rural Non-FDU 2/	No. R-Non FDU With Elec. Serv.	No. R-Non FDU Without Elec. Serv.	% R-Non FDU Elec.	Total R Farm & Non-Farm Dwelling Units With Elec. Serv.
MISSISSIPPI (Cont'd)														
Choctaw	2,115	38	1.8	2	40	2,535	33	2,463	1.3	677	381	296	57.0	2,759
Claiborne	1,800	63	3.5	6	69	2,537	92	2,414	3.5	326	89	237	27.4	2,651
Clarke	2,525	298	11.8	5	303	3,058	429	2,578	14.3	1,940	869	1,071	45.4	3,649
Clay	2,689	632	23.5	3	635	2,917	518	2,314	18.3	301	107	194	36.8	2,508
Coahoma	7,758	647	8.3	5	652	8,923	530	8,180	6.1	1,476	521	955	36.8	9,135
Copiah	4,526	342	7.6	18	360	5,740	381	5,222	6.8	1,242	358	884	29.3	6,106
Covington	2,609	292	11.2	279	571	3,166	314	2,812	9.9	828	405	423	50.8	3,235
DeSoto	5,536	304	5.5	20	324	5,898	477	5,172	8.4	956	460	496	49.5	5,668
Forrest	1,270	299	23.5	8	307	1,611	344	1,248	21.6	1,860	827	1,033	45.0	2,281
Franklin	1,691	25	1.5	9	34	1,989	47	1,932	2.4	1,278	456	822	35.9	2,754
George	972	130	13.4	9	139	1,130	148	930	13.7	878	251	627	29.6	1,557
Greene	923	81	8.8	6	87	1,018	49	962	4.8	1,059	242	817	23.1	1,779
Grenada	2,222	125	5.6	12	137	2,430	144	2,255	6.4	552	160	392	29.9	2,647
Hancock	509	166	32.6	3	169	486	150	333	31.1	1,898	884	1,014	46.8	1,347
Harrison	1,030	306	29.7	9	315	1,169	335	801	29.5	2,932	1,425	1,507	49.3	2,306
Hinds	6,396	505	7.9	13	518	7,448	517	6,809	7.1	3,330	1,657	1,673	50.3	8,482
Holmes	6,350	277	4.4	6	283	6,645	290	6,314	4.4	1,541	644	897	42.1	7,211
Humphreys	4,304	353	8.2	25	378	5,468	387	4,984	7.2	562	234	328	42.4	5,312
Issaquena	1,158	99	8.5	2	101	1,844	186	1,598	10.4	130	51	79	39.8	1,677
Itawamba	3,565	440	12.3	1	441	4,398	568	3,689	13.3	458	289	169	63.9	3,858
Jackson	753	291	38.6	15	306	804	303	485	38.5	2,283	981	1,302	44.2	1,787
Jasper	3,134	349	11.1	5	354	3,578	352	3,175	9.9	867	342	525	39.9	3,700
Jefferson	2,492	72	2.9	12	84	3,042	113	2,822	3.7	754	253	501	34.3	3,323
Jefferson Davis	2,833	231	8.2	3	234	3,213	235	2,908	7.3	534	234	300	44.9	3,208
Jones	3,951	616	15.6	114	730	4,538	704	3,759	15.8	1,425	519	906	36.8	4,665
Kemper	3,482	61	1.8	14	75	3,884	88	3,680	2.3	1,038	289	749	28.6	4,429
Lafayette	3,405	211	6.2	7	218	3,689	316	3,342	8.6	562	213	349	39.2	3,691
Lamar	1,347	194	14.4	4	198	1,652	164	1,481	9.9	1,351	485	866	36.1	2,347
Lauderdale	2,844	521	18.3	10	531	4,062	598	3,324	15.2	1,405	492	913	36.3	4,237
Lawrence	2,319	142	6.1	7	149	2,473	151	2,285	6.2	826	344	482	42.2	2,776
Leake	4,205	470	11.2	11	481	4,295	309	3,900	7.3	1,349	598	751	45.6	4,651
Lee	4,973	1,300	26.1	4	1,304	5,737	1,448	4,131	25.2	1,778	1,152	626	65.4	4,757
Leflore	7,727	1,026	13.3	4	1,030	8,964	1,006	7,817	11.4	1,514	674	840	44.9	8,657
Lincoln	3,617	174	4.8	25	199	4,239	235	3,932	5.6	835	145	690	17.8	4,622
Lowndes	3,330	643	19.3	-	643	4,344	662	3,581	15.6	1,029	560	469	58.3	4,050
Madison	5,538	230	4.2	20	250	6,247	206	5,976	4.5	1,099	652	447	60.1	6,422
Marion	3,129	253	8.1	8	261	3,459	290	3,110	8.5	700	211	489	30.8	3,599
Marshall	4,304	219	5.1	10	229	4,703	206	4,381	4.5	693	256	437	37.4	4,818
Monroe	5,272	734	13.9	10	744	6,072	769	5,145	12.6	871	371	500	43.3	5,645
Montgomery	2,275	32	1.4	9	41	2,550	58	2,422	2.3	571	237	334	42.0	2,756
Neshoba	4,384	268	6.1	14	282	5,092	321	4,691	6.4	479	158	321	33.4	5,012
Newton	3,483	173	5.6	16	189	4,036	196	3,736	4.8	1,648	904	744	55.7	4,580
Noxubee	4,267	345	8.1	2	347	5,282	340	4,758	6.7	1,348	573	775	43.1	4,533
Oktibbeha	2,743	458	16.7	-	458	3,319	514	2,749	15.8	481	307	174	64.5	2,923
Panola	5,998	373	6.2	12	385	6,258	443	5,697	7.2	2,113	1,245	868	59.3	6,565
Pearl River	1,530	339	22.2	3	342	1,628	341	1,268	21.2	1,713	461	1,252	27.2	2,520
Perry	989	35	3.5	10	45	1,204	46	1,140	3.9	933	281	652	30.4	2,792
Pike	3,142	344	16.1	15	359	3,480	357	3,020	10.6	2,617	1,110	1,507	44.5	4,527
Pontotoc	3,975	678	17.1	13	691	4,514	813	3,659	18.2	1,160	720	440	62.9	4,099
Prentiss	3,113	374	12.0	2	376	3,712	417	3,247	11.4	1,380	769	611	56.9	3,858
Quitman	5,511	348	6.3	5	353	6,039	315	5,557	5.4	1,286	688	598	54.0	6,155
Rankin	3,605	293	8.1	19	312	4,055	365	3,580	9.3	1,835	809	1,026	45.8	4,606
Scott	3,398	182	5.4	3	185	3,655	195	3,378	5.5	1,008	385	623	41.2	4,001
Sharkey	2,244	312	13.9	3	315	3,378	272	3,062	8.2	792	416	376	53.1	3,438
Simpson	3,369	194	5.8	4	198	3,792	260	3,432	6.8	1,440	714	726	50.9	4,158
Smith	3,289	341	10.4	4	345	3,692	337	3,310	9.2	723	373	350	52.8	3,660
Stone	516	17	3.3	5	22	620	28	584	4.6	930	305	625	33.3	1,209
Sunflower	10,981	1,314	11.9	13	1,327	12,454	1,140	11,114	9.3	2,031	1,148	883	57.4	11,997
Tallahatchie	6,415	502	7.8	16	518	7,226	391	6,581	5.6	1,779	831	948	49.4	7,529
Tate	3,924	301	7.7	19	320	3,908	270	3,503	7.2	935	547	388	59.5	3,891
Tippah	3,004	132	4.4	4	136	3,687	164	3,474	4.5	1,099	714	385	65.6	3,859
Tishomingo	2,402	272	11.3	24	296	2,994	254	2,679	8.7	1,215	671	544	56.2	2,223
Tunica	5,080	115	2.3	15	130	5,645	193	5,304	3.5	887	429	458	49.7	5,762
Union	3,308	568	17.2	40	608	3,813	673	3,109	17.8	652	275	377	42.8	3,486
Walthall	3,419	179	5.2	13	192	3,558	208	3,283	5.8	492	313	179	63.9	3,462
Warren	2,310	312	13.5	4	316	2,429	355	2,054	14.7	1,814	565	1,249	31.6	3,303
Washington	7,915	851	10.8	5	856	10,070	962	9,029	9.6	2,166	869	1,297	40.5	10,326
Wayne	2,162	36	1.7	7	43	2,469	43	2,393	1.8	1,347	355	992	27.0	3,385
Webster	2,370	110	4.6	6	116	2,547	107	2,400	4.3	863	386	477	45.4	2,877
Wilkinson	2,222	26	1.2	23	49	2,539	70	2,377	2.9	1,462	669	793	46.4	3,170
Winston	3,380	85	2.5	7	92	3,715	84	3,586	2.3	528	184	344	35.5	3,930
Yalobusha	2,928	241	8.2	3	244	3,193	262	2,837	8.5	410	208	202	51.1	3,039
Yazoo	6,066	316	5.2	6	322	6,818	372	6,360	5.5	1,247	434	813	35.1	7,173
Total	291,092	26,078	9.0	1,592	15,470	335,012	27,889	300,204	8.5	99,130	44,090	55,040	45.3	354,353

* Source, 1940 Census
1/ Rural Farm Dwelling Units
2/ Non-Farm Dwelling Units

(Continued)

SOUTHEAST REGION
U.S.D.A. POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SURVEY OF THE USE OF ELECTRICITY *
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

States	Total No. Farms	Farms With Cen. Sta. Service	% Farms Elec. With Cen. Sta. Service	Home Plants	No. Total Farms With Elec.	Total RFDU 1/	No. RFDU With Elec. Service	No. RFDU Without Elec. Serv.	% RFDU With Elec. Service	Total Rural Non-FDU 2/	No. R-Non FDU With Elec. Serv.	No. R-Non FDU Without Elec. Serv.	% R-Non FDU Elec.	Total R Farm & Non Farm Dwelling Units Without Elec. Serv.
SO. CAROLINA (Counties)														
Abbeville	2,474	358	14.5	13	371	3,205	407	2,750	12.9	1,158	665	493	57.9	3,243
Aiken	3,390	684	20.2	16	700	5,336	884	4,254	17.2	5,024	3,283	1,741	66.2	5,995
Allendale	935	167	17.9	9	176	1,967	196	1,754	10.1	1,041	490	551	47.5	2,305
Anderson	6,430	2,149	33.4	41	2,190	8,204	2,434	5,670	30.0	6,597	5,482	1,115	83.6	6,785
Bamberg	1,643	139	8.5	16	155	2,340	126	2,144	5.6	1,264	453	811	39.6	2,955
Barnwell	1,787	114	6.4	17	131	3,437	148	3,203	4.4	1,814	813	1,001	45.4	4,204
Beaufort	1,843	114	6.2	19	133	2,660	165	2,446	6.3	1,658	359	1,299	22.0	3,745
Berkeley	2,815	142	5.0	32	174	3,756	238	3,456	6.4	2,230	812	1,418	37.0	4,874
Calhoun	1,749	293	16.8	6	299	3,007	334	2,605	11.4	892	393	499	47.1	3,104
Charleston	2,124	431	20.3	19	450	3,753	474	3,176	13.0	9,406	5,093	4,313	54.8	7,489
Cherokee	2,670	719	26.9	108	827	3,687	861	2,798	23.5	1,938	1,424	514	73.9	3,312
Chester	2,518	521	20.7	2	523	3,704	555	3,121	15.1	2,369	1,871	498	80.3	3,619
Chesterfield	3,101	582	18.8	9	591	5,077	764	4,251	15.2	1,792	905	887	51.3	5,138
Clarendon	3,270	338	10.3	121	459	5,028	394	4,597	7.9	1,490	745	745	50.9	5,342
Colleton	2,641	197	7.5	11	208	4,206	337	3,845	8.1	1,522	312	1,210	20.6	5,055
Darlington	3,360	576	17.1	19	595	5,013	740	4,126	15.2	2,475	1,192	1,283	49.5	5,409
Dillon	3,111	502	16.1	8	510	4,084	558	3,464	13.9	1,391	745	646	54.3	4,110
Dorchester	1,622	181	11.2	2	183	2,053	184	1,849	9.1	1,783	610	1,173	35.0	3,022
Edgefield	2,151	343	15.9	5	348	3,126	372	2,730	12.0	1,372	741	631	54.8	3,361
Fairfield	1,868	273	14.6	1	274	3,060	299	2,701	10.0	1,819	966	853	53.6	3,554
Florence	5,985	1,082	18.1	24	1,106	8,552	1,180	7,264	14.0	2,650	1,373	1,277	52.5	8,541
Georgetown	1,772	124	7.0	13	137	240	162	2,143	7.0	2,481	860	1,621	35.5	3,764
Greenville	5,607	2,552	45.4	31	2,583	7,391	3,260	3,948	45.2	17,069	14,132	2,937	83.5	6,885
Greenwood	2,099	741	35.3	58	799	3,080	827	2,208	27.2	3,382	2,424	958	72.9	3,166
Hampton	1,646	97	5.9	5	102	2,583	126	2,423	4.9	1,837	730	1,107	40.3	3,530
Horry	6,462	928	14.3	35	963	7,965	840	7,032	10.7	3,184	1,881	1,303	60.6	8,335
Jasper	1,075	30	2.3	10	40	1,265	68	1,187	5.4	1,332	413	919	31.3	2,106
Kershaw	2,532	135	5.3	13	148	4,519	214	4,185	4.9	1,798	660	1,138	37.2	5,323
Lancaster	2,462	693	28.1	6	699	3,789	1,050	2,643	28.4	2,907	2,121	786	74.6	3,429
Laurens	3,285	1,142	34.8	1	1,143	5,128	1,483	3,537	29.5	2,326	1,569	757	68.3	4,294
Lee	2,183	388	17.8	13	401	4,571	470	4,030	10.4	348	137	211	39.6	4,241
Lexington	2,914	756	24.9	36	792	4,087	935	3,104	23.1	3,853	2,550	1,303	66.9	4,407
McCormick	1,290	125	9.7	4	129	1,895	117	1,767	6.2	694	284	410	41.3	2,177
Marion	2,417	548	22.7	3	551	3,219	543	2,629	17.1	987	342	645	35.3	3,274
Marlboro	2,881	379	13.2	21	400	4,786	322	4,354	6.9	1,745	730	1,015	42.3	5,369
Newberry	2,881	724	25.1	9	733	4,106	755	3,303	18.6	1,485	824	661	56.1	3,964
Oconee	3,595	638	17.7	15	653	4,889	862	3,993	17.8	2,985	2,035	950	68.6	4,943
Orangeburg	5,804	935	16.1	41	976	8,919	1,002	7,782	11.4	3,565	1,775	1,790	50.6	9,572
Pickens	3,227	1,150	35.6	4	1,154	4,061	1,315	2,655	33.1	3,363	2,605	758	78.3	3,413
Richland	2,428	520	21.4	13	533	3,752	645	3,028	17.6	4,779	2,901	1,878	61.4	4,906
Saluda	2,496	461	18.5	13	474	3,529	482	3,005	13.8	662	487	175	73.9	3,180
Spartanburg	6,761	2,486	36.8	238	2,724	8,413	3,088	5,163	37.4	12,126	9,541	2,585	79.6	7,748
Sumter	3,228	353	10.9	18	371	5,280	433	4,713	8.4	2,297	826	1,471	37.9	6,184
Union	1,915	341	17.8	5	346	2,489	415	2,016	17.1	2,517	1,833	684	73.3	2,700
Williamsburg	5,263	525	10.0	21	546	7,093	498	6,460	7.2	723	335	388	48.6	6,848
York	3,848	892	23.2	72	964	5,509	1,169	4,276	21.5	2,292	1,605	687	70.8	4,963
Totals	137,558	27,568	20.0	1,196	28,764	199,974	32,731	163,788	16.7	132,422	82,327	50,095	63.1	213,883

* Source, 1940 Census
1/ Rural Farm Dwelling Units
2/ Non-Farm Dwelling Units

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION - ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MAY, 1943

STATUS OF REA PROGRAM IN SOUTHEAST REGION
October 31, 1942

	SYSTEM DESIGNATION AND COUNTIES SERVED	TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	FUNDS ADVANCED	MILES ENERGIZED	CONSUMERS CONNECTED
ALABAMA					
9	Clarke-Wash. Electric Memb. Corp. - Jackson, Ala. Clarke, Washington, Wilcox, Monroe	280,199	259,326.66	333	759
18	Cullman Electric Coop - Cullman, Ala. T Cullman, Winston, Marshall, Morgan, Blount	562,000	528,019.27	589	3,231
19	City of Athens - Athens, Alabama T Limestone	165,000	157,000.00	140	812
20	Baldwin County Electric Memb. Corp. - Robertsdale, Ala. Baldwin, Monroe	375,000	341,183.16	443	1,219
21	Cherokee Electric Coop. - Center, Ala Cherokee, DeKalb, Etowah, Calhoun, Talladega	671,000	562,022.02	562	3,339
22	Pioneer Electric Coop. - Greenville, Ala. Butler, Dallas, Wilcox, Lowndes, Crenshaw	405,000	378,649.84	550	1,267
23	South Alabama Electric Cooperative - Troy, Ala. Pike, Coffee, Crenshaw, Covington, Bullock	846,350	754,706.02	1,069	2,739
25	Dixie Electric Cooperative - Union Springs, Ala. Lee, Macon, Bullock, Montgomery, Tallapoosa, Lowndes, Macon	464,000	350,839.31	509	1,010
26	Pea River Electric Cooperative - Clayton, Ala. Barbour, Dale, Henry	515,000	417,346.87	586	1,176
27	Southern Pine Electric Membership Corp. - Brewton, Alabama Monroe, Conecuh, Escambia	348,000	330,223,62	490	1,119
28	Tallapoosa River Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Lafayette, Alabama Chambers, Randolph, Elmore, Tallapoosa, Lee, Clay, Russell	605,000	567,732.28	786	1,488
29	Black Warrior Electric Memb. Corp. - Demopolis, Ala. Marengo, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Pickens, Sumter, Callas, Perry, Clarke, Choctaw	776,000	658,762.81	1,070	1,897
30	Central Alabama Electric Coop. - Prattsville, Ala. Elmore, Coosa, Chilton, Autouga, Bibb, Talladega	643,000	549,273.27	819	1,841
32	Wiregrass Electric Coop. Inc. - Hartford, Ala. Coffee, Geneva, Houston, Covington, Henry	562,000	508,160.18	670	1,567
33	Coosa Valley Electric Coop. Inc. - Talladega, Ala. Talladega, Calhoun, St. Clair, Shelby	295,000	263,073.65	332	764
35	North Alabama Electric Coop. Corp. - Stevenson, Ala. Jackson, Marshall, Madison	319,000	260,021.00	132	1,283
36	Sand Mountain Electric Coop. - Fort Payne, Ala. DeKalb, Jackson	449,000	298,813.96	329	2,290
37	Joe Wheeler Electric Membership Corp. - Decatur, Ala. T Morgan and Lawrence	160,000	100,223.35	66	521
38	City Power and Water Dept. - Sheffield, Ala. T Colbert	157,000	116,000.00	77	508
39	Tombigbee Electric Cooperative - Sulligent, Ala. # Lamar, Marion	400,000	24,276.23	-	-
41	Central Electric Refrigeration Coop. - ## Clarke	27,500	27,500.00	-	-
42	Alabama Electric Coop. Inc. * Montgomery	2,500,000	10,000.00	-	-
43	Marshall DeKalb Electric Coop. - Boaz, Ala. Marshall, DeKalb	548,000	324,832.32	280	2,453
	Total for 23 Alabama Systems	12,073,049	7,787,985.82	9,832	31,283

\# System not in operation
\#\# For Refrigeration - no distribution lines involved
* Generation and Transmission - no retail distribution Involved.

FLORIDA					
7	Florida Power Corp. Pinellas (Refrigeration Plant)	164,500	164,500.00	261	863
12	Florida Public Service Co. Orange	48,500	47,690.00	51	298

	SYSTEM DESIGNATION AND COUNTIES SERVED	TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	FUNDS ADVANCED	MILES ENERGIZED	CONSUMERS CONNECTED
FLORIDA (con't.)					
14	Clay Electric Coop. - Keystone Heights, Fla. ** Alachua, Bradford, Clay, Putnam, Union Columbia, Baker, Marion, Volusia, Levy	911,000	777,397.72	740	1,726
15	Suwanee Valley Elec. Coop. - Live Oak Suwannee, Lafayette	158,000	152.226.74	158	319
16	Sumter Electric Coop. Inc. - Sumterville, Fla. Lake Sumter, Marion, Hernando, Levy, Citrus	451,000	413,519.73	509	1,349
17	West Fla. Elec. Coop. Assn. - Graceville, Fla. Jackson, Calhoun, Holmes, Washington	616,000	369,235.09	454	1,081
22	Escambia River Elec. Coop. - Jay, Fla. Escambia, Santa Rosa	295,000	136,463.70	187	497
23	Central Florida Elec. Coop. - Chiefland, Fla. Levy, Gilchrist	105,000	93,696.46	126	272
24	Florida Keys Electric Coop. Ass'n. - Tavenier,Fla.** Monroe	349,000	118,087.59	-	-
25	Lee County Elec. Coop. Inc. - Ft. Myers,Fla.** Lee	163,500	150,769.48	74	289
26	Peace River Valley Elec. Memb.Coop.- Wauchula, Fla. Polk, Manatee, Hardee	237,000	107,456.43	140	267
28	Tri-County Elec. Coop. Inc. - Madison, Fla. Jefferson, Taylor, Madison, Dixie	373,000	221,289.92	185	397
29	Talquin Elec. Coop. Inc. - Quincy, Fla. *	575,000	376,467.92	351	948
30	Choctawhatchee Elec. Coop. Inc. - DeFuniak Spgs. Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes	297,000	242,211.74	375	530
	Total for 14 Florida Systems	4,743,500	3,371.012.52	3,611	8,836

* Counties served - Gadsden, Leon, Liberty Jefferson
** Includes generation and transmission with distribution lines
(--) Not in operation

GEORGIA					
2	Crisp Farmers Coop. Corp. - Cordele, Ga. Crisp	68,537	64,910.48	130	280
7	No. Georgia Elec. Memb. Corp. - Dalton, Ga. T Catoosa, Whitfield, Floyd, Chatooga, Dade, Murray, Gordon, Walker, Hamilton in Tenn. Also Pickens	821,000	793,785.91	681	5,386
8	The Rayle Elec. Memb. Corp. - Washington, Ga. Wilkes, Greene, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Taliaferror, Lincoln, Morgan	636,877	503,512.52	723	1,884
16	Georgia Power and Light Co. - Lowndes, Brooks, Echols	107,406	107,406.47	135	665
17	Planters Elec. Memb. Corp. - Millen, Ga. Burke, Screven, Jenkins, Bulloch, Richmond Emanuel	345,000	285.660.80	460	1,056
20	Troup Co. Electric Memb. Corp. - LaGrange,Ga. Troup, Harris, Meriwether, Muscogee,Heard Chambers, Ala.	398,500	275,242.30	375	1,270
22	Colquitt Co. Rural Electric Co. - Moultrie,Ga. Colquitt, Brooks, Mitchell,Thomas,Tift,Worth, Cook, Berrien, Echols, Atkinson,Lowndes,Lanier	1,313,000	961,575.31	1,173	3,070
31	Upson Co. Electric Memb.Corp. - Thomaston, Ga. Upson, Pike, Talbot, Meriwether	290,000	251,584.74	246	1,090
34	Carroll Elec. Memb. Corp. - Carrollton, Ga. Carroll, Heard, Harolson, Paulding, Polk	646,915	576,802.85	729	2,645
35	Walton Electric Memb. Corp. - Monroe, Ga. Walton, Morgan, Gwinnette, Barrow, Oconee, Newton, DeKalb	714,000	525,796.54	616	2,624
37	Douglas Co. Elec. Memb. Corp. - Douglasville, Ga. Douglas, Carroll, Cobb, Paulding, Fulton, Coweta	495,000	456,422.30	520	2,291
39	Hart Co. Electric Memb. Corp. - Hartwell, Ga. Hart, Franklin, Elbert, Madison, Stephens, Banks	664,000	490,242.64	535	1,974

(Continued)

STATUS OF REA PROGRAM IN SOUTHEAST REGION
October 31, 1942

	SYSTEM DESIGNATION AND COUNTIES SERVED	TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	FUNDS ADVANCED	MILES ENERGIZED	CONSUMERS CONNECTED
GEORGIA (con't.)					
42	Altamaha Electric Memb. Corp. - Lyons, Georgia Toombs, Emanuel, Montgomery, Laurens, Trautlen Wheeler, Johnson, Telfair, Tattnall	379,064	335,236.64	465	1,185
45	Sumter Electric Memb. Corp. - Americus, Georgia Lee, Sumter, Webster, Stewart, Schley, Terrell, Randolph, Quitmen, Marion	416,000	370,832.02	525	1,104
51	Snapping Shoals Electric Memb. Corp. - Covington,Ga. Rockdale, Butts, Henry, Newton, DeKalb	346,000	307,847.68	360	1,456
58	Central Georgia Electric Memb. Corp. - Jackson, Ga. Spalding, Butts, Henry, Lamar, Jasper, Monroe, Fayette, Morgan, Fulton, Lamar, Putnam, Jones, Pike, Clayton, Bibb, Coweta	704,000	488,059.10	720	1,733
65	Irwin County Electric Memb. Corp. - Ocilla, Ga. Irwin, Ben Hill, Turner, Tift, Berrien, Wilcox	461,000	411,014.16	491	1,418
66	Flint Electric Memb. Corp. - Reynolds, Ga. Taylor, Macon, Houston, Chattahooche, Crawford, Peach, Marion, Stewart, Talbot, Bibb, Muscogee	590,230	515,938.85	675	1,792
67	Satilla Rural Electric Memb. Corp. - Alma, Ga. Appling, Bacon, Coffee, Jeff Davis, Pierce, Ware, Wayne, Atkinson	1,174,000	1,093,982.67	1,200	2,949
68	Grady County Elec. Memb. Corp. - Cairo, Ga. Grady, Mitchell, Decatur, Thomas, Colquitt,Brooks	461,000	332,719.88	405	1,078
69	Washington Co. Elec. Memb. Corp. - Sandersville,Ga. Washington, Johnson, Hancock, Warren,Emanuel Baldwin	427,000	355,898.79	528	1,256
70	Mitchell Co. Elec. Memb. Corp. - Camilla, Ga. Mitchell, Dougherty, Worth, Decatur, Turner Calhoun, Randolph, Baker, Miller, Early, Worth	727,000	660,924.14	806	1,979
73	Ocmulgee Electric Membership Corp. - Eastman, Ga. Dodge, Bleckley, Pulaski	285,000	238,415.06	310	937
74	Jefferson County Elec. Memb. Corp. - Louisville, Ga. Jefferson, Glascock, Washington, Burke, McDuffie, Warren, Richmond, Emanuel, Johnson, Columbia, Jenkins	767,000	527,407.65	707	1,471
75	Lamar Electric Memb. Corp. - Barnesville, Ga. Lamar, Pike, Monroe, Upson, Crawford, Bib, Spaulding, Meriwether	313,000	262,659.32	403	937
77	Forsyth County Rural Elec. Asso. - Cumming, Ga. Fulton, Cherokee, Forsyth, Dawson, Hall, Lumpkin	404,000	346,868.32	498	1,997
78	Habersham Electric Memb. Corp. - Clarkesville, Ga. Habersham, Hall, White, Rabun, Stephens	352,700	317,183.69	378	1,299
81	Blue Ridge Electric Ass'n. - Young Harris, Ga. Towns, Union, Fannin, Clay (in N. C.)	242,000	219,009.07	196	1,244
83	Jackson Electric Memb. Corp. - Jefferson, Ga. Banks, Clark, Jackson, Madison, Hall, Barrow, Gwinnett, Oglethorpe, DeKalb	800,000	544,472.76	740	2,263
84	Cobb County Rural Elec. Memb. Corp. - Marietta,Ga. Cobb, Cherokee, Fulton, Barton, Paulding	350,000	318,268.78	411	1,511
86	Three-Notch Electric Memb. Corp. - Donalsonville,Ga. Decatur, Early, Miller, Seminole	417,000	385,740.69	435	1,112
87	Canoochee Electric Memb. Corp. - Reidsville, Ga. Tattnall, Evans, Liberty, Long, Toombs, Bryan	352,000	303,658.84	390	844
88	Little Ocmulgee Electric Memb. Corp. - Alamo, Ga. Laurens, Telfair, Wheeler, Dodge	414,000	397,936.74	600	1,514
90	Excelsior Electric Memb. Corp. - Metter, Ga. Candler, Bulloch, Tattnall, Emanuel, Evans, Effingham, Jenkins	565,000	473,627.66	666	1,668
91	The Oconee Electric Memb. Corp. - Dudley, Ga. Laurens, Wilkinson, Bleckley, Twiggs, Dodge,	439,000	232,565.35	297	777
92	Okefenoke Rural Electric Memb. Corp. - Nahunta, Ga. Brantley, Glynn, Wayne, Camden, Charlton,Nassau	232,000	194,147.80	290	539
93	Community Cold Storage - # Mitchell	25,000	928.30	-	-
94	Tri-County Electric Membership Corp. - Gray, Ga. Jones, Baldwin, Putnam	219,000	179,526.14	271	554
95	Slash Pine Elec. Memb. Corp. - Homerville, Ga. Lanier, Atkinson, Berrien, Clinch, Ware	202,000	150,958.69	201	397
GEORGIA (cont'd.)					
96	Amicalola Electric Membership Corp. - Jasper, Ga. Cherokee, Pickens, Dawson, Gilmer	509,500	354,590.83	370	1,421
97	Middle Georgia Elec. Memb. Corp. - Vienna, Ga. Dooly, Wilcox, Turner, Pulaski	260,000	206,290.47	310	695
98	Pataula Electric Memb. Corp. - Cuthbert, Ga. Randolph, Quitman, Clay, Calhoun	212,000	175,894.10	316	770
99	Coastal Electric Memb. Corp. - Jones, Ga. McIntosh, Liberty, Bryan	137,000	121,906.00	140	429
100	Piedmont Refrigeration Ass'n Inc. - # Walton	25,000	-	-	-
102	Georgia - Rural Power Res. E.M.C. - * Fulton	3,750,000	6,389.53	-	-
	Total for 45 Georgia Systems	23,457.729	16,123,842.58	20,427	62,564
	# Refrigeration Plant - No distribution lines involved				
	* Generation and transmission - No distribution lines involved				
MISSISSIPPI					
1	Monroe County Electric Power Ass'n - Amory, Miss. T Monroe, Lowndes, Itowamba	192,953	192,757.34	153	1,029
17	Pontotoc Electric Power Ass'n - Pontotoc, Miss. T Pontotoc, Calhoun, Union	70,000	66,952.39	70	657
19	City of Holly Springs, Holly Springs, Miss. Marshall, Benton	71,000	62,238.44	62	323
20	Yazoo Valley Electric Power Ass'n - Yazoo.City,Miss. Yazoo, Warren, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaqueena, Sharkey	407,000	386,740.27	551	1,427
21	Coahoma Electric Power Ass'n - Clarksdale, Miss. Coahoma, Quitman, Sunflower, Bolivar, Tunica, Tallahatchie, DeSota	441,000	437,845.43	651	1,860
22	Central Electric Power Ass'n - Carthage, Miss. Leake, Neshoba, Scott, Newton, Attala, Rankin, Madison	506,000	447,003.58	535	1,775
23	SW Mississippi Electric Power Ass'n - Lorman, Miss. Hinds, Jefferson, Copiah, Claiborne, Lincoln, Dickinson, Amite, Franklin, Adams, Wilkinson	555,000	507,362.73	661	1,228
24	North East Miss. Elec. Power Ass'n - Oxford, Miss. Marshall,Pontotoc, Union, Lafayette	188,000	137,860.14	153	737
26	Tallahatchie Valley Electric Power Ass'n. -Batesville Pavola, Yalobusha, Tallahatchie, Lafayette, Tate, Marshall, Grenada, Quitman	548,000	506,442.80	618	2,528
28	Coast Electric Power Association -Bay St.Louis,Miss. Hancock, Pearl River, Harrison	459,500	449,856.91	561	1,709
29	Four-County Electric Power Ass'n-Columbus, Miss. Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Clay, Noxubee, Monroe, Chickasaw, Attala, Webster	958,000	841,739.92	1,252	4,391
30	Jones County Elec. Power Ass'n. -Laurel, Miss. Jones, Perry, Forrest, Wayne	436,000	409,996.92	509	1,888
31	Twin County Electric Power Ass'n - Hollandale,Miss. Washington, Humphreys, Sharkey, Issaqueena, Sunflower	545,000	480,839.19	672	2,434
34	Delta Electric Power Ass'n - Greenwood, Miss. Sunflower, Leflore, Tallahatchie, Washington, Carroll, Bolivar, Holmes, Grenada, Montgomery Humphreys, Webster	1,126,000	979,547.95	1,509	4,896
36	Pearl River Valley Elec. Power Ass'n - Columbia Marion, Lamar, Forrest, Perry, Pearl River, Lawrence, Jeff Davis, Walthall, Covington, Stone	747,000	693,770.12	805	1,866
38	Capital Elec. Power Ass'n - Clinton, Miss. Hinds, Madison, Warren, Claiborne, Copiah, Rankin, Leake	524,000	453,672.14	550	1,196
39	Singing River Electric Power Ass'n - Lucedale, Miss. Jackson, Greene, George, Perry, Wayne, Harrison	351,500	341,763.28	430	1,278
40	Southern Pine Electric Power Ass'n - Taylorsville, Smith, Jeff Davis, Newton, Lawrence, Simpson, Covington, Rankin, Copiah, Jasper, Clarke, Forrest Scott, Jones	1,616,000	1,490,750.48	1,410	3,992

(Continued)

STATUS OF REA PROGRAM IN SOUTHEAST REGION
October 31, 1942

	SYSTEM DESIGNATION AND COUNTIES SERVED	TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	FUNDS ADVANCED	MILES ENERGIZED	CONSUMERS CONNECTED
MISSISSIPPI (cont'd.)					
41	Magnolia Electric Power Ass'n - McComb. Miss. Walthall, Pike, Lincoln, Amite, Franklin, Lawrence	619,500	545,339.07	825	1,671
43	Tishomingo County Electric Power Ass'n - Iuka T Tishomingo, Itawamba	35,000	35,000.00	24	363
45	East Miss. Electric Power Ass'n - Meridian,Miss Clarke, Lauderdale, Kemper, Winston, Wayne, Jasper	750,500	707,995.16	902	2,523
49	Tombigbee Electric Power Ass'n -* Tupelo, Miss. Lee, Union, Monroe, Prentiss, Itawamba	56,500	47,706.16	76	281
50	Natchez Trace Electric Power Ass'n - Houston,Miss. Calhoun, Chickasaw, Webster	369,000	275,278.87	175	2,195
53	South Miss. Electric Power Ass'n - Covington*	2,100,000	-	-	-
	Total for 24 Mississippi Systems	13,671,953	10,505,409.29	13,154	42,247
	* Generation and transmission - No distribution lines involved				
SOUTH CAROLINA					
9	So. Rural Electrification Authority* -Consolidated	156,318	156,317.99	-	-
13	Greenwood County Greenwood, Newberry, Abbeyville	360,000	325,585.62	450	1,977
14	Aiken Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Aiken, S.C. Aiken, Orangeburg,Edgefield,Saluda,Calhoun, Lexington, Barnwell, McCormick	694,395	628,212.91	923	2,167
15	State Rural Electric Authority) Cons.with 18 other				
16	State Rural Electric Authority) systems				
19	Laurens Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Laurens, S.C. Laurens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Newberry	548,401	506,092.68	595	2,079
21	Lynches, River Elec. Coop. Inc. - Pageland, S.C. Chesterfield, Lancaster, Kershaw	474,411	417,564.90	531	1,551
22	Fairfield Electric Cooperative,Inc. - Winnsboro,S.C. Chester, Fairfield, Kershaw,Richland	256,776	245,271.04	335	822
23	Edisto Electric Coop. Inc. - Bamberg, S. C. Bamberg, Allendale, Orangeburg, Dorchester	402,479	362,440.09	460	1,100
24	Marion Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Marion, S.C. Marion, Dillon	266,573	241,957.66	307	813
25	Berkeley Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Moncks Corner Berkeley, Dorchester, Charleston	396,920	361,785.90	450	1,379
26	Pee Dee Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Darlington Darlington, Lee, Florence, Chesterfield	476,766	448,416.05	570	1,580
27	Marlboro Electric Coop. Inc. - Bennettsville,S.C. Marlboro, Dillon	258,164	220,767.93	280	887
28	Santee Electric Cooperative, - Kingstree,S.C. Williamsburg, Clarendon, Georgetown, Florence	712,935	621,916.79	850	2,208
29	Black River Electric Coop. Inc. - Sumter, S.C. Sumter, Lee, Clarendon, Kershaw	364,445	289,406.69	425	944
30	Coastal Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Walterboro,S.C. Colleton, Bamberg, Orangeburg	245,821	221,217.08	305	700
31	Horry Electric Coop. Inc. - Conway, S.C. Horry	427,159	391,445.34	487	1,568
32	Tri-County Elec. Coop. Inc. - St. Matthews,S.C. Calhoun, Orangeburg, Richland, Lexington	249,107	205,062.40	270	718
33	Broad River Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Gaffney Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union	449,885	309,123.57	380	1,041
34	Newberry Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Newberry,S.C. Newberry	292,755	261,318.27	360	1,313
35	Little River Electric Cooperative, Inc. - Abbeville Abbeville, McCormick, Anderson	404,812	199,741.49	227	619
36	Salkehatchie Elec. Coop. Inc. - Barnwell, S.C. Barnwell, Aiken, Allendale	177,000	144,039.32	183	349
SOUTH CAROLINA (cont'd.)					
37	Mid-Carolina Electric Cooperative, Inc. -Lexington Lexington, Saluda, Richland, Newberry Aiken	355,761	346,055.67	415	1,261
38	Blue Ridge Electric Coop. Inc. - Pickens Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Greenville	869,336	832,992.25	1,105	3,451
40	Palmetto Elec. Coop. Inc. - Ridgeland, S.C. ## Jasper, Hampton, Beaufort, Allendale	252,530	67,135.08	-	-
41	York County Electric Coop. Inc. - York, S.C. York, Chester	180,000	127,865.99	139	582
43	York County Electric Coop. Inc. - York, S.C. # York	40,000	-	-	-
44	S. C. Electric Coop. Inc. - ## Charleston	750,000	-	-	-
	Total for 28 Systems in South Carolina	10,062,749	7,931,732.71	10,097	29,109
	* System no longer in operation. Properties sold to all other South Carolina systems.				
	# Refrigeration - No distribution lines involved				
	## Not energized				
	GRAND TOTALS FOR SOUTHEAST REGION	64,008,980	45,719,982.92	57,121	174,039
	T These systems are jointly financed by REA and TVA. The figures for miles and consumers are prorated, REA's proportion being based on the ratio of its financing to the total.				

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTER-BUREAU POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
SOUTHEAST REGION

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION - ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MAY, 1943